RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA,

OR

DOCUMENTS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD.

MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA,

OR

DOCUMENTS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD.

PART I.

LIBRI CANCELLARII ET PROCURATORUM.

BY

REV. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A.,
VICAR OF ST. WENDRON, CORNWALL,
AND LATELY
VICE-PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY HALL, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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1868.

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CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

The work which is here offered to the public is a collection of documents various in their nature both as to subject and antiquity. The period of time which they cover is little less than three hundred years.

In the first place some account shall here be given of the MSS. from which the following pages are derived.

It will be found that throughout the work reference is given on the margin of the pages, in the case of almost every separate article, to the MS. and folios of the MS. from which such article is transcribed. Thus the letters A., B., C., D., F., CC., Aaa., Aa. indicate several MS. volumes so marked on their cover, and referred to in other works, as well as in this, by those letters. Of each of them a short description shall be attempted. Mode of reference to MSS.

Of these MSS. A. is by far the most important. It is a small quarto volume bound in leather and consisting of about one hundred leaves.[1] The writing is of various periods, the oldest in the volume not being earlier than the year 1350. The greater portion is of considerably later date: the various articles are, however, by various hands and cannot be with certainty referred to any exact date, except when such date happens to be given in the article itself. The several antiquaries, who have handled the volume, do not seem to agree Description of the chancellor's book.

[1] With some more modern additions, which have been bound up with the original leaves, there are about 130 folios.

as to its antiquity; for on the first leaf is written, "*Liber Vice Canc. Oxon scriptus manu originali de anno Domini* 1375, *ut liquet p.* 13, *Edwardi III.* 49°." Another hand adds, "*Yet see things written here in* "*hands ancienter than that time on pp.* 7, 28, 47, "65, 68, 91, 209, 75, 80." And a third writes below, "*Hæc dicta sunt ex sententia clarissimi antiquarii* "*Briani Twyni S. T. B. cujus nota hæc est, licet minus* "*probabilis et cui fides haud facile adhibenda.*" These three notes were written, it would seem by the character of their hand, by Antony Wood, Bryan Twyne, and William Smith, of whom the two latter were keepers of the archives of the University, and the last especially to be trusted.

Its probable age,

In assigning, therefore, the date 1350 as that of the most ancient MS. we shall not, probably, understate its antiquity.

This MS. volume is commonly known as the Chancellor's or Commissary's book, the title of "Vice "Chancellor" not occurring earlier than the year 1450 or thereabouts. It is, though not of great antiquity, truly a venerable and curious volume, written in and handled by the successive chancellors and their commissaries, consulted on every emergency, referred to in every difficulty, accepted as a final authority in every disputed case which arose for centuries. How

and contents.

many illustrious men have pored over it, in how many scenes of interest has it not borne a part, in how many rooms of long defunct and scarce remembered halls has it not been treasured! And yet it is in no sense to be regarded as an original, as will be seen when its contents are further described. On opening the volume the first document we find is one of the year 1575, being an "*Inspeximus*" of Queen Elizabeth. This, of course has been omitted in the following work, along with all other articles of later date than the period of time embraced in the scheme of this series: next follows

an indenture between the University and the town of the year 1458, which will be found in its proper place in this volume: then follows the calendar which is of not a later date than 1420, and probably it is earlier than that time: it is terribly damaged by erasures and blots throughout, so much so indeed that without the assistance afforded by the other calendars in B. & C. it would not have been possible to reproduce it as has been done in this work: at the top of the calendar for each month is a Latin doggrel rhyme, which is however so far obliterated that it is beyond recovery and has been therefore omitted in this work. Immediately following the calendar is a very rude illuminated picture of the Crucifixion, the full size of the page, the legend below which has been carefully erased. It is indeed evident that the whole volume has been most shamefully maltreated at some period posterior to the Reformation: in all instances where the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary occurs, that name has been erased or obliterated, along with other expressions[1] which offended the mind of those into whose hands the MS. had then fallen. This alone would have defaced it considerably, but this is only a small part of the damage that it has sustained. In many parts of the volume a whole folio is obliterated, and very much more frequently a whole statute or other article. This has been done probably from various reasons; sometimes, no doubt, because the particular statute in question had been superseded; sometimes, there is too much reason to think, because its provisions[2] were not acceptable to the possessor of the book for the time being; but the majority of the obliterations have in all probability been caused by treating the pages too freely with galls, which rendered the faded portions legible for the time, but shortly after

Mutilation of the MS.

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[1] For instance, the name of S. Thomas of Canterbury has been always so treated.

[2] See p. 187.

left them almost black. This sad destruction appears to have been effected in Archbishop Laud's time, when the whole statute book was revised and the old book transcribed for reference.

The transcript of A. then made still exists in the Bodleian Library, it is marked E. and has been constantly referred to by the editor, but in no case used as an authority.

The passages obliterated, as described, have been scrutinized with the greatest care, and, by here and there tracing the outlines of the letters and comparing the result with the MSS. B. and C., most of the destroyed portions have, it is hoped, been once more brought to light; some, however, are undoubtedly lost irretrievably, and a short time more would have sufficed to render illegible much that has now been preserved.

Following the calendar are some notes apparently for its use; these will be found in Part II., of this work [pp. 370–373]. Next in order in the MS. come several charters by "*inspeximus*" of successive sovereigns, and with them, and also scattered here and there throughout the volume, a number of patent letters of the several sovereigns addressed to the University. Of these charters and patent letters no notice has been taken in preparing the present work, excepting a few given in the Appendix, which, it is thought, have not yet been printed, and which are not mentioned, unless the editor has overlooked them by accident, in the catalogue published a few years ago by the University Commissioners. The bulk of the articles in A., which are printed in the present work occur in the middle of the MS. volume; they are followed in the MS. by several Papal bulls, which, as being accessible elsewhere, have also been omitted here; by a list of the Chancellors of the University, of rather late date, and of no authority, except so far as corroborated from other sources; by a few scattered

notes as to assize of measures, &c., and price of wheat; and, lastly, by a collection of comparatively modern statutes—of the years 1564–5, according to Bryan Twyne's opinion—which have been added to the volume, and bound up with it on the occasion of its last binding, as it would seem. The "*inspeximus*" by Queen Elizabeth, which stands at the commencement of the MS., as stated above, was evidently there placed at the same time. The original binding of the volume was, it is known, far more costly than the present, and ornamented with a silver clasp. The book was solemnly delivered to each succeeding Chancellor on his election, along with the other insignia (see p. 284), and by him similarly surrendered at the expiration of his term of office.

The Southern Proctor's book.

Next in order is the MS. marked B., known as the Senior or Southern Proctor's book. This is a larger volume than A., but contains almost exactly the same matter, with, however, some additions and some omissions. Almost the exact date of this MS. is known; for the expenses of the production of the volume are to be found in the Archives of the University, where the following particulars, under the year 1477, occur.

	£	s.	d.
Item, pro scriptura et materia Libri Procuratoris - -	3	17	4
Item, pro luminatione ejusdem libri	1	5	8
Item, pro ligatura ejusdem libri -	0	7	2
Item, pro pare plusculorum ejusdem libri - - -	0	12	0
Item, Procuratori et aliis magistris pro copia supervidenda ejusdem libri, ut patet auditoribus	1	3	4
Item, pro laboribus scriptoris pro perquisitione copiæ ejusdem libri, ut placet judicibus -	0	3	4
	7	8	10

in Archbishop Laud's time.

left them almost black. This [illegible]
to have been effected in Archbi[illegible] [illegible]asters
the whole statute book was [illegible] [illegible] remu-
transcribed for reference. [illegible] clerical

Late transcript of, in the Bodleian Library.

The transcript of A. then [illegible]
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the result with the MSS. [illegible] [illegible]tively recent
portions have, it is hoped [illegible] [illegible]ard Fleming,
light; some, however, are [illegible] Bishop of
and a short time more [illegible] year 1407. (See
illegible much that [illegible]

Following the calen[illegible] [illegible] the assistance
for its use; these w[illegible] two above-men-
work [pp. 370–373] [illegible] [illegible]ublic, could with
several charters by [illegible] In C. there is some
reigns, and with th[illegible] seen by the account
there throughout [illegible] [illegible] to it, which will
letters of the sever[illegible] place in this volume
versity. Of the[illegible] more correct, or at
notice has been [illegible] sides of the MS.,
excepting a few [illegible] originally attempted
thought, have [illegible] that in C. the order

Portions of the MS. not edited here.

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accident, in th[illegible] [illegible]pleted, or by erasure
by the Univ[illegible] few folios.
articles in A., [illegible] MSS is a perfect mass
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lowed in th[illegible] regard to order or
being acc[illegible]
here; by [illegible] the preface to C.
of rather [illegible] work or to C. itself.
as corrob[illegible] [illegible]vable, it has been
[illegible] contents of A., B., and

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... copies of the ...
... their contents ...
... which they were ...
... regretted that ...
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The aim, however ...
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... n, and using them ...
... date of the others ...
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... t more accuracy was ...
... than may be supposed ...
... ticed, the statutes ...
... these of very distinct ...
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... S. for months or even ...
... ower of discerning ...
... penetrable night, traces of ...
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parts, which at first appeared ...
marks which fairly ...
a whole.

The editor is, however ... of his readers can be that ... are to be found in his attempt ... ment. He is not the first ... the matter of these MSS. ... [E.] has already been ...

... has been before ... attempted un-successfully

the Bodleian Library; of its value as a guide to chronology of the statutes there can be but one opinion, it is wholly useless; in fact, such an arrangement does not appear to have been attempted, but given up in despair. Another such attempt, if such it can be called, was made on the occasion of the late commission, and two or three copies of the result were printed; one was lent to the editor by the present Bishop of Peterborough. The three MSS. hitherto noticed form a collection of themselves, and are preserved among the archives of the University. They were originally, as has been stated, the property of the chancellor and proctors for the time being; but, when their contents (practically if not legally) were superseded, as was presumed, by the Laudian code, they ceased to be used, except occasionally for reference, and have long become rather literary curiosities than books of practical use. They form the basis of the present work.

Other MSS. used in this work.

Next we proceed to mention the other MSS. which have been used. Of these the first is that known as D. It is a smaller volume than any of the preceding, consisting of about one hundred leaves of parchment, thickly bound in wood covered with leather, and with brazen clasps. This MS. is not a portion of the University archives properly so called, being now in the Bodleian Library, and accessible to ordinary readers there.

D. is a Proctor's book.

It appears to be simply another proctor's book, by whom written, or when, there is nothing to show, except its appearance; from this it would appear to be of about the same date as C.

Its description.

It is a singularly careless performance, written in one uniform hand throughout, with few and poor illuminations; the words are unusually abbreviated and difficult to decipher; there is no attempt whatever at arrangement, but a rude index is given at the end. The contents are for the most part the same with those of A., B., and C. but with some additions, and they of a very interesting

nature; these will be identified by the reader by the reference being made, to D. only, on the margin.

C.C. is of the same nature, and contains similar matter.

C.C. is a MS. volume of the latter end of the fifteenth century, somewhat similar in general appearance, and also in contents, to A., B., and C.; but it contains somewhat less matter than any of those three MSS., and not nearly so much as the three collectively. It is in very good condition and very legibly written, but full of clerical errors. It would appear that this MS. and D. have been transcribed by or for some chancellor or proctor and kept for their private use, and have thus found their way into private collections; and thence to the public libraries. D. being now, as above stated, in the Bodleian Library, and C.C. in the British Museum. [Claudius D. 8. Cott. MSS.]

This is the last of the MSS. which the editor has been able to discover, of the "Chancellor's and Proctor's "books." It is the least valuable of them all, and has not been collated throughout, as the other four MSS. have been, in the preparation of these volumes.

Farley's Register, a volume of letters.

It remains now to notice the other MSS. here used. These are marked and generally known as F., Aaa., and Aa., and may be described as register books of the University. The first [F.] is a thick volume of parchment bound in leather with brazen clasps, and contains, interspersed with other matter, a series of letters from and to the University, all of the fifteenth century.

Description of the MS.

It is written throughout apparently by the same hand, at least by far the larger proportion would seem to be so; nearly the whole is much faded, full of abbreviations, and very difficult to decipher. The letters, &c. are nearly five hundred in number, many of them very curious. The volume also contains the two catalogues of books given by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, to the University; and the annual entries of payment of money to the University by the Abbeys of Eynsham and Oseneye. A large number of the letters are "letters testimonial" of the University granted to

various members and recommending them to bishops and other magnates. This register was transcribed from the original letters, presumed to be destroyed when the register was made, by Farley, the scribe of the University at the time. It has only been used in the present work for the purpose of publishing the Catalogues of Duke Humfrey's books, which will accordingly be found in Part II. of this volume. The editor has, however, read and catalogued almost the whole, with a view to an extension of the work now edited, at a future period. The letters are principally in Latin, though here and there occurs one in English.

Acts of the Chancellor's Court.

The MS. Aaa. next requires notice. This is a volume of similar size to the others, but containing a much larger amount of matter; it has about two hundred and eighty folios, closely written, and consists of the proceedings in the Chancellor's Court from the year 1434 to the year 1469, except the years 1440–1441. The whole is written on paper, without any attempt at ornament or illumination, and in the most slovenly manner possible. The proceedings at each sitting of the court are entered by the Chancellor, or his commissary for the time, in his own handwriting, hence the volume is curious as a repertory of autographs of that period. Some of the hands are well known, as that of Dr. Gascoigne; which presents a singularly bold and irregular appearance. In this MS., as also in all, (but less so in F. than in the others) the folios have more than one pagination. The loss of some folios has rendered a fresh set of figures necessary. This produces not a little confusion in referring to the originals. To the editor this MS. has proved the most interesting by far, and he only regrets that he has not been able to publish the whole in the present series. Several specimens, however, of each species of matter entered in the register have been given in this work, and pains have been taken to select those which seemed to present the greatest features of general interest. A great deal will

Description, and contents of this MS.

here be found illustrative of the actual private life of the members of the University at the time; for instance we are here able to see, enumerated with perfect distinctness, the articles of furniture which were contained in the *camera* or "*rooms*"[1] of a scholar of the fifteenth century; his books, his dress, not seldom his debts, his quarrels, amusements, &c. will be incidently sketched or detailed. Several wills are also given, not because wills of that period are in themselves a rarity, for the editor is well aware that good specimens have already been published; but he believes that not a little will be found in those printed in the present volumes which will bring to light facts, certainly not generally known, as to the state of the Universities; curious details about sickness, expenses, books, debts, funerals, exhibitions to poor scholars and servants for their maintenance at the University, with a variety of other matter, which will be noticed, as we proceed, more in detail.

Register of Convocation.

Aa. is a similar but smaller volume, also written on paper. It is much damaged and often utterly illegible, torn, faded, and stained. It is a register of the Convocation of the University, and is chiefly, therefore, composed of the various *graces* granted therein. A few of the more curious of them, either as containing information relating to studies requisite, or conditions upon which the *grace* was granted, have been selected for the present purpose. The date of this volume is the same, or nearly so, as that of Aaa.

Here then the list of original MSS. made use of is complete.

The materials for an extension of this work existing.

As it is commonly supposed that there are a great number of MS. volumes, relating to the University, in its possession, it may be as well perhaps to correct or at least to modify that impression. There are, the

[1] More properly "*room*;" in those times a several sleeping apartment was certainly the greatest amount of indulgence.

editor believes, no MS. volumes in "the archives" of the University older than those transcribed and collated here; and those here used are *all* that exist *down to that date*, after which there follows a regular succession of registers.

There is, of course, a vast quantity of *deeds* of various kinds, though, it is believed, none are very ancient, not more so than the beginning of the thirteenth or end of the twelfth century; but of this the editor cannot speak with certainty, at least not from personal examination.

Thus, no register, with the exception of those here used, and no collection of letters, is to be found until the fifteenth century. Whether any such MSS. ever existed, and, if so, what has become of them, is not perhaps altogether a futile inquiry; probably they perished from having been originally written on loose sheets and never being gathered into a volume; for we find that in the case of the statutes it was provided that the proctors should, under a penalty, enter in A., B., and C. the several statutes as they were passed, within fifteen days from their passing (p. 253). We several times also find notices of "quaterni" or sheets, on which registers were kept (p. 285), and of the "liber ruber" (p. 486). However, the lapse of time itself will sufficiently account for the loss, and the editor mentions the subject here in the hope only that inquiry may be stimulated, believing as he does, that it is *possible* that considerable portions of such registers may yet exist in the form of loose sheets in private collections.

Registers prior to fifteenth century lost.

MSS. relating to the halls.

The loss most to be deplored, however, is that of all trace of any MSS. belonging to the numerous halls; and yet each must have possessed, and we know did possess its own registers, and, no doubt, its "acta," &c. What a mass of information as to the detail of University life, or even of mediæval life generally, would have been here afforded! It seems well nigh impossible

that, even putting the halls at the modest number of one hundred, so large a quantity of MSS. as must have existed should have utterly perished: one would suppose that the families of the various principals or the colleges[1] into whose possession the buildings passed, would have retained the papers of the last principal of each hall as it was in its turn swallowed up in the advancing tide of the colleges, which, as they were successively endowed and gradually extended, enclosed within their limits the sites of by far the larger portion of the old halls. Hitherto, however, no such memorials of the halls have been met with.

The present would seem to be no improper place for the mention of other MSS. in connexion with the subject, of which no use has been made by the editor of the present volume, and from which it is possible that matter hitherto unpublished may be derived.

Other possible sources unexplored.

And first, to speak of what may still remain at Oxford unexplored, it is possible that in the Bodleian Library something may still be found, more likely, however, in the several colleges, stored in the muniment rooms and never seen, or effectually concealed by being bound up with other loose sheets, papers *may* yet remain which would repay the labour of the antiquary. The editor, however, believes that the resources of the University in this respect are very considerably overrated by those who have had no experience in such investigations; he has himself found little or nothing of value in the places indicated, and is inclined to think that if there are any important original MSS. relating to mediæval Oxford, which have not hitherto been published, besides those now edited, or mentioned

[1] That the muniments of one hall, called "Le Bedylhall," passed into the possession of Queen's College we know from a note in MSS. Aa., fol. 73. There *was* also in the School's tower a MS. called by B. Twyne *visitationes aularum cum articulis;* which has now been missing since 1818. These are specimens of a large class of MSS.

in the foregoing remarks, they are to be found elsewhere and not at Oxford.

The collections of Hare and

Of *Transcript* MSS. there are several at Oxford, which, or at least parts of which, ought to be published. In the first place there is Hare's collection of the liberties and privileges of the University. This contains all the royal letters and charters up to the collector's time; no complete printed copy of these exists. The most voluminous

Brian Twyne.

and most valuable, however, are the collections of Brian Twyne; considering the early age at which this laborious antiquary died, it is truly amazing that he should have been able to write so vast a quantity, collected too, as a great deal of it is, from distant places. His MSS. consist of ten thick quarto volumes; the materials are collected from all sources, and there is no doubt they were the real authorities of Antony Wood's History. They are mentioned here principally because

The registers of Lambeth and Lincoln.

they contain extracts from the registers of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and from other episcopal registers, the publication of which, or such portions of them as relate to the Universities, would very likely prove to be a valuable addition to our present knowledge; at least they would be originals.

Besides these, there is in the School's tower, or was, a smaller quarto MS. volume written by a Mr. Winsor, but it is only a modern production and of no sort of historical value, and is only mentioned here lest it should be supposed that it had been overlooked.

In the British Museum there are two MS. volumes containing matter relating to our subject: Vitellius E. 10. Cott. has a number of letters of Gilbert Stone and of the University. Faustina C. 7. Cott. is a transcript of several ancient documents, and a number of original letters of the fifteenth century. Whatever in these two volumes is worth printing will more properly be placed along with the letters in F. if that MS. should ever be edited.

There is no doubt that at one time there were also in the possession of the *city* of Oxford materials highly valuable as illustrative of the history of the University; but the more important of them have perished. The authorities of the city, with great civility and liberality, allowed the editor to inspect their archives, but there did not appear to be anything original of any value for the present work. One MS. volume, "Liber ruber minor," was, it is said, borrowed by Bryan Twyne, and never restored to the city authorities; whether this be the case or not, at any rate the MS., which was a valuable one, is not *known* to exist now. The city archives.

At Rome, and at Paris, and at some other foreign universities, it is not improbable that some additional materials might be found, though it is more likely that the archives of the University of Paris would be found to contain little more of any interest relating to Oxford than the names of masters who had migrated from the one university to the other, as they will similarly be found recorded in the registers of Convocation at Oxford, of which a specimen or two are given in Part II. At Rome it is on the contrary highly probable that there exist, along with other interesting details, accounts of the various processes of appeal, &c. which were so often carried from Oxford to the Papal see. Foreign Universities, &c.

Between Oxford and other foreign universities, during the fifteenth century (and of the 14th and 13th centuries Oxford possesses no records beyond those here edited) the communication was not so great or frequent, or the migration of masters so common, as at an earlier time it is asserted to have been.

Before dismissing the subject of MSS. it should be stated that although the statutes in Part I. of this volume are, as observed already, arranged chronologically to the best of the editor's power, this plan has not been adopted with respect to that portion of A., B.,

and C., which will be found in Part II. The reason of this is simply that the attempt proved to be in vain; no clue of any importance could be found such as to render their chronological order possible. Moreover, it is the opinion of the editor that a considerable portion of these statutes are far older than anything else relating to the University at present existing in MSS., or indeed existing at all; such as, for instance, those on pp. 443–5. "*Antiquæ ordinationes pro Magistris* "*in Grammatica, sed non sunt in moderno usu.*"

Since, therefore, it seemed hopeless to arrange these statutes chronologically, recourse has been had to the plan originally followed by the register writers of A., B., and C., *i.e.*, the matter has been arranged in the order of the various faculties so far as it relates specially to any of them. The residue, fortunately not a great quantity, has been necessarily left in its own confusion at the end, pp. 446 to 494.

Having given an account of the various MSS. from which the following pages are transcribed, it remains that the general scope and plan of the work should be noticed, and then a brief description of its contents given.

This work is not a history of the University.

First, the reader is requested to expect to find no more than can be furnished in a work forming a portion of such a series as the present. The editor believes this caution to be needed, because more than one inquiry has been addressed to him respecting the "*History* "*of the University*" which he is preparing. No history of the University will be found here; however much in accordance with his own tastes the undertaking of such a work would have been, it could find no place

in a series of original MSS. intended as sources of information to other writers rather than popular histories for ordinary readers. The history of the University of Oxford has yet to be written, and it is in the hope of contributing something to the attainment of this object that the present volume has been undertaken.

The history of Antony Wood.

The histories of the University that have hitherto appeared are really of very little service as histories. The "History and Antiquities" of Antony Wood is, it is true, a wonderful repertory of antiquarian knowledge, and, in the main, reliable from the reign of Henry III. onwards. The other histories, if so they can be called, which have been written by English authors are almost valueless. The best known is that of Dr. Ayliffe, of which it is hardly too much to say that it is literally full of the grossest blunders, and, though probably unintentionally, impostures. If the writer were to state his own opinion as to which is the most reliable history of the University of Oxford that has yet appeared, it would be that it is that of Hüber. It is truly surprising that a foreigner has so completely seized and comprehended the national position, and internal working of the University. He has produced a book at once readable and, as far as it goes, accurate, *based* on a sound critical view of antiquity and comparative research. And yet, though this is high praise, the reader of that work will find much to desiderate. As the history of Antony Wood is rather an antiquarian compendium than a history, so is Hüber's on the other hand, rather a popular and readable history than such an union of antiquarian research and historical construction such as alone could satisfy the want. The history of the University has, we repeat, yet to be written; when a person can be found, with leisure at his command and tastes leading him in that direction, completely to explore the archives both of the University and the several colleges, the registers of Lambeth and Lincoln, and other sources already above indicated, such a work can be

Dr. Ayliffe.

Hüber.

The history of the University has yet to be written.

produced. More materials than we at present possess *might* in this way be made available, and discoveries might be made at present unsuspected.

The plan of the present work.

The work at present offered has undergone considerable modification as to its scope since it was in the first instance conceived. The editor's original plan was to collect from *all* sources such hitherto unpublished documents as would illustrate academical life and studies from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VIII., but, upon commencing an examination of the materials existing for the compiling of such a collection, it appeared to him that nothing could be found more valuable in this way than the manuscripts which are here printed. They may be described as consisting, with few exceptions, of two distinct parts; first, the old statute books; and second, the application of those statutes, and their operation exhibited in detail. Thus, while the first named part shows what the provisions and requirements of the University were, the second, at least to some extent, displays the inner and individual life of its members. Whatever other matters are included in the work are supposed to be subsidiary to these two main subjects.

It consists of two parts.

The reason for its limits.

And here it will not improbably be asked why the period embraced in this work should be commenced with the reign of Henry III.[1] The answer will, it is hoped, be sufficiently stated in the short historical summary with which it seems almost necessary to introduce what will follow.

Sketch of the early history of Oxford,

That Oxford was early a place of some considerable importance seems probably true, though it is to be noted that it is not mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle earlier than the commencement of the ninth century. The city, not the University, is now spoken of. As to the name Oxford, it has been suggested that it is not, as usually supposed, derived from *ox*

[1] The earliest document in the present work is of the year 1214, and it is the only one anterior to the reign of Henry III.

and *ford*, because the analogy of the name Oseneye would point to the origin of the name from *ose* or *ouse* and *ford*.

and etymology of the name.

This theory is not without merits, but it seems most likely after all that the old derivation is the right one, and that it is more likely that *osen-eye*, is itself a corruption of *oxen-eye*, when we compare with it the name of the neighbouring villages of Hengs-eye (now Hincksey), (see page 516). Thus Oxen-eye and Hengs-eye would be the *island* of the *ox* and the *horse* respectively, and Oxenford is probably one of the same family of names. With the history, however, of the city we have here nothing to do, except so far as it is connected with the University. Of the origin of the University absolutely nothing is *known*, some maintaining that it gave rise to the town, others that the town preceded the University. The whole dispute speedily takes us back into the region of utter fables, only comparable with those of "Jack the Giant Killer" and "King Arthur and his Knights." Those who wish to see what has been dared in the way of fable, as to the antiquity of Oxford, can see it in the pages of Antony Wood and Bryan Twyne. The fact is, that the history of the University is a miniature of the history of a nation, and is not exempt from the general laws of all history; it begins in myth, it has its heroic age, its really historical, and its modern periods. Of the mythical period, if it can be seriously named at all, it can only be, of course, to regret the folly which seems to have infatuated a man otherwise sensible, as Antony Wood was, and led him to invent or repeat the myth of Memprick (a thousand years before the incarnation of Christ), King of the Britains, and of Brute the Trojan, and other like absurdities. Whether the study of antiquity really led him on till he partly believed what he wished to be true (for it undoubtedly has this effect on some minds, while in others it produces an almost equally irrational scepticism);

The fabulous accounts of A. Wood and Bryan Twyne.

or whether he intended the whole of that portion of his work as a ponderous joke is perhaps hardly worth inquiring. It may suffice to have thus noticed it, and to further observe that the references to authors and MSS. at the foot of the pages of that part of his work will be found instructive to those who choose to refer to the originals for themselves, as showing how large a theory can be formed from very slender facts. Even that, which has been called above the heroic period, is scarcely more trustworthy; but here we do come to at least real persons, Alfred and Grymbald, and the rest, though acts are ascribed to them which we may safely affirm they never performed. It is not until we get much further down the stream of time that anything really reliable can be found. John of Beverley, Alfred, Grymbald, S. Neot, and the like, are the demi-gods of the Oxford world; then come the degenerate race of mortal heros. Vacarius and Giraldus Cambrensis, and others of their time, who undoubtedly were connected with the University of Oxford, and whose giant forms, girt with gowns and armed with books, seem to stalk through the hosts of innumerable boys assembled at the schools much as we fancy the heroes of the Iliad wielding their weapons among the ranks of men.

The later period of real persons and false facts.

Matter relating to Oxford published in other volumes of this series.

But for these things this is not the place. The series of volumes, of which the present is a part, will doubtless assist the student, who may wish to examine critically the period to which reference is made, and whatever may there occur to him relating to the University of Oxford, though it will, it is feared, be little, will assist his judgment in forming an *opinion* as to what is not indeed really ascertainable, the state of Oxford anterior to the thirteenth century.

The first schools at Oxford.

That there *were schools* there before that time, probably for two or three centuries, if not longer, there is the best reason to believe, but of the nature of them we have little information, and the pictures which the mind forms of them, are such as are drawn, for the most part,

from the better known features of a later period. That these schools were more or less connected with the University of Paris seems highly probable; though the extent to which they were so and the nature of that connexion are again matters of conjecture. That the earliest statutes of the University of Oxford were derived from those of Paris the editor has himself little doubt, but the means of forming an opinion on this subject are as easily available to others as they are to him; he would however venture to refer them to the work of Bulæus.[1] To the University of Paris he believes are to be ascribed the most ancient existing relics of the University of Oxford, namely some of the statutes which will be found in Part II. of this volume.

Connexion with the University of Paris.

With these remarks the antiquity of the University generally must be dismissed; but as to the relative antiquity of the several colleges, or of the earliest of them, a brief statement will be expected.

The first college at Oxford.

Of the claims of University and Merton colleges to the priority it is really strange there should be ever any question. The whole dispute is settled in a few words. William of Durham, the founder of University College, died in the year 1249, and left his money (310 marks) to support scholars at Oxford; the money was not all applied to this purpose for many years, (though several purchases were made with it in the years 1253, 1255, 1262[2]), and in the meantime Merton College was founded, but not at Oxford; before Merton College was finally established, William of Durham's bequest had been all applied by the University in the purchase of houses, and statutes given for the halls

The rival claims of University and Merton Colleges.

[1] History of the University of Paris, ed. Paris, 1665. 4 vols. fol.

[2] The original deeds of these purchases are in the possession of University College; the purchases were a house in School Street, now part of Brasenose College; a house in High Street, opposite University College; and a second house in School Street, also now a part of Brasenose College.

founded therewith. No more need have been said, had not Antony Wood, who was a member of Merton College, while not concealing the facts above mentioned, endeavoured to make it appear that University College was only a hall, whereas Merton was a college, because it is called *domus*, so that the priority really belonged to the latter. This unfairness may easily be discovered to be such in the pages of this work, where it will be found throughout that Merton College is as often, if not oftener, called *aula* de Merton as *domus* or *collegium* (the latter not till late), and, in fact, Antony Wood must have known, what is obvious to every student of Oxford antiquities, that no distinction whatever originally existed between the terms *aula* and *domus*, and, moreover, that the term *domus* is repeatedly used of University Hall.

Antony Wood's unfairness.

The alleged foundation by Alfred the Great.

And now another *vexata quæstio* must be touched, though the true solution of it has already been implied in what has been said of the early history of the University. The question whether Alfred the Great had any connexion with the University at all, and if so, whether he had any hand in the founding University Hall or any other hall in Oxford, has caused endless debate, not a little of legal toil and expenditure, and a great deal of pecuniary loss and still more bitterness of feeling! Volumes have been written on the subject, and yet it seems that no candid inquirer can come to any other verdict than that both statements as to King Alfred are absolutely without a shadow of *proof*. All that can be said in favour of the Aluredians is that there is no direct proof that they are wrong. The astonishing thing is that such a superstructure of fiction was ever raised upon so completely rotten a foundation. There is unfortunately only too much reason to believe that the story of Alfred being the founder of University College was invented, and maintained by one party in the college against another, in

order to obtain the privilege of having the sovereign of the country as visitor of their society. The evidence against Alfred having ever founded any exhibitions at all at Oxford is of course of a purely negative character; but it is very strong, for none of those authors, in whose writings we should certainly have expected to find mention of such a circumstance, make any allusion to it whatsoever. To begin with Asser. He at any rate, the instructor and friend of Alfred, the collector of his memorable actions, when ascribing to him the building of two monasteries, the maintenance of teachers for his own children and those of his nobles would surely, one would think, never have omitted to record a work of so kindred a nature as the establishing of educational exhibitions or places of learning at Oxford. And yet we find in this author no such statement, for although it was indeed affirmed[1] that one of the MSS. of Asser contained such a passage, yet, it is believed, no such thing is now to be found, and the said passage was, moreover, affirmed by those who saw it to be a manifest interpolation. But even though it were granted that Alfred did, as alleged in the spurious passage of Asser, establish places of education at Oxford, yet there would be nothing to indicate that he had any hand in the founding of University Hall.

Asser makes no mention of it.

The same absence of any mention of such connexion between this king and the University is equally remarkable in all the earliest authors, in Ethelward, in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in the chronicle of Mailros, in Ingulphus, in Marianus Scotus, in Florence of Worcester, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Roger Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and others, all of whom, while they extol the wisdom, valour, and piety of Alfred, are altogether silent as to his supposed endowments at Oxford!

Early chroniclers without exception silent on the subject.

[1] By Camden.

The first appearance of the myth.

The first chronicler, in whose writings such a statement is met with, is Ralph Higden: he lived in the time of Edward III. John Brompton in his Historia Jorvallensis, has a passage to the like effect. Here are the two most respectable authorities for the Aluredians; for no sane person would attach any credit to the fables of Thos. Rudborn's Annals of Hyde Abbey. Other writers in their favour are John Ross, T. Kay, Polydore Virgil, Leland, Bale, Camden. It is not without regret that we find such names as Leland and Camden following so false a lead; they, with Wood and Twyne, seem to have only too gladly repeated without sufficient investigation the statements of others, led by their love of antiquity to lend a willing ear to that which gratified their master passion. At least it is plain, from what has been said above, that the founding of halls or places of learning at Oxford by King Alfred was not mentioned by any writer until the time of Edward III.; and the special connexion of Alfred with the halls known as W. of Durham's or University Hall, not until a much later period. The only real claim of Alfred to be considered as the founder of University College is that, as this society is without doubt the eldest, so it seems in harmony with our general ideas of propriety to attribute its origin to the wisest and best of our early kings!—*valeat quantum.* Unfortunately the claim, sentimental or false, while it is an agreeable myth and no more, has had the effect of causing the name of the true founder W. of Durham to be altogether ignored. Thus have the Aluredians and anti-Aluredians fought with fury round the shadow of a founder, while the real owner of the honours has been conveyed away far out of sight, and not only out of the din of the battle, but also out of the memory of the combatants.

Camden and Leland.

The archives of the University and of Univer-

It is altogether incredible that, if Alfred were its founder, the statutes of University College, three se-

veral codes of which were issued within sixty years from the purchase of the first house with the founder's money, should contain not the smallest allusion to him. Still more incredible that the statutes and register books of the University should never once mention the name of their first founder, while special ordinances are given, and commemorations with solemn masses and other annual observances are therein enjoined for every known benefactor in later times. (See in Index under *Benefactor* and *Chest.*)

sity College know nothing of him.

It will be perceived from what has already been said that little, which can be called history, is to be found of the University of Oxford in early times. After the conquest, during the seven reigns which preceded that of Henry III. we begin to be sensible of the approach of terra firma, but it is not until the end of the twelfth century and beginning of the thirteenth that we can really feel that we have placed our feet on solid ground. It is no part of the present undertaking to collect whatever scattered notices of Oxford may exist in the chronicles and other sources during the dawn of its existence.

Early history of Oxford very scanty.

Contemporary records

We pass on now to speak of the more tangible and really historical period, having thus sketched in as few words as possible some of the most salient points, and given, it is hoped, a sufficient reason for not commencing this volume with anything earlier than the 13th century. There *are no* documents in MS. in the possession of the University itself relating to an earlier period, and it is more than doubtful whether there are any, *beyond those already mentioned,* in any other collections. With one or two remarks more this subject shall be dismissed. First, while we cannot doubt that a considerable number of scholars studied at Oxford in the 11th and 12th centuries, yet the facts that no *species of pecuniary support* was from

begin with the 13th century.

any source, that we know of, appointed for them, and that no royal charter or other letter has ever been *produced* hitherto, though A. Wood speaks of *their loss*, of an earlier reign than that of Henry III., seem to raise a very strong *suspicion* that the University did not exist at all before the conquest, and that as soon as it became important enough to deserve and require royal recognition it immediately obtained it, and thenceforth began its corporate existence, its true history in its only recognizable form. The origin of the city cannot be traced beyond the time of S. Frideswyde.[1] Round the ecclesiastical foundation raised in her honour sprung up in all likelihood both the town and the schools, at first, it is probable, a school in connexion with S. Frideswyde's priory, afterwards developed by gradual successes to a more general place of resort for students; a "*studium generale*," as the term then generally used expresses it. The word University is not used in our sense earlier than the reign of Henry III. In its first use the word "*University*" had probably no reference to the *general* studies there to be pursued, but rather expressed the corporate estate of the "Chancellor, masters, and scholars," to whom the words "*Universitas* "*vestra*"[2] applied, meaning, strange as it may appear to those unacquainted with patent letters of the time, "*The whole of you*."

History before the conquest very suspicious.

Probable true origin of the University,

and meaning of the word.

Leaving then this interesting and yet most unsatisfactory subject, which the curious and credulous may find pursued beyond all reasonable bounds in the works of Wood, Twyne, Ayliffe, and others, we now have to give a short account of the real foundation, properly so called, of the

[1] There are two registers of S. Frideswyde's priory extant: one in the possession of C. C. College, and the other in the possession of Christ Church, Oxford; the former is trustworthy, the latter full of forgeries, some of which B. Twyne quotes in support of his extravagancies.—ED.

[2] p. 4.

University; that is to say, of the first benefactions assigned or bequeathed to it for the maintenance of scholars. Of these the first that occurs is the annual payment of fifty-two shillings by the townsmen, as compensation in part for the outrage committed by them in hanging certain clerks (pp. 1, 2, 501), a burden which was afterwards undertaken by the abbey of Eynsham in the year 1219, and regularly discharged by them until the dissolution of the monastery.[1] A similar payment, how originating does not clearly appear, was made also by the abbey of Oseneye,[1] but to a smaller amount, viz., two marks only (p. 502). The former of these payments not having been regularly applied to the purpose for which it was designed, Robert Grossteste, the then chancellor, issued in the year 1240 an ordinance to provide for the proper administration of the fund: the immediate effect of which was the creation of the first "*chest*," called the "Frideswyde chest" (p. 9). Of this and other similar foundations more shall be said presently; here we must for a while interrupt the natural order by first enumerating the other sources of the revenue of the infant University.

The earliest known benefactions.

The abbeys of Eynsham

and Oseneye.

R. Grossteste and the Frideswyde chest.

Other sources of revenue.

The next pecuniary resource we find is an annual payment by masters who kept grammar schools at Oxford (p. 563). How early the practice arose there is no evidence to show, but it appears that from the earliest time, at least of the corporate existence of the University, all masters keeping grammar schools were obliged to make a stated annual payment to the University, and a provision was made in the year 1478 that if any grammar schools should be endowed at Oxford, they should be free from this payment; an inducement doubtless to encourage so desirable a benefaction (p. 354). To this should be added the sum arising

Payments by masters of grammar schools.

[1] The memoranda of acquittance for this annual payment by the abbeys of Eynsham and Oseneye occur regularly year after year in F.

Fines. from fines, levied by the chancellor and proctors (p. 317) on students or others amenable to their authority, for the violation of statutes, and of the assize of bread, beer, &c.,—no inconsiderable source of annual revenue, to judge from the number of pecuniary mulcts occurring under every year in Aaa.; and again we must not omit the **Graces.** payments of money made by those who sought "graces" for special relaxation of statutes in their favour (numerous instances of which will be found in Part ii.), an indulgence which was a large and continuous source of emolument to the University during the erection of the Divinity School. (*See* Dispensation.) In A., B., C., &c. we find no other sources of revenue (except "chests") besides those mentioned, until Robert Anetone's and Walter (by some called William) de Gray's and John **Benefactions in imitation of the bequest of William of Durham.** Manduit's benefactions (p. 10). These do not date earlier than 1255, but it is known from other sources that W. Hoyland left, shortly before that time, his estate to the University, part of which, called after him "William Hall," was the first house, not bought with W. of Durham's money, possessed by the University. In the meantime had occurred the bequest of W. of Durham, of which sufficient notice has been given above (p. 39). Then followed bequests by Reginald de Bathon (p. 372), beadle, by Roger Addington (stationer), and by Roger Leigh (beadle), and from this time the University gradually began to acquire property. To follow the steps of this process of acquisition is, however, no part of our present scheme, though it should be observed that all the bequests above named were either of houses for halls or shortly after were converted to that purpose, and thus were direct imitations of the example of William of Durham, who commenced the system, before his bequest unthought of, of leaving money to provide residences for societies of scholars.

The chests We now return to the subject of the "*chests*." This, the earliest form of corporate property possessed by the

University, took its origin, as we have seen, from the ordinance of Robert Grossteste, and for a long period remained, *par excellence*, the form of scholastic benefaction. The bequests of W. of Durham, W. of Merton, and J. Balliol were, at their time, and long remained, insignificant; they provided for a few scholars, only a very few compared with the numbers around them, and long remained without imitation, while the Turvile, Guildford, Langton, and other chests were founded.

These foundations then are to be regarded as the earliest form of benefaction for relief of poor scholars which the benevolence of the charitable assumed. That they continued to exist and multiply until the end of the fifteenth century, when they had reached the number of twenty-four, need not surprise us; for, though a most distinct form of charity, the founding of colleges speedily followed the institution of the first chest, and continued also to extend itself, yet there was ample room for the exercise of the relief afforded by both. The poverty of the scholars was in a large majority of instances very great, and the fact that these chests continued to be founded side by side, as it were, with the colleges proves how necessary their assistance was. It has been said that these chests numbered altogether not less than twenty-four; perhaps they may have been more numerous, but of twenty-four we have either ordinances remaining or, at the least, portions of ordinances. The object of all the founders was apparently the same, and there is so great a similarity in the ordinances issued by the University for the administration of the funds that the remarks made of one will apply, with few alterations, to all. The preamble of the ordinance sets forth the name of the founder of the chest, the sum given, and the object of the founder, and then expresses the desire of the University to recompense his charity, in the only way they are able, by annual masses and celebrations, and by enjoining every bene-

are the earliest form of benefaction;

their number.

The object of their founders strictly eleemosynary.

ficiary to recite so many *Pater nosters* or *Ave Marias* for the soul of his benefactor. Then follow regulations as to the amount to be borrowed and the persons by whom it may be borrowed, a pledge to the full amount of, or above, the value borrowed being in each case first deposited by the person borrowing; the time within which he may redeem his pledge by repayment, and the date at which it will be sold if not redeemed, after due notice by public proclamation given; the appointment of guardians (usually a North and a South countryman, to ensure fair consideration of the claims of applicants), of auditors and of the day of audit, of the registration of loans and borrowers' names, with other particulars. The last founded of the chests (in the latter part of the fifteenth century) raises the total amount of money thus placed at the disposal of the University at no less a sum, on a moderate computation, than *two thousand marks*; and, in estimating the aid thus afforded to the needy, it should be borne in mind that this was not capital, of which the interest was to be lent only, but the whole two thousand marks might be, and probably usually were, in circulation on loan at the same time. It was in reality little less than a money-lending, or, more properly, pawnbroking, department; and might have been managed so as to secure very considerable augmentation of the funds, for the ordinances always carefully stipulate that the pledges deposited should, on the valuation of a sworn stationer of the University, fairly exceed in value the sum borrowed, that the capital might suffer no diminution. Such augmentation appears also, from the wording of the ordinances in some cases, to have been confidently expected, for the guardians at their audit were to give account both of capital and increase during their tenure of office. That these hopes were not realized there is every reason to believe, for more than once we find guardians of chests charged with embezzlement, and again (pp.

Regulations by the University for administration of the funds of.

Pledges and redemption.

Guardians, North and South.

Total amount of the funds of.

Nature of the management of.

Embezzlement of.

153–5) statutes which complain of the marvellous disappearance of the money of the University, and provide for its safer administration and protection for the future.

Summer and winter chests.

The chests were divided into two divisions, the "summer" and "winter" chests, so called, it would appear, from the time at which the guardians of some of them were elected (p. 745). Whether or no there was any other distinction does not appear; but it is plain that in the time of appointing the guardians the original provisions of the ordinances were, in the later times which we have to deal with, not observed.

Restrictions on borrowers.

Here, then, was a very large sum, which might be borrowed by any clerk actually studying at Oxford, whether master, bachelor, sophist, or questionist, irrespective of any restrictions by founders' wills as to birth, age, or locality. How great a help it must have been to the struggling scholar of those days we can perhaps hardly realize; but of this more may be said hereafter. It is, however, a circumstance not a little remarkable that on the revision, or rather destruction of the statutes in Laud's time the names of all or nearly all these charitable benefactors should have ceased to be commemorated, and, as far as any grateful recollection of their bequests is concerned, should have ceased to be known in the University at all. What ordinary member of the University is aware of the pious benefactions, by which the University in its early poverty was nursed, of John Pontysera bishop of Winchester, Gilbert Routhbury, Philip Turville, John Langton, W. de Seltone, Dame Joan Danvers, and others; and yet to their generosity many a starving clerk was indebted in days when the learned professions were recruited far more than they have ever since been from the humblest ranks of society. We cannot take leave of so interesting a feature in

Laud's statutes.

Founders of chests forgotten.

mediæval academical life as this is without lingering for a few moments on the vivid picture thus pourtrayed to us of the life of a student at the time.

Description of the business of inspection of, and borrowing from a chest.

Let us try to fancy ourselves in Oxford on the eve of the festival of "S. John at the Latin gate" (May 7th), in the year of grace 1457. To-morrow is the commemoration day of W. de Seltone, founder of the chest known by his name; and this day the two new guardians of the chest have been appointed and sworn in before congregation, along with all the other guardians of the several chests. It was, of course well known before who would be appointed to situations of such trust, but they are Master T. Parys, principal of S. Mary Hall, and Master Lowson (p. 745): the latter is the North countryman of the two, it would seem. High mass has just been sung at the principal altar of the church of S. Mary the Blessed Virgin (p. 214), with commemoration collects, with deacon and subdeacon and all accustomed solemnity, and solemn prayers for the repose of the souls of W. de Seltone and all the faithful departed. It is not a reading (or legible) day,[1] so the church was full, but now all have left, except a few ragged-looking lads, who still kneel towards the altar and seem to be saying their "Pater nosters" and "Ave Marias" according to their vow for their benefactor (p. 218). Master Parys and Master Lowson, however, have left earlier; we will follow them out of the chancel into the old congregation house, a part of the church formerly used for all academical purposes; for thither, we presume, they will go to make their first inspection of the Seltone chest.

Commemoration of founder.

Dress of scholars.

Situation of treasury.

(It is not likely that these chests would be kept in private houses or halls; they are too ponderous to be moved

[1] See calendar and explanation in note facing the calendar.

from one to another with the change of guardians every year, they are therefore kept in the church, and the sanctity of the spot is a protection from thieves (pp. 669, 750).)

The dress of Master Parys and his colleague may surprise us; they have their tonsured heads covered with the "pilleum" (pp. 428, 457); their tunics are closely fastened round the waist by a belt (pp. 421, 302), over which they wear a long gown; round the shoulders is a black close cape without sleeves, and over it hangs the hood, lined with white fur (p. 301). We enter the building with them, and there we see ranged on either side several ponderous iron chests, eight or ten feet in length and about half that width, for they have to contain perhaps as many as a hundred or more large volumes (pp. 327, 152), besides other valuables deposited as pledges by those who have borrowed from the chest. Each (p. 152) draws from beneath his cape a huge key, which one after the other are applied to the two locks; a system of bolts, which radiate from the centre of the lid and shoot into the iron sides in a dozen different places, slide back and the lid is opened. At the top lies the register of the contents (p. 215), containing the particulars;—dates, names, and amounts—of the loans granted. This they remove and begin to compare its statements with the contents of the chest. There are a large number of manuscript volumes, many of great value, beautifully illuminated and carefully kept, for each is almost the sole valuable possession perhaps of its owner! Then the money remaining in one corner of the chest is carefully counted and compared with the account in the register. If we look in we can see also here and there among the books other valuables of less peaceful character. There lie two or three daggers of more than ordinary workmanship, and by them a silver cup or two (p. 663), and again more than one hood lined

Dress of masters.

Appearance, size, and general description of a chest.

Its contents.

Books,

daggers,

cups, &c.

with minever (p. 301). By this time a number of persons has collected around the chest, and the business begins. That man in an ordinary civilian's dress who stands beside Master Parys is John More, the University stationer (p. 629), and it is his office to fix the value of the pledges offered, and to take care that none are sold at less than their real value (p. 383). It is a motley group that stands around; there are several masters and bachelors, all dressed more or less as described above, but the larger proportion is of boys or quite young men in every variety of coloured dress, blue and red, medley, and the like, but without any academical dress (pp. 301, 360). Many of them are very scantily clothed (p. 684), and all have their attention rivetted on the chest, each with curious eye watching for his pledge, his book or his cup, brought from some country village, perhaps an old treasure of his family, and now pledged in his extremity, for last term he could not pay the principal of his hall the rent of his miserable garret, nor the manciple for his battels (pp. 527, 555), but now he is in funds again, and pulls from his leathern money-pouch at his girdle the coin which is to repossess him of his property. But among the group you may see one master whose bearing and dress plainly denote superior comfort and position; can he be here for the same purpose? Yes, it is Master Henry Sever, warden of Merton Hall (p. 531). His presence is plainly regarded with disfavour and jealousy by the scholars, they think it not fair that the funds of the chest should be used by such as he; but he has influence, and lately he has been making some repairs in the buildings of Merton Hall, and he has borrowed from the Seltone chest, the extreme sum permitted by the ordinance, sixty shillings for that purpose (p. 216). He watches the proceedings, however, not without anxiety, for he had pledged a valuable illuminated missal far beyond the value he was to borrow, and he

Duty of stationer.

The borrowers.

knows that his pledge may not be in the chest, for he omitted to redeem it at the proper time, and it was borrowed for inspection by an intending purchaser (p. 217), who had left a silver cup in its place, of more intrinsic value, by the stationer's decision, but not in Mr. Sever's eyes. His case is first gone into, and he is satisfied that he can probably effect an exchange again with the present possessor of his missal, so he walks away with the cup, and then the lesser applicants urge their claims, some redeem their pledges, some borrow fresh sums, some are new customers and sorrowfully deposit their treasures and slink sadly away, not without a titter from the more hardened bystanders, but before the iron lid closes again, and the bolts slide back, "Ye shall pray," says Master Parys, addressing the borrowers, "for the " soul of W. de Seltone and all the faithful departed." This concludes the business of the day.

Such may be taken probably, as a fair specimen of an ordinary transaction at the period we speak of. The large number of chests, each of which was monthly inspected, rendered such a ceremony of almost every day occurrence. For some of the particulars we have a little drawn on our imagination, but the names and dates are real, and the facts are possible and indeed probable, as will be seen by the reader if he refers to the pages of the work indicated. After thus dealing with what is tangible and matter of undoubted fact, it is distasteful to have to launch once again upon the uncertain; but we must not any longer defer giving a few minutes attention to the halls, which were so long nothing less than the University itself.

Enough has already been said of the halls supposed to have been founded by king Alfred to show that these really never had any existence; when the first halls were established must probably ever remain uncertain. A distinction must, however, carefully be made

The origin of the halls

between halls with foundations or allowances for scholars living therein, and the ordinary halls, otherwise called "Hostels," "Inns," "Entries."[1] The former are colleges, but were originally called halls along with the latter indiscriminately. After the foundation of W. of Durham, his example was followed to some extent by others; several houses, as has been noticed above, being bequeathed to the University, to be used as halls; and then the next step follows, the regular endowment of such houses. The remarks which are now to follow relate, however, only to the unendowed halls or inns. These were for two centuries, certainly from the conquest up to W. of Durham's foundation, and according to those who believe in the great antiquity of Oxford much earlier, the only provision for the residence of scholars at Oxford, excepting, of course, such schools as may have existed in the religious houses and which were maintained at their cost. The editor believes, as he has stated above, that the University took its rise from these schools; that in course of time scholars were attracted to Oxford who were not admitted into these schools but "boarded" at a sort of "*dames' houses*" in the city; and that those houses were the *lineal ancestors* of all the large family of halls which throve in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

distinct from colleges.

Residence of scholars in early times.

First schools at Oxford.

Adoption of the statutes of the University of Paris.

The transition from mere grammar schools to a "*studium generale*," or, as we call it, an University, cannot be traced, the probability, however, almost amounting to a certainty, is that it was effected by a nearly wholesale adoption of the regulations of the University of Paris. Along with this transition naturally took place a reconstruction of the already existing boarding houses for scholars: doubtless it was found

[1] *Introitus.*

that such establishments were amenable to no proper controlling power, and the cause of grave irregularities; accordingly we find it provided by a statute of uncertain date, but which, as has already been said, is of a very early period, that a "*mancipium*" may not be principal of a hall (p. 463), again by another statute that the principal of a hall shall always be a graduate (p. 307), so late as the 15th century; by another that no scholar may dwell in the house of a *layman*, *i.e.*, a person not of the privilege of the University, and therefore not subject to its authority (pp. 320, 279).

Control exercised by the University over the scholars.

From these and from other similar enactments, which will occur to the reader, it is plain that the constant effort of the University was to bring under regular and fixed discipline the "hostels" for scholars which had long existed more or less outside its authority. No doubt a great step in this direction was effected by the corporate existence and large privileges granted by Henry III. Before that time the houses for scholars were let to the clerks by the townsmen on their own terms, and apparently with circumstances of extortion, thus we find (page 1) that the first idea of a penalty to be inflicted on the town was that the citizens should excuse the clerks half of their rent for a term of years; but afterwards the clerks appear to have got the matter very much into their own hands, for we find (p. 53) that one of the complaints made to the king (Anno 1290) is that the chancellor and scholars will not allow the townsmen to let their houses to scholars for a less term than ten years.

Halls rented from the townsmen.

More details as to the regulation of the halls will occur to us when speaking of the condition of a scholar, but this appears to be the proper place in which to give some account of the position and tenure of the principals of such institutions. At what time they began to be such as is described is not clearly

definable as usual, but in the statutes of various dates here given, we find them usually to have been, though not invariably (p. 528), of the degree of Master of Arts at least; and the method of obtaining the office was very simple. On the 9th of September,[1] every year (p. 15), the chancellor or his commissary (p. 522) took his place with all the usual solemnity in the church of Mary the Blessed Virgin, a bell being tolled as it would appear (p. 521) during the ceremony. Then those masters, who either desired to continue in their present principalship or to undertake the office for the future appeared before him, or else appointed another to do so in their stead, and deposited, each for the hall of which he proposed to be principal, a caution to insure the due payment of the rent, and apparently some tax payable to the University, though what that was, if any, we do not find. A similar method was adopted with respect to the schools (*ibid*), for which some one master was always responsible; these, however, would not have been all the schools, for only two or three are ever thus mentioned along with the halls (*see Lists of Halls, Index*). It would seem that the University was responsible for the payment of the rent to the owners of the halls and these particular schools, and that the principals deposited cautions for their payment of rent to the University.

Mode and ceremony of qualifying for office of principal of halls

and schools.

Having thus secured possession of their halls, their object, of course, was to fill them, since the matter was purely a pecuniary speculation, the scholars who lived with them paying the principals for their rooms and lectures as in our times (17, 426, 555, 600), for in the fifteenth century, at any rate, and there is no reason to suppose that

Lectures in halls.

[1] It would appear from the statute here referred to that the office was annual, but in Aaa we do not find a fresh list of halls nearly so often as every year, and it would appear that at that time, 1438-1460, a term of four years was the usual duration.

the practice began then, we find that the scholars were obliged to hear lectures in their own halls from their principal, or other lecturer appointed by him, in addition to the attendance at the schools. Of the amount of these payments notice will be taken in the sequel, when speaking of the scholars.

The principals of halls.

From what has been said it will be a fair presumption that these principals were usually men of some learning and academical distinction, at least in the time of which we are now speaking (1450). As to their tenure of office, we have seen it was originally presumed to be annual, but it was quite common to hold the office for many years, and also, as will be seen on comparing the lists of halls given in Part II., for a principal to change from one hall to another, which he supposed would answer better, for having a better situation or better rooms, &c. Although, however, these principals of halls were thus to a considerable degree independent, yet they were most distinctly and strictly subject to general regulations, and, especially, they could be deprived absolutely, and, as it seems, without investigation, by the chancellor or his commissary, for which proceeding there was a proper form (p. 470). Further, they were obliged to reside in their halls (p. 360), and in case of absence to appoint a deputy; to report disorderly scholars to the Chancellor, to keep a list of their scholars, to read to them the aularian statutes three times every year (p. 358), along with other peculiar duties, which will be readily found by the reader on reference to the index of this work. Perhaps, what will strike us as most singular is that it was thought necessary to provide by statute that no "mancipium," (*i.e.*, a servant who catered also for the scholars) should be principal of a hall, even though he were a scholar himself (p. 468), but it was by no means unusual for a person in the condition of a servant to be at the same time a scholar, and regularly attending his lectures (pp. 656, 661).

Their office and tenure.

Curious qualifications for.

[illegible]

Before leaving the subject a few words should be said of the probable number of these halls. Among the other extravagances, which have been repeated for the purpose of enhancing the reputation of the University, must be reckoned the statement of Richard of Armagh, that there were in the thirteenth century, 30,000 scholars at Oxford. It is apparent from the known boundaries of the city at the time, that this is next to impossible, and, certainly, quite incredible. Explanations have been attempted, to the effect that under "scholars" is here intended to be reckoned the whole number of persons who could claim the privilege of the University (see pp. 52, 346). And that this number included all clerks also of *whatever age* living at Oxford, and that there were no public or other grammar schools except here and at Cambridge, in England, so that all the youth of the kingdom were educated at these two places. But no sort of ground for rating the numbers at so great an amount really exists; on the contrary, it is probable that, of scholars properly so called, the sum stated divided by five would give a far more true approximation to the reality; to these may, perhaps, be added nearly as many more members of the privilege, but not students. At any rate, in the evidences we possess, we find no more than about eighty halls; from the remains of such as now exist, and there are several, we cannot put their inhabitants at more than an *average* of thirty, and this is, it is likely, a very high average to allow. This, the outside number of students which we can allow even in the most flourishing period of the history of the University, would suppose the existence of at least double the number of halls *known* to have been in use at any one time. This is a wide margin, and would fairly include the whole number, probably at no time very large, of students not residing in any hall. In the year 1508, these halls had decreased to fifty, and in 1511, to

Probable real number.

Rapid extinction of.

only twenty-six, so rapid was the decrease and absorption by the colleges. Of the various vicissitudes in the numbers of the University, and therefore of the halls, no detailed account can be given here; war and pestilence more than once drove away almost every scholar from the place: nor again can we find room for a topographical inquiry. These matters, along with others of a more general or antiquarian interest, must find another place.

Clerks claimed a right to use any house as a school.

It would seem to follow naturally next to mention the schools. Very early we find the scholars to have had the right of demanding any house from its owner for this use, to be rented at a sum fixed by regular valuers (pp. 13, 14, 156), and some of the earliest bequests to the University were employed in purchasing other houses to be used as schools; perhaps these so purchased may have been the few schools mentioned above as enumerated along with the halls (p. 46). The number of houses so used doubtless varied as the halls, but we find that at one time there were thirty-two such schools in one street called "School-street" (p. 240), and there would probably be a few more in other localities. These schools were divided among the several faculties, and in them took place all public lectures and disputations and other exercises for degrees (*ibid.* and p. 274).

The schools in School-street; their number,

Whether the thirty-two schools above named occupied the site of the whole of the present eastern front of Brasenose (except that part of it which we know consisted of old University Hall) as well as the opposite side of the street where now the Radcliffe Library stands, or whether there were other buildings intermixed with the schools does not appear; the only interest attaching to the inquiry is that upon its answer would depend in a great degree our estimate of the size of the schools. The editor inclines to the opinion that there were other buildings also there, and for this reason,—the accommodation in the said thirty-two schools must have been small and insufficient, otherwise the present schools

probable size, and other arrangements.

(called at first the New Schools) would never have been considered an improvement, and if so then the houses in which the schools were must have been small. It seems most likely that each house or school contained more than one, perhaps several chambers used for this purpose, as lecture-rooms in fact, by the master who occupied them. Every master at his "inception" (*i.e.* on commencing the exercise of his newly-acquired right of lecturing) was obliged to be provided with a school for that purpose (p. 415). Now, as inception with the course of lectures succeeding it occupied the remainder of the current year and the whole of that succeeding, the number of inceptors lecturing at one time must have been greatly above thirty-two in all the faculties together. We may, therefore, fairly presume that each "school" was in fact several schools; and each several school was occupied by its own master with his audience of scholars. The remarks above made are not intended to apply to the "grammar schools;" it is possible that some of the thirty-two schools above mentioned may have been used at times for this purpose, but it would appear that the grammar schools were distinct (p. 363) and of an inferior and subordinate character, liable to inspection by two Masters of Arts deputed for that purpose (p. 85), and not unfrequently taught by other than graduates (p. 87), who were, however, always obliged to be licensed for that purpose (p. 436). More may be said of these when speaking of the studies of the University; we will now glance at the condition and earliest known establishment of the libraries.

The first library of the University.

Of the first library known to have existed at Oxford, the editor finds nothing in the MSS. which have come within his reach; in the well-known work of Richard of Durham (Philobiblon, ch. 13 and 14) will be found an account of this library, originally established by the monks of Durham, at their house for their scholars, which stood where Trinity College now is. Beyond

what is stated in the work alluded to, nothing further is, it is supposed, possible to be discovered. It appears that this library only preceded the next institution of the kind by about 35 years, for Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, who died in 1327, left a large number of books to the University, and of these we have some account in the present volume (p. 222). The original MS. of the statute for the regulation of this library is lost, but it is preserved, as usual, by a copy in the MSS. A., B., and C. This statute provides that the books shall be chained in convenient order in the "soler" or upper chamber over the old congregation house, already mentioned as the store-house of all the University's property; it likewise provides for the salary of a librarian, called the chaplain, whose office it was to have the care of the books, and to pray for the soul of the founder. It is plain, from a statute relating the "Chest of four keys," (p. 152) that there were also other books belonging to the University, besides those already spoken of, and which were kept in chests, and, as it would seem lent upon indenture or depositing pledges (p. 323), in the same way as we have described to have been done in the case of other chests, to scholars wishing to read them. It was also not an uncommon thing for a person to bequeath or otherwise give a book or books (p. 270), to be chained in the chancel of a church, for the express use of the scholars, and to be inspected regularly by the chancellor and proctors, to secure it from injury. Thus were the scholars supplied with books,—and, it would appear, thus only, except by possessing them themselves, which not many would be able to do, or at least not to the extent of more than a volume or two, and the majority probably had not any at all,—until that great, and to the University of that time, almost unspeakable blessing, the donations of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. How they were valued we can hardly form an idea from what occurs in this work; but in the letters of

The Cobham library.

Statute for.

The donation of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

the University at the time, which are set out in MS. F, already described, we have the outpouring of the gratitude of their hearts. No epithets of praise and adulation are too high or too low for "*vestra humillima* "*oratrix, cœtus Magistrorum regentium Oxoniæ*," (such in the almost invariable style,) to use in addressing the executors. There was, it seems from the correspondence, a very considerable difficulty and delay in obtaining possession of some of the books, and when they actually came to hand, the general joy knew no bounds. He had made many valuable presents of books during his lifetime, which are gratefully remembered in the statutes for the library (pp. 261, 266, 326), the whole number being certainly more than 300, if we include the smaller donations (p. 327) which he gave from time to time, besides the two of which catalogues will be found in this work, (p. 758), and after his death there was a further very large addition. Of all these books, a donation of which it may with truth be said, that it did more for the University than any other benefaction before or after it has done, only one is supposed to be now remaining in the Bodleian library! It is not a little instructive, as exhibiting the tastes and studies of the period, to inspect these catalogues. The contents would hardly be thought valuable, except as curiosities, by a student of the present day. A very large proportion are theological works, with a less number of mathematical, medical, and astronomical. Not a few copies of parts of Aristotle (translations it would appear), but of other classical authors only a few. We find, however, copies of Cicero, Seneca, Cato *moralizatus*, Pliny, Quintilian; one copy of Plato, one of Suetonius, one of Æschines, one of Livy, one of Ovid; of Greek classics none beside Æschines, unless we except the portions of Aristotle and the copy of Plato, and these were probably Latin translations. It is surprising to find that English chronicles are almost unrepresented (Capgrave and the Polychronicon

Their value.

Number of books given.

Summary of.

being the only specimens), and that of the works of Petrarch and Boccaccio there are very numerous copies, and of Dante more than one.[1] For a more careful analysis of the catalogue the reader must refer to the document for himself. We will proceed to notice briefly the regulations for the use of the library, made before these books were given, but continuing to regulate its management, until the foundation of the Bodleian (p. 261). There are three principal statutes regulating the library, the first (p. 226) for the Cobham Library; the next made in the year 1412, on what special occasion does not appear, but probably in consequence of recent donations of books by the chancellor at the time, Richard Courtenay, and others there specified as benefactors (p. 266); the third on the occasion of the great donation by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, in the year 1439 (p. 326). The provisions of the first statute were considerably modified by the second. The chaplain's (or librarian's) stipend was very considerably increased, and he appears to have become one of the principal officers of the University; very stringent clauses bind the proctors to pay him his stipend regularly, lest he should become disgusted at the tardiness of his remuneration, and consequently neglect the books under his care, and it was further provided that every beneficed graduate should on his inception present the chaplain with clothes (p. 263), as was customary in the case of the bedels (*ibid.*, and p. 324), for it is quaintly observed, it would be absurd that one who is adorned with superior dignity should have inferior privileges (p. 263). After providing for the safe custody of the books, the next thing was to declare who should use them; and it would seem that experience had in this case, as usual, brought wisdom; for, whereas in the ordinance for the

Statute for regulation of library.

Payment and perquisites of chaplain *or* librarian.

[1] The occurrence of the numerous copies of these three works is, however, attributable to the well-known tastes of the donor for Italian literature.

Admission of readers.

Cobham Library it is permitted to all scholars to have free access to the books at proper times, in the second ordinance we find that no one was to be allowed to use the library except graduates or religious, and the latter only under a restriction that they must be of eight years' standing "*in philosophia*," a rule which was strictly observed, for we read (p. 751) that a monk of the name of Hardwyke was only allowed to use this privilege after obtaining a "grace" for the purpose, and even then his permission did not extend beyond one term. These at first sight appear unnecessarily stringent rules, but it must be remembered that non-graduates were of a different class from what we might expect from our modern experience; probably many of them mere boys, and, what is worse, very dirty boys, and as to the monks, the intention in so limiting their admission doubtless was that more room and greater facilities for study should be available for masters and bachelors, who had not, as many of the religious houses had, libraries of their own to which they could resort, and further, the size of the room in which the books were kept was, or rather is, not by any means adapted for large numbers of students. In those days of scarcity of books some hard-reading monk might sit hour after hour and day after day, and completely monopolize some sole copy of a useful work, or the dirty fingers of some ragged scholar utterly ruin a precious illumination. A solemn oath, moreover, was exacted from all graduates on admission to their degree (pp. 265, 375) that they would use the books "*modo* "*honesto et pacifico nulli librorum, per-turpitudinem* "*aut rasuras alolitionesve foliorum, præjudicium in-* "*ferendo.*" The health of the librarian was not forgotten; he was to be allowed a month's absence, lest he should languish from constant residence, and the hours during which the library was to be open were to be from 9 till 11 o'clock a.m., and from 1 till 4

Reasons for restrictions.

Oath of readers.

Residence of chaplain, and hours of attendance.

o'clock p.m. except on Sundays and holy days; but if any distinguished stranger wished to visit the library he might do so from sunrise to sunset, always provided he was not followed by a noisy rabble. As you entered the room you would see a large board hung against the wall, on which were written the names of all the books in the library, and the names also of the donors, lest "oblivion, the step-mother of memory, "should pluck from our breasts the memory of our "benefactors," as the statute has it (p. 267); for the better remembrance of whose gifts solemn mass "of the "Holy Ghost" was thrice to be said, and once a "requiem" mass every quarter of the year at the altar of S. Katherine in the church of the Blessed Virgin. Careful was the ordinance also to enjoin that the books should be closed and also the windows of the library every night (p. 267). The third statute for the library need not be so fully noticed. It makes special provision that the books shall not be removed from the library, with certain particular exceptions (p. 327), and that the memory of the donor shall be celebrated while he lives and after his death for ever, by the customary appointment of masses and proper collects, as in the case of the founders of the several chests (*supra*, p. 38). Here we must take our leave of the library.

Commemoration of benefactors.

Having described the main institutions of the University, omitting any separate account of the foundations of the several colleges, which forms no part of our plan, and which can be found elsewhere along with the peculiar objects of their founders,—

We now go on to speak of those for whom the University existed, its members; of their lives and occupations, their several studies and duties, so far as they are illustrated or explained in the contents of this volume. Of the relation of the University to the State, of its connexion with the church and antagonism to

the regular clergy, there are, as will be expected, numerous evidences in the documents here printed. It will, however, be at once perceived that to attempt any satisfactory investigation of these things would, though interesting in the extreme, carry us out of our necessary limits; they are subjects which belong to a history of the University in relation to the general history of England, and must with regret be omitted here; even to trace the connexion of those events of the kind, which are to be found in the present volume, with the history of the time, would occupy more space than we have to give to the whole of the present introduction. Whatever facts of such history are in the documents now printed can be readily referred to, it is hoped, by means of the index.

Meaning of the terms "scholar,"

In dealing with our next subject we will begin with the scholars, and then in order proceed to the several graduates, and lastly, if space permits, to the officers of the University. And, on the threshold, we must caution those who may need the information, that the term "scholar" is one of ambiguous meaning; in its largest sense it is sometimes used even to include all members of the University being actual students, unless perhaps the chancellor was excepted (pp. 344–8), and is in such cases to be understood as equivalent to the more usual term "clerk." In its more technical sense "scholar" means one "*in statu pupillari*," or, perhaps, those under the rank of Bachelor of Arts, though this degree is hardly recognised as such. And it is necessary, in order to understand the documents relating to mediæval Oxford, to remember that in those times men were divided into "laymen" and "clerks," a distinction more nearly equivalent to "town" and "gown" of modern times than any other the editor can suggest. And in this division "*clerks*" would be taken to include all servants of clerks and other members of the

"clerk," and "layman,"

privilege, whose interests naturally were one with the actual students; some of whom were, as has been said, students also themselves, and who by virtue of their dependence on the "clerks" proper, were in a state of chronic antagonism to the "laymen" or "town" and its authorities. And to avoid the necessity of recurring again to the explanation of these terms, it should here be also mentioned that the title "Master" did not, as now it does, signify only a Master of Arts, but was used generally to denote one who had taken the highest degree in *any* faculty, and is often, therefore, used indifferently with that of "doctor." "Master" William of Durham is an instance.

"master," and "doctor."

Perhaps, the simplest way of dealing with this subject will be to trace the whole course of a scholar from the time of his leaving his home to the completion of his academical course. In attempting this, the editor would fain claim indulgence for advancing occasionally statements which are not literally matters of fact, but are nevertheless, he believes, in substance correct.

The academical course of a scholar sketched.

At the outset, we are met by a difficulty of no slight magnitude, the question, namely, of age. At what age did students repair to Oxford in, we will say, the fifteenth century? There would appear to have been wonderfully little real change in the condition or studies of the students during the whole period treated of in this volume; occasionally modifications of the necessary studies, &c., and increased endowments, were made, but the statute books, beyond these, inform us of little else that will render the remarks which we shall make as to the fifteenth century less applicable to the fourteenth or thirteenth.

There is no doubt whatever, that the boys, as a rule, resorted to the University at a very early age, earlier probably, than is usually supposed; and yet there ap-

Age at which scholars resorted to Oxford.

pears to have been no statutable limit as to age, so that it may be assumed as certain that, while the majority would go at the age of from ten to twelve years, (*i.e.*, supposing them to *commence their education* at Oxford, of which more will be said shortly), there would be found also a large number of more mature age. The difficulty which occurs is then, how to account for the numerous occasions on which we find scholars punished for such offences as bearing weapons (p. 91, and *passim*, *see* Scholars), turbulence, sueing-at-law (p. 302), engaging in merchandise and having children (p. 346), buying and selling victuals (p. 468), robbing with violence (p. 531), along with other delinquencies too numerous to mention, but all plainly proving that the offenders were not young boys!

In the first place, it will be remembered that the term "scholar" is to be taken as *sometimes* including all *clerks*, though more generally, it is used in our own sense, as equal to non-graduate members of the University; but, without the extension admitted by this larger meaning, it will be clear from what shall be now said that even the term "scholar," in our modern acceptation of its meaning, will include all ages, and in considerable numbers of every age, from their tenth or twelfth to their twentieth year.

Let us suppose then, that a yeoman's son, to his father's vexation, for he thinks but meanly of book-learning, shows no aptitude for the plough or for the sword, but is somewhat paler and feebler than his brothers and takes more pleasure in an old illuminated missal, that lies on the shelf, than in country pursuits or boyish sports, and is often to be found persuading the chaplain at the squire's or the priest of the parish to instruct him a little in the mysterious art of reading. It is clear, of course, that the child is fit for nothing else, he must be made a clerk of.

The only material impediment is the pecuniary aspect of the case, but, supposing that to be surmounted, due inquiries are made of the nearest authority on such things, and it is resolved that the boy shall go to Oxford. He is eleven years of age, and now the Michaelmas term, his parents find, is just about to commence. The first thing to manage is the journey, but this is an easier thing than may be thought, for at the nearest town every autumn, about the first day of October, there is to be found at the hostelry, a man, who will manage all this without difficulty and for no very exorbitant charge; he is a "fetcher" of scholars "to and fro the University." (p. 346.) Term begins on S. Denis' day (9th of October), and it will take a week to ride to Oxford, and the new scholars will require a day or two after their arrival to get settled in their halls. The "fetcher" has already been two or three days on the road, for he has a regular route, which he takes every year, and at each town he comes to he picks up one or two boys, so that already he has a troop of eight or ten, which will be swelled, perhaps, to twenty or more by the time he reaches his destination at the "Cardinalls Hatte" inn, at Oxford (p. 685). Some of the boys are also attended by their own servants (p. 346), so that altogether the cavalcade is a considerable one, mounted and armed (p. 91), for protection against violence.

Arrangements for the journey to the University.

If the reader is curious as to the expenses of the journey, he will find that it could be performed, including beds, and even wine and expenses of horse, at the rate of about fivepence a head each day, and probably this sum would be very much reduced in the case of boys, poor scholars, who would surely have no wine, probably no fire or candles, all which are included in the above estimate (*see* Appendix, p. 793), so that we may probably set down the expenses at not more than twopence half-penny or threepence a day, or

Expenses of journey.

perhaps even less; a sum which, however, is not so insignificant as may at first sight appear.

Various estimates have been made of the relative value of money at that time, as compared with that of the present day; in speaking of the expenses of scholars, we shall have an opportunity for further remarks on this interesting subject. We will suppose the journey safely accomplished; the entrance into Oxford, and its first view caught from the neighbouring hill, as the party ride over Shotover, down the "Horse-"path," through the thick forest, and across the moor to the east gate of the city, the first impression it creates, the challenging of the party at the gate by the sentinels,[1] the passage of the Cherwell, probably by fording, and other such details must be left to the imagination of the reader. So also must, to a very great extent, the appearance of the city itself; of the buildings now existing at Oxford, which were standing at the time we speak of, and which would strike the eye of the stranger, there were few. He would not see at his entrance the tower of Magdalen College (built about 1473), the old Hospital of St. John was then standing, and used for some years by the new College which displaced its tenants. He would, however, see the spires of S. Mary's and of old All Saints', and the tower of S. John's (Merton) churches. These, with the tower of New College, and the spire of S. Frideswide alone remain. The tower of Oseneye Abbey (of which a print can be seen in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, was also to be seen in the western distance. Doubtless the Masters of the several halls, to which our new scholars are to go, will be expecting their arrival, and, the horses being disposed of at the inn, their slender luggage is removed to its appointed destination.

Approach to the city.

General view of Oxford.

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[1] Night-watching at the gates is mentioned in Aa. in a passage not extracted for this work.—ED.

We would gladly linger a little on the picture fancy here presents to us, but it would be mere fancy, to so great an extent have all means of actually reproducing mediæval life perished. To mention one thing only which strikes us, and shows how utterly all details of life are lost, we can hardly conceive what must have been the effect of the arrival of so large a number of men and horses in the town as must have occurred at this time every year, how the latter were returned, or, if not, where and when sold, and whence provided again, are perhaps trivial inquiries, but they open to the thought scenes of interest and means of employment which might otherwise pass unobserved, and which, moreover, may assist us perhaps in forming a juster conception of the life we attempt to pourtray. The amount of buying and selling, for instance, necessarily attending the transactions of which we speak, and the consequent litigation likely to spring from it, may, among other things, contribute towards accounting for the great frequency and activity of law-suits of which there is evidence in the documents before us, and for which so very large a machinery existed, it would appear, at Oxford; but of this more will be said hereafter.

The commencement of term.

Busy state of the city.

Frequency of litigation.

We do not propose to watch the distribution of our party of scholars among the several halls to which they went, we will follow one, however, as well as we can; he is one of the youngest, and his case therefore will be somewhat different from those of the elder. He was to *commence* his education at Oxford. And to understand this matter aright, we must not any longer delay adding somewhat to our previous account of the schools. The short notice given above (p. 46) of those institutions, was meant to apply to the schools of the several higher faculties only, and of them it was by no means intended to be a complete account; besides them, there existed many other schools, for instance, every

The scholar enters a grammar school.

religious house had, it would appear, its own schools, in which its members performed all their academical exercises previous to inception, there were also other schools in various parts of the town, the locality of which is not known; but, besides all these, there were also schools of a wholly distinct character, the grammar schools. Of these, as of the schools of the several faculties, there were two classes; those of the University properly so called, and those of the various religious houses. So that it will be seen that each such religious house had a school for *every* purpose, grammar, as well as the higher faculties, to a great extent independent of the University and yet a part of it and subject to its *general* regulations and partaking of its privileges.

Grammar schools of two kinds.

Religious and secular.

Thus there lay an option before the friends of a youth designed for Oxford; they could either entrust him wholly to a religious house, under which circumstances he would probably be reared to swell the ranks of the regular clergy; and in this case, on his arrival in Oxford, he would go at once, under charge of a brother, to the house and be placed, if of the age we selected, under the care of the grammar master of the house, and afterwards proceed to other studies still in the same house, or he would be placed, and this was by far the commoner plan, at one of the grammar schools of the University, *i.e.*, the secular schools. Then comes the question where and how he would live; were children destined to attend such grammar schools entered as members of one of the halls, or were they under charge of a sort of "dame;" or were the halls of two classes, some of these halls for boys at grammar schools only, and some for more advanced faculty-scholars? We have no decided evidence on this subject, but it seems most likely that the latter was the case, that, in fact, some of the halls were grammar-halls, and contained amongst their apartments a grammar school. It did not follow as a matter

Where did the children lodge?

of course that this plan was wholly exclusive of the other, any more than it followed that, though the majority of the grammar masters were graduates, all should be so (pp. 436–9). Clearly that non-graduates should be grammar-school masters was the exception and not the rule; and it may fairly be presumed that, since the whole tenor of legislation was to bring members of the University more and more within its own supervision and control, in this case as in others the exercise of non-academical authority even over the very young would be regarded with a jealous eye by the authorities.

Graduate and non-graduate teachers.

The existence of non-graduate teachers of grammar at all seems to have arisen from a scarcity of duly qualified persons willing to undertake the office in the face of the greater attractions of logic, and of the superior faculties; hence the foundation of free grammar schools (p. 354), a species of institution then in its infancy, and encouraged by a peculiar exempting statute at Oxford. The difficulty of providing proper secular graduates for this important service, led also to the usurpation (so to speak) of grammar-school pre-eminence so notoriously acquired and exercised by the Augustine friars; who, perhaps from their success in this line, appear to have eventually succeeded in drawing to themselves with the consent of the University, nearly all the grammatical training of the place (pp. 363, 411, 749), a success the memory of which has been handed down almost to our times, at least by the familiarity of the term, in the well known name, "Austins." Whether the success of these friars as grammar teachers laid the foundation of their eminence in other branches of learning or accompanied it does not appear certain, but the statutes referred to seem to make the former probable.

"Austin" friars.

A non-graduate schoolmaster selected.

We will suppose our scholar consigned to the care of a famous schoolmaster of the day (1450), apparently one of strong feelings antagonistic to the regulars. John Martyn (or Merton) kept a school in the parish of S. Michael, not far from the prison Bocardo, and in this very year during the long vacation (p. 601) he had been imprisoned in the said prison for assembling his scholars and violently tearing from the hands of the priest a sentence of excommunication at S. Mary's church; a few years after we find him quarrelling with a regular priest of S. Mary's College (Oriel) and submitting to arbitration, the sentence of which forbade him and his wife to make faces at their enemy or otherwise insult him. A strange prohibition, but apparently not unfrequently needed, for in an old MS. in the possession of Oriel College there is an account of a particular injunction to restrain one of the fellows from annoying the Provost by indulging in a similar species of insult. However, no doubt the ill blood between Master Martyn and his opponent cooled down as they discussed together the roast goose and wine, which the sentence of arbitration (p. 713) obliged them to provide and consume together in amity, not omitting beer "*ad libitum sive* " *voluntatem*," within the precincts of the college of the Blessed Virgin aforesaid; nor would either the one " fracas " or the other in the least diminish the reputation of our schoolmaster. To this protector we will conduct our scholar.

His position in the University.

Entrance and enrolment of the scholar.

The first step will be to enrol his name on the list of some master of arts, for John Martyn was not a graduate, and all scholars of non-graduate teachers were obliged to enter their names on the roll of some master of arts, a regulation the non-observance of which would deprive a scholar "*tam* " *morte quam in vita*" of all privilege and protection of the University (p. 449), and which was doubtless

felt as an irksome restraint and a reminder of their academical inferiority by the non-graduate teachers, who were liable at any time to be proceeded against by any master who found them to fail in compliance. (p. 445). We need look no further for the grievance of John Martyn.

Residence in lay-houses the origin of grave disorders,

It should here be remarked that though in the earlier part of the time embraced in the present work all scholars might dwell in the houses of laymen, or at least did so, if they pleased, though not allowed, yet, at the time of which we are treating now, the exemption in favour of lay-houses can only have existed in the case of the grammar scholars; for in the year 1421 the king, alarmed at the frequent violations of the peace at Oxford, issued an ordinance (p. 277) which required all scholars and servants *of years of discretion* to be under some sufficient principal; and further, the University, in the year 1432, ordered that every such principal should be a graduate (p. 307); and under the same year we find similar restrictions imposed with more severity by the University; and a complaint in the preamble of the statute (p. 320) that grave crimes are committed by scholars falsely so called, who "nefando nomine chamberdekenys" live in no hall, but sleep away their days and pass their nights in riot and debauchery, crime and violence. This was an evil not eradicated, however, by royal or academical legislation; for, several years later, (pp. 563, 576) we find the same class of scholars "unattached" banished from the University for homicide. It seems indeed that the plan of living in lay-houses, in the case of elder students, was so grave an evil during all the early history of the University, that it was the subject of constant anxiety and statute-making, and doubtless was one of the chief reasons which finally led to the complete success of the collegiate system.

and source of continual trouble to the University.

But to return to our scholar;—his name is duly entered on the list of some master; next, for though it need not necessarily be done for a month after coming to Oxford (p. 277), yet it is likely it would be done almost immediately, followed the (at this time) novel ceremony of matriculation.

No control over scholars in early times.

In the early times there seems to have been positively no sort of restriction or restraint imposed on or exercised over the scholars, they dwelt where they chose and with whom, and were under no kind of obligation, beyond such as the fear of the arm of the law ecclesiastical or civil might supply, to a regular or moral life in any degree; but the intolerable licence which developed itself from this state of things, of which the reader will best form an opinion by consulting the index to the present volume under the words *Scholar*, *Prison*, *Violence*, and the like, gradually led to the passing, step by step, of statutes which were intended to, and did to a great extent, abate so serious an evil.

Matriculation.

His matriculation was a very simple process, for it consisted merely of an oath to keep the peace (p. 279), and, if he had a servant, the servant took the same oath (p. 664). All further oaths were reserved for a future time, the taking of each academical degree was hedged about with most stringent oaths, of which a more detailed account will be found in the proper place. The young scholar's real matriculation, or what more resembles the matriculation of more recent times, was, perhaps, his enrolment on the books of his protecting master, by which he became entitled to claim the privilege of the University.

No academical dress worn by under-graduates.

As to the dress in which the boy would appear, it did not differ from that of any other boy of his age, no academical dress being worn by non-graduate

members of the privilege until very much more recent times.[1] So true is it that what is withheld as a privilege will be valued and eagerly sought, while what is enforced as a regulation will be strenuously resisted; for in our days the complaint is that the junior members of the University reject the badge of academical citizenship, while in the times we at present speak of, stringent were the statutes and severe the penalties required to restrain the ambitious sophist from induing himself with the robes which were the sacred privilege of those only who had "climbed to the "summit of" a master's or bachelor's dignity (pp. 301, 360, 208).

All the formal steps necessary to effect membership have now been taken, and our scholar returns to his schoolmaster's house; of the details of the arrangements of such an institution we can absolutely say nothing which is certainly true, of the elder scholar's mode of life we know more, we may therefore reserve what is to be said of the "camera" or scholars' room for a time, and proceed to the first lecture.

Description of lecture room.

In the room which we will dignify with the name of school, the scholars are assembled, they sit or stand in a group around the master, without desks or, generally, books. A good illustration, of a rough and inartistic kind, of this scene in a scholar's life is probably to be seen in the rude woodcut or print, which the curious may see for themselves at the commencement of some of the earliest printed books, one, which the editor specially has in his eye, is the early edition of Boëthius' "De Consolatione Philo-

[1] Unless the scholars on the foundation of some of the earlier colleges were distinguished by a peculiar dress, which, though not certain, is not improbable.

"sophiæ," printed by the well known J. Breda, of Daventry (Anno 1490), in which will be found such a scene as we are supposing exhibited, disfigured of course by the usual absence of perspective and the grotesque angularity of figure common to mediæval art, but nevertheless sufficiently like the reality to reproduce the main features of the scene; the scholars there depicted are plainly very young; and from the mouth, or round the head of the central figure (the editor speaks from memory) runs a scroll "accipies tanti doctoris "dogmata sancti." The figure teaching doubtless is intended for Boëthius himself, but, as usual, it must be supposed that the whole conception of the print and details, so far as it has any, are derived not, of course, from his time but from those of the printer of the work.

Matter and manner of lecture.

We proceed to the matter treated of in the lecture, and here we need be in no uncertainty either as to the subject, the text books, or the mode of instruction. For the purpose of arranging the system of instruction to be pursued during the ensuing term the grammar-school masters used to hold a meeting called "*convenite*" at the beginning of term, and also at the end, and at other times when necessary, that they might act together in concert; a wholesome regulation which we do not find to have existed in the case of other faculties (p. 437). Every such master before being licensed to teach underwent an examination in versification, dictation, &c. (p. 436), lest, as the statute has it, the words of Isaiah should prove true "*multiplicasti gentem, non auxisti lætitiam;*"

Moral and religious instruction.

further, they were held to be responsible for the moral and religious training of their pupils (*ibid.*), "*cum* "*oporteat singulos pro sibi commisso grege coram* "*tremendo Judice rationem reddere in die tribula-* "*tionis et miseriæ;*" a provision which goes far to prove the correctness of what has been above advanced, that the boys resided in the houses of their masters.

The first meeting of the scholars in the school would no doubt be for the purpose of having the statutes relating to them read and explained (p. 437). Of the subject of the lectures we are told that there was a great tendency to neglect proper formal instruction, especially in the matter of parsing, so that we find more than one statute expressly forbidding what were called "*cursory*" lectures (pp. 86, 439) except under certain restrictions. What these "*cursory*" lectures were we can only conjecture, probably they were more what we should call lectures while the "ordinary" lectures were actual *lessons*; in the cursory lecture the master was the sole performer, in the ordinary the scholar was heard his lesson. The most remarkable part of the statute alluded to is that it complains that teachers led *by the hope of gain* indulged their scholars with cursory lectures, so that it would really seem that it was not uncommon for the boys to bribe the master to excuse them their parsing! So great an evil did this prove, as well it might do, that a master so transgressing was liable to deprivation, and imprisonment for so long as the chancellor saw fit in his discretion (p. 87).

Cursory lectures.

The "positive" and formal instruction of the scholars consisted, we have seen, in great measure of parsing in Latin; Greek is never mentioned, and was never taught. The master was also obliged (p. 437) to set his scholars verses to compose, and letters to write, with express caution as to choice of words, length of clauses, and absence of metaphor, &c. (p. 438), which exercises they had to write out on parchment on the next holiday, and produce them in school and repeat them "by heart"[1] to their master on the day after. Thus we find that really very ample provisions existed for proper grammatical training. The text book used appears to have been in-

Greek not taught.

Details of method of instruction.

Text books in use.

[1] *corde tenus*, by *root* of heart, by rote.

variably Priscian or Donatus (p. 439, 243), the rules of which were to be illustrated from authors of a proper kind, special care being taken to forbid the use of the amatory portions of Ovid and of Pamphilus,[1] and any other books whose contents "*suos scholares alliceret ad* "*illicita vel provocaret.*" One other branch of instruction provided for must not be passed over unmentioned, it is that the boys should be taught to construe both in English and French, lest the latter language should be wholly forgotten. The statute in which this precaution is taken (p. 438) is unfortunately of the number of those which are of utterly uncertain date, so far as can be ascertained from the MSS., it is however not one of the ancient statutes on grammar schools, and is probably of the thirteenth century.

The French language.

It should be observed once more of the grammar masters before leaving this subject, that while we find provision made by statute for their payment by their scholars, the two superintendent masters also, whose duty it was to inspect and regulate the grammar schools, had a regular salary from the University (p. 440); the non-graduate grammar teacher's salary was also limited (p. 439), and they were obliged to make an annual payment to the University, as it would seem for the privilege of teaching, and the sum so collected (p. 440) was divided among the superintendents, at least such would appear to be the meaning of the statute, which is somewhat obscurely worded; and not seldom there was great difficulty in collecting these dues, for we find (p. 563) in the year 1447 three such teachers threatened with excommunication for withholding payment. This exaction of a tax from the schoolmasters

Payment of grammar-teachers

and superintendent masters.

[1] Pamphilus de Amore, see Hain's Repertorium bibliographicum, vol. ii. pt. 2, page 5, col. 1, where several editions are mentioned; see also Brunet Manuel du Libraire under the name.

seems to point once more to the conclusion already stated that the masters lived by keeping boarding schools, and were paid in a different way from, and in a more remunerative way than the teachers of the other faculties, to which we must now proceed.

Duration of grammatical training.

No maximum limit (p. 286) seems to have been prescribed to the time which would be spent in the previous grammatical training above sketched, nor is there any reason to suppose that there practically existed any limit, beyond that which convenience would impose, either to the age at which boys commenced, or at which they relinquished the work of elementary education; as a matter of convenience and custom they would be generally of the age we have presumed, and we may suppose that from two to four years would be the ordinary duration of their schooling, while on the other hand, some would enter considerably later and therefore finish also later. Again, a large number of students would not have studied grammar at all *at Oxford*, but would have prepared themselves elsewhere.

Age at which the regular course of an *Artist* would commence.

Allowing, then, for the variety of the means for previous training, we shall see that the age at which the real University course would commence will have varied very much; we may set it down as from the twelfth to the fifteenth or sixteenth year; and again there were very considerable numbers of students who graduated without ever passing regularly through the academical course, and who were allowed to count "*pro forma*" exercises and studies undergone elsewhere; numerous instances of which will be found in the extracts from the register of Convocation (A a) in this work.

Commencement of course.

But having premised thus much, by way of opinion rather than fact, as to the age of scholars, we will now follow our scholar in his next stage. He has completed his grammar school life and is now to enter upon

The scholar is entered of a regular hall.

his course of training as an "*Artist.*" He will therefore have to be transferred to a hall or college, (but as the latter were at present exclusively for limited foundations, the former will be the ordinary course), and thus be placed under the supervision of a principal. He has no great distance to walk to the famous Broadgate's Hall,[1] in All Saints parish, presided over at this time by one Master William Sprig. This was a famous hall and enjoyed the valuable privilege of sanctuary, so that on one occasion, a few years later, an unfortunate tailor (p. 703) having wounded another in a brawl fled hither for refuge, and defied the power of the proctor by whom he was hotly pursued.

Broadgate's hall.

We will take leave to accompany our scholar into the hall, he is introduced into the study of the principal there, to have his name duly enrolled; while this ceremony is going on we will take the opportunity of looking round the study of Master Sprig;—it does not reach our notions of ordinary comfort, but it is a fair specimen of the class (p. 515). It is a small room without, of course, any covering on the floor, and not overstocked with furniture. The first thing that strikes the eye is, that hanging against the wall there are to be seen several articles which appear hardly consistent with our notions of academical life,—a bow, and twenty arrows arranged near; a sword, two baslards or daggers, an axe, an old guitar, and a lute; knives too of considerable ornament he possessed; on the floor is the usual chest locked,[2] the equivalent for modern cupboards and drawers; one chair, and it seems, one only was the usual stock, though occasionally we find "*formulæ*" mentioned, probably for scholars to sit on at the lectures (p. 545),

The principal's rooms.

Description of the furniture and contents of study,

[1] There was another hall of the same name in S. Aldate's parish, *see* page 521.

[2] *cerata* in the MS. is no doubt *serata.*

from which we may conclude that the principal's study was his lecture room also; there is one three-legged table, and one desk to read at, and an old shelf, some wooden dishes, a pestle and mortar, a brass pitcher, and a pair of bellows, an article generally to be found in such apartments, for the occupant had the privilege of a fire, and apparently did a little cooking for himself (p. 704); these complete the furniture. Of books there are not many, Boëthius, Super libro Porphyrii, the commentary of Boëthius on the prædicaments; Ovid, "De remedio "amoris;" liber geometriæ, probably in most cases we should add a few books on law, canon or civil, or on theology, which with a prayer book (portiforium), would be found to complete the library (p. 545). There is nothing to hinder us from prying even into his bed-room (camera, p. 545). He is well provided with blankets, he has four, some of them very heavy it would seem, for these are very valuable, appraised at twenty pence each, one coverlet of "say," four cloths of the same material, for what use is not so clear, one doublet of white cloth, one pair of boots, one red gown trimmed with fur, another *lividi coloris* similarly trimmed, one red hood, a tabard, and a white cloak. This is his whole property, as it would seem,—bedstead and crockery may have belonged to the house and not to the person,—but the list is suggestive of some personal conveniences in the way of linen, and so forth, which are desiderated both in this and in most other such inventories, except in the case of towels ("*manitergia*") and sheets, ("*linte-*"*amina*") which we constantly find bequeathed along with other valuables by testators (*see* under *Wills*). In the case, however, of one scholar Master Dreff (p. 582–4), the list of whose goods and chattels is perhaps the most complete we have, and is well worth inspection, "*una camisia*" occurs among other items, and again "tres camisiæ, cum quatuor braccis." The fondness for colour so conspicuous in the dress of the period, ex-

and bed-room.

Lack of linen.

Fondness for colour.

tended itself even to the bed-cover or "helyng" (a word almost peculiar to Oxford as it would seem from the Promptuarium), an article which seems to have been frequently green (p. 583), sometimes of blue and red (p. 579), sometimes "ypowdr" or "flowryd."

Tastes of the period.

The inventories of scholars' rooms must not occupy our space any further, they will repay an examination in detail, suggesting hints as they constantly do as to the tastes and occupations as well as studies of the owners, once or twice we find a pet bird, several times a musical instrument, among books often occur "primers," and among other miscellaneous items the occurrence of rosaries, spurs, snuffers, and many other things in daily use, seems to bring us almost to a real acquaintance with the owners.

The scholar's room.

Our scholar is now, however, fairly entered of the hall, and we must next settle him in his "*camera*," and here a difficulty meets us which we have no direct evidence to solve; it does not appear whether the ordinary scholar had a separate set of apartments to himself; there is reason however to think that this was not a matter regulated by any invariable rule; as a general rule it may be taken for granted that he had one room only, which served for bedroom and study, so far as he required a study, for in the case only of those whom we know to have been masters, or principals of halls, do we find different statements of the contents of the "*studium*" and the "*camera*." From the frequent valuation of the contents of these rooms it may reasonably be inferred that the practice at the present day of taking the furniture of a room at a valuation from the previous tenant has descended to our times from very remote antiquity; one of the few things that have so descended; for, in spite of the general opinion to the contrary, Oxford of the present day contains both in

outward appearance and in inward management scarcely anything that is old, or which while retaining an old name or an old place has not lost its original meaning or its original appearance altogether.

Manner of life of scholar.

The details already given or referred to will enable us to furnish our scholar's room for him; we must now give a few minutes to the mode of passing time which would probably be the ordinary life of the student. In the first place, as to the hours of rising, meals, and retiring to rest; it would seem that not later than 7 o'clock can be assigned for the first, for lectures began at 9 o'clock (p. 240), as we may conclude from the hours prescribed for the exercises of the determining bachelors, and continued until 12 o'clock; then dinner followed, and after that the exercises were resumed from 1 o'clock until 5; but this was during Lent, and was peculiar no doubt to the exercises at that season, in all probability ordinary lectures were not continued so long, nor nearly, although on full reading days there would be lectures in the afternoon as well as the morning, the leisure hours being provided for by the large number of festivals and "other "non-legible" or half-legible days.

Hours of breakfast, dinner, and lectures.

Attendance at divine worship.

On one important subject we are strangely enough wholly without information of a direct kind; whether any regular attendance at divine service was required or not from the junior members of the University. There is no statute requiring it, but as to graduates, many statutes provide that they must attend without exception, and the omission of any mention of the juniors would seem to imply that it was taken for granted they should accompany their masters. The halls, so far as we know,[1] were not usually provided with chapels, those existing in halls at present standing being of com-

Chapels.

[1] In one instance a chapel of this kind is mentioned.

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Tastes of the period.

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of the several faculties in the several schools. It will be almost certain that the former were preparatory (p. 242), and subsidiary to the latter; perhaps, though not generally, yet sometimes a master of a school may have likewise been principal of a hall; as a rule we may conclude that his time would be too fully employed in his hall to admit of his presiding also at school. What has been said above of the grammar lessons will be equally applicable to all lectures in the halls, *mutatis mutandis* as to age, &c.

Lectures in school,

Supply of books in the case of junior scholars.

The lectures in the schools present several different features, and before we describe them we must say a few words on the means of acquiring books available by the scholars. The stock of books possessed by the *younger* scholars seems to have been almost *nil.* The inventories of goods, which we possess, in the case of non-graduates contain hardly any books. The fact is that they mostly could not afford to buy them, and, had they been able, would not have found the advantage so considerable as might be supposed, the instruction given being almost wholly oral. The chief source of supplying books was by purchase from the University sworn stationers, who had to a great extent a monopoly (p. 233), the object of which was to prevent the sale and removal from Oxford of valuable books. Of such books there were plainly very large numbers constantly changing hands; they were the pledges so continually deposited on borrowing from chests, and seem, from scattered hints, to have been a very fruitful source of litigation and dispute. But these remarks apply to the senior members of the University, the numerous Masters of Arts who were lecturing or proceeding towards superior degrees in theology, canon and civil law, and medicine, and not to the artists. Having none themselves the scholars used to carry the books of their master to the school (p. 743) a service for which they were rewarded by a grace dispensing with a portion of their

The class at lecture.

studies, in fact by a holiday; from the special provision that the master might have a desk we may infer that the scholars stood round him (p. 422), for what is forbidden as to such a privilege, in the case of a bachelor would be still less likely to be granted to a sophist. We see the class then standing round the master, who was in full academical costume; this consisted of a black cape, boots, (p. 478), hood, whether a gown was worn at lectures does not appear, but in walking in public it was necessary (p. 301) and probably therefore at lectures. The lecture consists entirely of oral instruction, hence the scholar is always said "*audire lectiones*," "*respondere*" *quæstioni*," "*auditioni textus insistere*," &c. (p. 410, 242,) and after hearing long enough, along with such other practice as he could obtain, he was obliged to repeat what he had learnt (p. 243). It was required that the scholar should spend four years in the studies preliminary to the bachelor's degree (p. 410), and this period was divided into two parts, during the first portion the scholar was called "sophista generalis," and he might not present himself for "*responsions*" befor the expiration of one year at the least (p. 242). All the statutes preserved to us are very difficult to understand, and often contradictory to each other: among other things which it seems impossible to determine with certainty, we do not find it stated distinctly what were the subjects of examination at responsions as distinct from those at determination (p. 242–3), we know indeed that four years were necessarily to be spent in the study of logic, rhetoric, grammar and arithmetic, and perhaps music, (though it is not clear as to the latter, whether it belonged wholly to the studies after determination (*i. e.* the bachelor's degree) or whether a portion of the time spent in the study was taken during the four years of the sophist's training (p. 286)), but we can only form the very natural conjecture that the more elementary parts of these formed the subjects of examination at responsions. Nor again do we find any regulations as to the appointment of the masters

Responsions.

Subjects of study previous to a bachelor's degree.

who officiated as examiners at responsions. To construct a theory[1] here is easier, as usual, than to put together such materials as are at hand with truth; one thing we know,—that the exercise we speak of took place in the "parvise" a name which has descended to our times, and we may be sure that the examination consisted of question and answer on the subjects above mentioned, and that the candidates for examination attended at disputations in the parvise (p. 242) continually during term by way of preparation. The oath of the sophist that he had duly fulfilled these exercises was, so far as appears, the only security for their performance, except the obvious guarantee afforded by publicity and fear of detection.

Sophist, questionist, &c.

Festivals at Responsions.

Until responsions were past the scholar was called "sophista generalis," afterwards he acquired the name of "questionist"; and on the occasion of responding great were the festivities and consequent expenses (p. 410), so that it was found necessary on one occasion for the chancellor to limit them to sixteen pence (p. 684).

Experiences at lecture.

Supposing our scholar to have attended his necessary lectures with his own principal from 9 to 10 o'clock, one in rhetoric and one in logic at the schools, we shall have brought him to the dinner hour; this over, lectures were resumed, or disputations, in later times from 1 to 3 o'clock and probably this was the case at the date of which we write. Thus we shall find that a large portion of the day is disposed of; but here we must pause awhile to mention some of the experiences of the scholar probably in his lecture hours; we pass over the calling over of the roll which would probably take place, and suppose

[1] A more detailed account of this part of the academical course will be found in Ayliffe's history; he gives a tolerably clear statement of what took place in his day (1720), but how far it can be taken as explanatory of our difficulty the reader must consider for himself.—Ed.

the master and scholars deep in the mysteries of Priscian, Donatus, or the like, almost certainly the school door will be opened and an official will present himself, perhaps this time it will be the bedel, he has come to summon a scholar before the chancellor, for last night he was discovered in the act of violently carrying off beer from a taverner (p. 506) who was bearing it to Pekwater Inn, and with several associates, was pursued and arrested, and only escaped instant imprisonment through the intervention of his protecting master (p. 17). The confusion in the school is not so great as might be anticipated, on most days a scholar is "wanted" in the school in this way, either one of them has been fighting in the street (pp. 529, 593) or he has been one of an assaulting party who attacked a rival hall (p. 725) or he has been one of a party who united to take vengeance on an obnoxious tailor (p. 634); but no one in this school answers the name or description of the scholar wanted, so the bedel goes on to another school of older scholars, for he of whom he is in search has been guilty of an enormous crime, he has frequently been fined (p. 529), to the extreme limit allowed by the statute, for wearing a dagger, more than once he has been excommunicated for violence, and now he has shot at the proctor walking the streets by night (pp. 734, 596, 13, 632). He is at length discovered in his school, having been liberated on bail the preceding evening, and now accompanies the bedel to the lodging of the chancellor's commissary, Master John Beck, rector of Lincoln College (p. 647). A large number of scholars accompany him, not a few seem inclined to attempt a rescue, but the idea is abandoned and only two companions enter the lodgings with him (pp. 317, 457). The chancellor's commissary, and proctors are all armed, as a careful observer may see, for the hilt of a dagger is discernible at their girdles (p. 355). The particulars of the evidence are taken, and the offence being grave and aggravated by previous delin-

Insubordinate scholars summoned by chancellor.

Description of process.

quences, the culprit is instantly banished from Oxford for ever (pp. 470, 576, &c.). The disturbance in the schools occasioned by this incident has hardly subsided when another bedel makes his appearance, he reads in a loud voice a proclamation in Latin, warning the scholars against transgression of the statutes (p. 16), or that a sale of pledges from one of the chests will take place on the following day, and perhaps reminds the scholars of the opportunity they will have of purchasing such and such books. On another occasion the door of each school will be successively thrown open and the chaplain of the University in full canonicals will enter, and kneeling down read aloud a form of prayers, in which the scholars devoutly join, for the souls of all pious benefactors departed (pp. 335, 343, &c.). These must have been the ordinary events of every term, and some of them of almost every day.

Proclamations in schools.

Prayers for founders and benefactors.

At the commencement of every Michaelmas term there was, we must not fail to notice, a celebration of high mass at St. Mary's Church "*de S. Spiritu*" "ut "Dominus per Sui gratiam ingressum suum instruat, "&c." (p. 499), and a similar mass at the close of each academical year, at both of which solemnities every master was of course present, and we may suppose the Church would be crowded with scholars too; of the musical and other accompaniments of the service we have no account, but it is not unlikely there was an organ, (p. 674), for we know there was one at All Souls' College about this time, and provision was made that nothing should be wanting in the way of suitable vestments for so sacred an occasion (p. 154), and for the decorous behaviour of the masters attending during the service (p. 312). Our limited space forbids us to do more than just glance at these solemnities, and only some of them can be mentioned here at all. Under their proper heads in the index and table of contents other similarly interesting ceremonies will be found.

Ceremonies at commencement of term.

Music at divine service.

The examination at responsions having been duly passed, the scholar has now taken his first step towards graduation, and, supposing him to have responded during his second year, there will remain two full years or more, according to the time at which he entered, to be spent in the studies necessary before determination or the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The books to be used for this examination have already been specified, and, as we there stated, it is probable that grammar and arithmetic formed the chief, if not the only subjects of examination at responsions, leaving for determination the subjects of rhetoric, music, and logic; of these, logic was by far the most important (pp. 246, 446), and at times during the history of the University became so prevailing a subject of study that it almost wholly overshadowed and displaced the preliminary work of the study of grammar. It was undoubtedly from the superior importance attached to logical studies that the name "determination" took its rise, the examination for the bachelor's degree consisting mainly of questions to be determined by the candidate, and not from the circumstance that he then completed or determined his course, which was so far from being the case, that in fact he might be more properly said to commence his real studies at this time. Determination is described with more particularity than responsions, so that we shall be able to follow our scholar with more certainty through this part of his academical course. We will suppose, then, that it is Ash Wednesday of his second year after responsions (p. 244), for either on this day or some day between it and the following Tuesday, determination must commence. At 9 o'clock, the great bell of St. Mary's Church begins to sound, (p. 280) all the 32 schools in School Street are occupied by their several masters sitting in full academical dress, and with their desks before them awaiting the arrival of the scholars; for it has been ordered (p. 245) that the exercises must take place in

Determination; the time, place, and other particulars relating to the process.

these schools, and not either in the privacy of dwelling houses (p. 239) or in the churches. There will have been the natural difficulty in selecting the master in whose school the scholar shall make his "debut," for, although statutes were passed from time to time (p. 442) to prevent unfairness in the questions proposed and in the manner of conducting the examination (p. 246), this or that master would of course, have the reputation of being an easier examiner than another, so that the determiner would have a better opportunity of passing with credit; for the examiner was attended by others besides those concerned, and as we find it was forbidden (p. 246) to drag passers by into the schools on those occasions, it seems to be clear that, either by fair means or by foul, either by the attractions offered by display of learning and adroit argumentation, or by forcible means, those interested in the success of a particular master made every effort to procure a creditable audience, at least in respect of numbers. The scholar would also find that other and even less reputable considerations would have their effect in determining his choice of a master; for, though no fee appears to have been contemplated or recognized as the legitimate reward of the masters on these occasions, yet the perquisites they made were plainly very considerable; it is provided that no robes or other gifts (pp. 445, 454) may be given by the candidates to the masters, and again this statute was shortly afterwards repealed, so that we may conclude it was found impossible, and perhaps unadvisable also, to prevent the acceptance of such remuneration; some masters would be in the habit of accepting more valuable gifts than others; again, the companions our scholar would have in his determination, would probably form a sort of clique or club to arrange the customary festivities, by which, in spite of statutes to the contrary, and notwithstanding the unseasonablenesss of their occurrence in Lent (p. 453), the newly admitted bachelors

Payment of examiners.

Festivals of bachelors.

were wont to exhibit their joy. The time, the place, the amount to be spent on such occasions would all be settled long before, and no doubt the ties of relationship and nationality would not fail to exert their powerful influence in attracting scholars to join in patronizing the school of a particular master, and afterwards in celebrating together the attainment of their new honour by a festival conducted according to the customs of their country and the contents of their purse. Supposing a scholar to have arrived at the time in his academical course at which he might determine, his first step was to obtain the testimony of at least six Masters of Arts as to his fitness both in knowledge, morals, age, and even stature and personal appearance (pp. 243, 246); and these six masters had to give their testimony on oath in congregation, and were not allowed to reveal to any one the nature of the testimony given by them (p. 426); of the sufficiency of their testimony four regent Masters of Arts were chosen to decide, two north and two south country men, every year in congregation eight days before Ash Wednesday, on which day, as before stated, determination commenced: they received the testimony of the masters, who, with the scholars in whose behalf they appeared, presented themselves for that purpose before the said committee of four, either on the Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday before Ash Wednesday (p. 242); and then, if their testimony was accepted, the scholars made oath that they had completed the necessary studies and had responded in due form: if all these preliminaries were safely passed, the candidate was then said to be "admitted" to determine. It was in the danger, therefore, of not being able to provide proper testimony of this kind, or of not being able to take the necessary oath as to past studies, that the chance of failure consisted; there seems to have been nothing corresponding to our modern "*plucking;*" if the scholar could provide testimony to his fitness, &c., he was admitted

Testimony of Masters for candidates.

Danger of rejection of candidate.

to run the gauntlet of determining without further inquiry, and his successful or non-successful performance brought with it the consequent applause or disgrace, which seems to have been the only guarantee that he should really exert himself. Some of the provisions of the statutes on this subject are unintelligible, at least to the editor, for instance, those which provide for the division of the determiners into two companies (p. 240) and again the distinction between those who determine "*pro se*" and "*pro aliis*." Can it be the case that more proficient scholars were allowed to dispute *for others*, and wealthier for those that were poorer? It would seem so,—at least that wealthier masters incepted for poorer is plain (p. 731). If this was the case, and practised to any extent, (and the editor believes this to have been so,) then the division of the determiners into two portions becomes less difficult to understand; for the number of actual disputants would thus not be so very numerous: and thus they might in turn go round to all the 32 schools, replying to the questions proposed by each master in his turn (p. 453), and yet be able to complete the whole course within nine days; a minimum limit, which, however, might be exceeded, and doubtless often was so by the more proficient candidates, who would continue to go from school to school exhibiting their logical powers perhaps for weeks, concluding always, however, by the end of term (pp. 240, 244). Nine days of disputation, from 9 o'clock till 12 a.m., and again from 1 o'clock till 5 p.m., must have been indeed a serious test. It is almost needless, perhaps, to say that the whole process was entirely vivâ voce, written examinations being apparently never even thought of, and practically next to impossible in those days, in no small degree from the paucity of materials for manuscript exercise, and the scanty accommodation in the schools. Each candidate in his turn stood up before the master, who proceeded to *pose* him if he could,

Determination for others.

Duration of determination.

Nature of examination.

interference ... r (pp. 246, 422 ... airs by turns ... iding ... in the ex... After this ... ted, no license ... after completion ... ceed to the necessary studies Master of Arts, of which we ...

... may be called a degree, the ... conferred as an ordinary rule ... wearing of a hood: although, in ... that occasionally Bachelors of Arts ... ture, and even hold the office of ... 428). As we have already seen, a ... be of almost any age from 14 ... r three and twenty; and in some ... years and fitness in other respects, ... objection to the granting of such ...; but in the great majority of ... continued, as his age would imply, ... al purposes "*in statu pupillari*" ... ar lectures of his principal in hall ... in the schools until he had com... necessary for inception. This course ... ree full years, and the subjects of ... seen to have been mainly geometry, ... natural, moral, and metaphysical philo... ...ally the three last-mentioned subjects ... The text books used were Euclid, ...aeus (Almajesti), and Aristotle, through ... atin translations (p. 286). In order ... instruction in these various studies, ... the degree of bachelor, an arrange... ... 287) by which it was provided that

lectures in the several subjects should be always going on, during full term, in the schools; the masters being divided into ten courses as nearly equal in number as possible, each course having to lecture on one subject, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy, and the three philosophies above named. Restrictions were further laid upon the lecturers, both as to the books they must use and the method of treatment they must pursue (p. 288): first, they might only use the text books allowed by statute; next, they must in lecturing first proceed to read the text to their scholars, then explain it with remarks upon noteworthy passages; and lastly, raise points for discussion, being careful, however, while so doing, to discuss only such questions as might naturally arise from the text, in order that no prohibited science might be incidentally taught.

Lectures in the various subjects.

Treatment of subjects at lectures.

It will be apparent from what has been already stated, that the course of education in arts was confined almost exclusively to such studies as are adapted to the intellectual strengthening of the student; of literary study or the cultivation of scholarship there is positively no trace whatever; the aim proposed was so to prepare the mind as to enable the student to be better fitted for the study of the higher faculties of law, medicine, and theology; or, supposing him not to proceed beyond arts, to provide him with such an intellectual training as would fit him for ordinary life, without any attempt at the cultivation of taste. Thus the course of mental training at mediæval Oxford consisted in disputation and the display of logical acumen to an overwhelming extent, at least up to the degree of Master of Arts.

The object aimed at in studies prescribed.

A few minutes must now however be given to a description of the process by which this degree was attained. What has been already said of the lectures of younger students will apply in the main features to those after the degree of bachelor; once more, therefore, we must suppose our scholar to have passed the necessary

Inception,

three years after determination in the previous preparation, and to be ready to offer himself for his *inception*, in other words his master's degree. The first step to be taken is to obtain a master to present the bachelor to the Chancellor and Proctors; this done, the master presenting has to make oath before them that he believes the candidate fit in morals and learning (p. 378); but this is far from being sufficient; it is further required that testimony shall be borne, by at least fourteen masters for every candidate (p. 424), nine of whom must depose that they *certainly know*, and five that they *believe* him to be fit in morals, learning, &c., and this testimony the Chancellor cannot dispense with (*ibid.*). This requirement being complied with, the candidate appears, presented by his master and accompanied by his testimony, before the Chancellor and Proctors in congregation, and there kneeling before him and them, and laying his hand upon the bible, makes oath that he will keep the statutes, &c., that he will actually incept within a year, that he will not spend more than a specified sum at his inception (p. 283), and that he will neither lecture himself nor hear lectures of others at Stamford, that he will use the books in the library with care (p. 375), together with other particulars, which the reader will find on reference. After having made these numerous promises, the candidate receives licence from the Chancellor in solemn form (p. 383), and with this the formal requisites for the degree of Master of Arts are complete. What was really meant by the degree of Master of Arts is not quite so clear as may be supposed; it is probably generally supposed by those who have some knowledge of the subject, that it conferred the privilege of using certain books, or rather of pursuing certain studies. This was undoubtedly the case as to those who intended to proceed to degrees in superior faculties, but to the great majority such a permission would merely be useless, for they proceeded to no higher degree; it is to

The necessary forms previous to.

Testimony of masters for candidates.

Presentation for degree and oaths of candidate.

[illegible]

be observed, therefore, that the degree of Master in Arts conferred also, and this was practically its chief value, the right of lecturing, and therefore of receiving money for lectures, at Oxford.

That this privilege was the main object of those who sought the degree of Master of Arts there is little doubt; they lectured for a time, not less than one complete year besides the remainder of that year in which they incepted (p. 419), and then either proceeded to higher degrees, or, in the majority of cases, continued lecturing at Oxford, or betook themselves to more active life, generally as priests, in other parts of the country. The uncertainty as to the privilege conferred by the degree of Master of Arts arises from the ambiguity of the word "*legere*," "*admitto te ad legendum*," &c., of which it may suffice to observe that, throughout the documents here printed, the word "*legere*" is almost, if not quite, always used in the sense of giving lectures; for studying the usual term is "*audire*," "*auditioni textus insistere*," &c. With respect to the expenses attending the taking of a Master's degree, it should be here mentioned that the regular fee paid by the candidate on receiving license from the Chancellor was, as it is expressed, "*integra communa*," and in the case of a bachelor on his admission "*dimidia communa*;" that is to say, in more modern parlance, a whole and a half "*commons*." We have, however, no certain statement of the amount of this sum, but its probable value will appear from the following remarks. The word "*communa*" originally meant the common purse of the society living together: members of the same hall are called "*communarii*;" a certain official of the chapter of Wells Cathedral is called "*communarius*" (p. 650), apparently a sort of bursar, or perhaps steward; and in the early statutes for W. of Durham's scholars the allowance for each scholar or fellow is not to exceed twelve pence a week,

Fees payable on inception.

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purchased, unless he has been so fortunate as to have them bequeathed to him (p. 651), the necessary articles of academcial costume, without which he could not present himself in his school: the dress in which he appeared (p. 434) was that of ordinary masters lecturing, and the prices of the several articles may be seen enumerated on reference (p. 382), with the exception of the "Pynsons," a sort of boot or shoe, the price of which we do not find (p. 450). These necessaries being duly provided, his next duty is to go round to the school of every master (p. 433), and humbly request him to honour him by his presence on the occasion. But the most serious expense was the providing of a decent suit, of what nature exactly we are not informed, for all those invited to attend: this was no doubt an intolerable burden (p. 435), and statutes were passed limiting the recipients of such favours to the relations or near kindred, or members of the same hall; and it was, in all probability, the desire to avoid this and other expenses, to be presently mentioned, which led to the practice of incepting "for others": a system which could not but have had ill consequences, since a wealthy clerk would by these means obtain an opportunity of distinguishing himself; while others less wealthy, but perhaps more learned, would, from lack of means to defray the necessary charges, pass with the mere dumb show of personal attendance. In addition to the expenses already mentioned, every inceptor was obliged to present the bedels with a gratuity of twenty shillings and a pair of buckskin gloves; and if he possessed an income of forty pounds a year he was also required to give a feast to all the Regent Masters, or in default forfeit a sum of twenty marks to the University (p. 354). Space will not permit us to detail the several regulations as to the inception of religious; but it may suffice to say that special care was taken that no burden borne by secular inceptors should fall less lightly

Clothes, robes, &c., and their prices.

Gratuities to the bedels.

Comparative expenses of secular and religious inceptors.

upon them (pp. 220, 355), and to refer the reader to the index of this work for further particulars. The inceptor then, having duly performed the above necessary duties, appeared in his school, a youth surrounded by his seniors, all arranged in special order regulated by statute for the seemly conduct of the solemnity (pp. 405, 477), and commenced a series of lectures, readings, or disputations, selecting, as it would seem, his own subjects, within the limits of the books prescribed, which he was obliged to continue for that year and another whole year (p. 419), forty days of which were to be occupied by disputations (p. 430). Of course it is to be presumed that the audience would fall away or increase according to circumstances, and would depend on the attractions offered by the inceptor. Whether the course of lectures by inceptors in this their first year could be attended by ordinary scholars and count "*pro formâ*" we are not informed. Of the festivals, with which this ceremony of inception was ushered in, and the scenes of riot and disorder inseparable from them, frequent notices occur; it would appear that they were held either in the hall to which the inceptor belonged, or sometimes in tents (p. 308), and the several guests had their seats assigned them by no less a person than the Chancellor himself, according to their rank in the University. It was considered necessary moreover to provide by statute that free ingress and egress should be allowed during the feast to those entitled to be present, and that none should assail them while engaged in their festival by throwing stones at the roof, or battering the doors, or other similar violent attentions.

The meaning of the word "inception."

Festivals at inception;

regulations for conducting them.

Regent and Non-regent Masters.

It will be proper here, in connection with the subject of lectures of inceptors, to inquire into the meaning of the terms Regent and Non-Regent Masters. At the present time Regency is almost a nominal distinction, and what the true difference was seems

[illegible] to ascertain. The expression "*regere* [illegible]," of frequent occurrence, leads to [illegible] that a Regent Master was one who actually [illegible] school in grammar or any other faculty either at Oxford or at any other "*studium generale*"; and a non-Regent, one who had passed through that necessary probation. If this was the meaning of the term, then it would seem probable that the exercises of the inceptor, which lasted as we have seen for nearly two years, were in fact the lectures which constituted him a Regent Master, and that during the time in which he was obliged to complete them he was called by that name, and not afterwards, even though he might continue to lecture for his own purposes at his discretion for as long as he pleased. We know that non-Regents were obliged to attend congregation at the summons of the bedel to make a "*quorum*" if needed, and this seems to make the above explanation probable, for, not being engaged in the work of lecturing, they might fairly be presumed at leisure to attend the business of the University.

We have now conducted the scholar through his academical course to his degree of Master of Arts, and here we must take leave of the studies of the University with a few additional observations on the other faculties. And first it should be noticed that the ceremony of inception was not confined to the faculty of Arts; we read continually of inceptors in grammar (pp. 440, 443). This faculty was inferior to all the others, and those who incepted in it were allowed to do so without many of the formalities required of other inceptors, and, it would seem, need not have passed through the previous academical training at all, but before license had to undergo an examination as to their fitness for the office of instructor in their intended department (pp. 87, 436, 440). The faculty of Arts was the mainstay, and its members composed the bulk of the members of the

Superior faculties:

supremacy of the faculty of Arts.

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The meaning of the word "inception."

Festivals at inception;

regulations for conducting them.

Regent and Non-regent Masters.

A few observations have been promised on the expenses of an University course at the time we speak of; we will now glance, somewhat hastily of necessity, at this subject. In the first place we may affirm without hesitation that no fee whatever was required to be paid on entrance or matriculation; so far as hindrance from this cause is concerned the scholar was unfettered; he came to Oxford and entered any hall he had reason to prefer. In the halls the expenses would doubtless vary according to the style of the members; but to take an average case, and such, we may suppose, are the cases which we shall appeal to for our facts, the expenses of an ordinary scholar may be thus reckoned in the fifteenth century. First, his "commons" or "batels" would seem to have cost him from eightpence to one shilling a week, seldom more (p. 469). Next, for the rent of his "*camera*" or room, supposing him to have a separate apartment, it appears that he would pay to the Principal of his hall about two shillings and sixpence a term; this sum, at any rate, was the actual charge in the case of "Athelstane Hall," in the year 1446 (p. 555), and we may infer that it was about the usual amount, for in another instance we find a clerk (in this case a priest, and therefore of mature age and probably decently lodged) paying four shillings for room and lectures (p. 664), and we are further confirmed in our estimate by finding (p. 655) that Master Richard Browne, Archdeacon of Rochester, a considerable pluralist, and, as appears from his will, a wealthy man, paid, for his room in Lincoln College, thirteen shillings and fourpence for a year's rent; a sum, which, allowing for the presumably superior accommodation he would require, will correspond fairly with the previously named charges. For lectures the necessary outlay is not quite so certainly ascertainable, but we can form a tolerably just estimate from the following data. Every Master was,

Expenses of an University course in the fifteenth century.

Batels,

room-rent,

fees for lectures

we know, obliged by statute to enforce the payment of his salary from his scholars (p. 427); this payment took place at the end of term, and was called "*collection*" (pp. 129, 236), a name which, now applied in a wholly different sense, has often puzzled the curious as to its original meaning. This "collection," then, levied by each master lecturing, varied according to the subject taught; for lectures in grammar the statutable payment was eightpence for each term, for logic threepence, for natural philosophy fourpence (p. 427); reckoning four terms (which was the usual mode) to the year. These are the only subjects for lectures in which we find regular payments specified in the documents before us; with regard to the higher faculties, we find from one instance, canon law (p. 401), the payment for lectures in them was at a very much higher ratio, but, in accordance with our plan, the detailed inquiry into these must be omitted. As to the other subjects, in which the ordinary student in Arts would require lectures, *i. e.* arithmetic, rhetoric, geometry, astronomy, &c., we have no statement as to the fees to be demanded, but in all subjects during the same term no one could require assistance; we may reasonably estimate the expenses therefore of the student for lectures at about two shillings the term, taking one year with another, and supposing lectures in the last-named subjects to be charged for at the same price as those in natural philosophy. There remain several other items to be reckoned; the payment of the bedels, for whom the University was careful to provide (p. 256), and the payment of the servants of the halls: the amount due to these was regulated by the expenses of the scholar himself; each had to pay two servants, a *superior* and an *inferior* (a curious instance, again, of the vitality of insignificant customs and names, which exist while the greater yield place to new; for one can hardly resist the inference that this is the origin of the upper and

"collections,"

fees to bedels,

and servants in Halls.

under *scout*, to be found, it is believed, in almost every college at the present day), to whom the scholar of the poorest degree had to pay, every term, threepence and one penny respectively (p. 469): the passage referred to is very interesting, showing as it does the various rates of living usually found at the period. Of the other remaining expenses incident to the student's life at Oxford, the amount absolutely necessary to be expended cannot be determined; these are the usual festivities at responsions, determination, and inception which have been already treated of: as to the first, however, we find that the questionist was limited to the expenditure of sixteen pence (p. 684); as to the other two occasions we may safely conclude that they were usually far more expensive, and the more so because there was no possible limit to the giving of suits of robes or clothes which was customary on these occasions, especially at inception. In the case of the poorer students, of course these expenses must have been to a very great extent avoided, and yet they could not have been so altogether, so that no doubt then, as now, it was not the necessary expenses of the academical course which would burden the scholar, but the far heavier and more vexatious exactions of the custom of the place, and the conventional rules of the society in which he lived, which could not be altogether disregarded without such a loss of caste as would amount in fact to absolute exclusion from all social advantages. It may be assumed that the expenses attending determination and inception in an ordinary case could not have amounted to less than ten marks, for we find (p. 353) that every mendicant friar at inception was either to feast the Regent Masters or forfeit ten marks. We have reason to know that the payments demanded from religious generally by the University were rather in excess of those required of seculars, and rightly so, for they were certainly, as a rule, more able to bear

Expenses of festivals after examinations.

Conventional expenses.

"collections."

we know, obli... s of Durham
of his salary fr... liberal than
place at the ... colleges before
(pp. 129, 236 ... se ten marks,
different sen... rs by a regular
its origina... the expenditure
each maste... mination and at
taught : fo... e made an unfair
was eight... ted for the neces-
natural ... former some account
terms ... academical
are the ... pp. 382,
gule... enses enough
with ... ks, it is really im-
in ... at the probable ex-
the ... ably the junior students
... r but very few ; and as
... more advanced students, or
... eferring to lists of scholars'
... ndex under inventory, wills,
... ry much in value, from two
... marks or even pounds, that
... ife did one clerk differ so
... he value of the books he
... en, if it be fairly formed, will
... s the statement of a scholar's
... ty for one year :—

fee

	£	s.	d.
... at 2s. the term -	0	8	0
- - -	0	10	0
... ns, for 38 weeks ... 7th, at 10*d.* a ... - - -	1	11	8
	0	1	4
	£2	11	0

School expenses.

But, supposing, a boy to go to Oxford at the age of eleven years, we have to reckon, say, two years of schooling, as to the expenses of which we have no definite data, but it cannot be put at a less sum than the above for each year; we have therefore two years at the school, and four years before the Bachelor's degree, and three before the Master's degree; this will bring our scholar to the age of twenty years at his Master of Arts degree, and his expenses during that time will have amounted to 22*l.* 19*s.* To this must be added, as we have seen, certainly as much as seven pounds for various necessary, or practically necessary, payments for feasts, perquisites of bedels, and fees on graduation and the like; for books and clothes we may allow him ten shillings a year more. This will bring his whole expenses from the age of eleven to twenty years to the sum of 34*l.* 9*s.* It will be seen that no reckoning has been made for journeys, nor for expenses during vacation, for reasons to be given presently; we will meanwhile pause to observe that in comparing the above expenses with those of more modern times, we are met by the serious question of the relative value of money at different periods in our history: there is no space here for a disquisition on this subject, but one or two observations may assist us in our comparison. The allowances for the scholars, or fellows, of University and Merton Halls was about fifty shillings a year, besides an addition for rooms and servants of about half as much more every year. From a comparison of the value of corn at that time with the average of the present day we may estimate that money then was certainly worth nearly fifteen times as much as it is now; and in the fifteenth century, at which our reckoning is supposed to be made, money is known to have been much more valuable than in the thirteenth: it is probable, therefore, that we may consider that it was twenty times as valuable in the fifteenth century as it is now and this calculation seems to be borne out by the prices of

Total amount.

Comparative value of money then with that at the present day.

various articles mentioned in the documents here printed which will occur to the reader. Thus we should find that, in money of the present day, a youth's whole education could be paid for from the age of eleven to twenty years,—after which time, having incepted, it is to be presumed he could support himself either by lectures at Oxford or otherwise elsewhere in life,—for the sum of 639*l.*

Vacation expenses.

As to journeys and vacation expenses, the two being closely connected, we should observe that no scholars left Oxford at all, or in rare cases, between October 9th and July 7th at the least; a very large number did not leave the University at all even during the long vacation, as is evident from several allusions in this volume, and especially from one case, already cited, that, namely, of the schoolmaster John Martyn and his scholars (p. 601). Those who did leave probably often walked home, and even begged their way about the country, being, as we find from other sources, quite a nuisance sometimes to the farmers and others at whose doors they sought alms.

Studies in vacations.

As would be expected, however, there are scarcely any hints even as to the manner in which the vacations were spent *away from Oxford* in these documents. Now and then we find studies during the vacation recognized, but these apparently were pursued at *Oxford* (p. 88): once indeed we find (p. 684) two poor scholars receive authority from the University to beg alms; but beyond what has already been mentioned little else will be found to account for the occupation of scholars during the vacation. In all probability, however, those who left the University during that time certainly did not increase their expenses, and many would add to their resources: there are, however, other works in which more will be found than can be given here on this subject.

Means of subsistence for poor scholars.

Before dismissing this subject it should be stated that the foregoing calculation of a scholar's expenses is supposed to represent the outlay of one in fairly comfortable circumstances at the period we speak of:

there would be a very large number, probably the majority, not nearly so well provided for, eking out their precarious allowances by begging, by working as servants, by learning handicrafts, &c., and many supported by bequests and exhibitions (pp. 516, 656, 661, 700, 707), and picking up the various doles at funerals and commemoration masses, where such needy miserables were always to be found (pp. 558, 593, 648).

Legal machinery of the University.

One very important feature in Oxford life at this period has been only cursorily mentioned hitherto, the legal machinery of the University, and to it we must now give a few minutes' attention. It has been observed above that the frequency of litigation, and the very large provision for its conduct, is one of the most surprising parts of the working of the University; and indeed one can hardly imagine how employment could have been found for so large a staff of officials. It is well known, and therefore hardly needs remark, that no member of the privilege could be sued in the first instance in any other than an University court (pp. 303, 510, 719), and scholars might not even enter a lay court (p. 17). It only remains then that we ascertain as far as possible what was the constitution of the Chancellor's court.

The Chancellor's court. His jurisdiction and authority.

To enumerate, or even give references to, the various powers of the Chancellor, would merely be to repeat here a portion of the index and table of contents; it may suffice to observe that he was *ex officio* a justice of the peace (p. 535), that he had almost supreme power (except of course of life and death) over all members of the privilege, that this power consisted of imprisonment, banishment, fines (p. 305), and excommunication, all of which are of continual occurrence; over the townsmen he only exercised a joint jurisdiction with the mayor and civic authorities (p. 164), between whom and the Chancellor there existed a sort of right of extradition.

Place where court was held.

The Chancellor's court was held, it appears, either at his own lodgings, which was the more

usual practice, or, occasionally, at St. Mary's church; the Proctors were assessors, and the three seem to have constituted the court. When a culprit was brought before them it was usual for him to have an advocate, but who these advocates were, or how qualified, we are not told; that they were very numerous (p. 77), and contrived for their own ends to protract causes indefinitely, to the great injury of the University, there are constant complaints (p. 260). So far then the officers of the court and its practice may be easily understood, and there would be nothing surprising if occupation were continually found for such a court; but we read of deputy judges being appointed to sit in various parts of the town, having, it is presumed, a subordinate and delegated authority (pp. 69, 70, et sqq.); it is provided that they must be bachelors of civil law at least, chosen every term by the professors (*i.e.* Doctors or Masters) of canon and civil law, and were called "*Hebdomadarii.*" The editor would take this opportunity of correcting an error of no slight importance made by him in reference to this subject; it will be found that (on the margin of pp. 70, 72) the word "*judices*" has been wrongly interpreted "*jury;*" the reason of which is simply that this portion of the work was prepared at a time when his knowledge of the subject was not sufficiently matured; after observation showed him, what at first seemed difficult to understand, that there was a large number of judges holding courts at once in Oxford. In more than one instance the names of these deputy judges for the several parishes are preserved to us (pp. 189, 749). The mode of conducting causes before them does not appear to have differed from the process in the Chancellor's court; in both cases the scholar appeared with his advocate, if he required one, and his own master (p. 72), but in the case of the deputy judges the accused had the right of objecting to his judge (p. 72), and no assessors are mentioned in these inferior courts. The consequence of this multi-

Appeals.

Deputy judges.

Advocates and assessors.

plication of courts was incessant appeals to higher tribunals, which became so serious a hindrance to the business of the University that statutes are constantly occurring framed for the purpose of regulating or preventing this practice (pp. 74, 230, 260). Of the order of these appeals it was ordered that no spiritual cause terminable within the University could be carried out of it; in the first instance an appeal lay from the Chancellor to congregation of regents, and from them to congregation of regents and non-regents, and from them at once to the pope (p. 461), and not to any other authority within the realm: where cases of appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury or other bishops occur, it seems to have been done by a special agreement to decide by their arbitration (p. 145). There is no mention of the exercise of any jurisdiction in spiritual causes exercised by the above-mentioned deputy judges, but in temporal causes an appeal lay from them first to the Chancellor, and then, as above stated, to the superior courts (p. 232); and in all temporal causes the ultimate appeal was to the king (*ibid.*). To him also was addressed the letter of the Chancellor called "*significavit*" (pp. 225, 795), which was an appeal from the Chancellor to the king requesting him to try the efficacy of the secular arm in cases where the authority of the church, as represented at Oxford, had failed in the case of some refractory delinquent. In addition to these provisions for legal processes, there will be found to have existed a recognized system of settling some causes without recourse to regular courts of law. First, *compurgation*. This process, sufficiently well known to require no detailed account here, consisted in appearance of the accused, sometimes with more, sometimes with fewer, always with some friends, before the Chancellor, and making of oath before him by all of them conjointly that the charge was unfounded; of this numerous instances will be found, some of them very curious, particularly as to defamation of character (pp.

Order of appeals—

to congregation,

to the Pope,

to the archbishop of Canterbury, &c.,

to the king.

Compurgation.

Appeals.

Deputy

the reader to search in the documents themselves for further information. There will be found, scattered here and there throughout the work, many interesting facts relating rather to mediæval life generally than to Oxford in particular; these, however, have not been noticed in this introduction, both because it has been the editor's aim strictly to confine himself to the subject undertaken, viz., *Academical life and studies at Oxford*, and also because most if not all of them have been already touched very ably in a previous work in this series (*Liber Albus*, &c.). There are also very many things which are naturally a part of his subject which the editor has not been able to find space for in the introduction; on looking over what he has written, he is however rather inclined to regret that he has attempted so many things, than that he has omitted some; the number of subjects claiming attention is so great, and the space of time covered by the work so very large, and that of necessity, that it has been no easy task both to select what should be mentioned and to handle them when selected.

Nor can the editor allow the work to be launched without a word of apology for the long delay that has occurred in its production. The simple truth is that it was first designed and begun at a season of comparative leisure some years ago, and, in the ordinary course, would have found its completion in a year or two; but residence at Oxford brought with it a very laborious life, and the necessary work of the place forced literary pursuits aside; so that not only was the time which could be given to the work small, but, what was a far more serious hindrance, it had to be always put aside at the commencement of every term, and was soon well nigh forgotten; to resume a work, so different from the routine of life at Oxford, as soon as each vacation commenced, required of itself no little effort, and to take up the thread afresh, and re-adapt himself to the fresh subject required even more. To these difficulties must

be added the loss of the whole leisure of one year (or nearly) from severe illness, and lastly the removal to the charge of an onerous and laborious parish at a distance from all books of reference during the past year; which last circumstance will, it is hoped, be accepted as an excuse for some slight errors which may appear to the reader. In two particulars the stereotyped custom will be found to have not been followed; first as to "errata" or "corrigenda." One of these has already been apologized for, and there are two others which the editor would correct here; one is that, by inadvertence, *Thursday* is put instead of *Friday*, on margin of p. 86; the other is that "*hats*," on the margin of p. 3, should be "*caps*." In the second place no vocabulary has been given; and for this reason: whatever words occur in this work which the editor did not himself understand while preparing the work, he was able to find either by having recourse to Du Cange or to other well known glossaries, and very often those of *Liber Albus*, *Custumarum*, &c.; and those sources of knowledge are, it is presumed, equally accessible to others; some *few* words, however, he regrets to say, are to be found in this volume which he could not find anywhere, nor meet with any explanation of them; it seemed not very useful therefore to arrange them, to the amount of half-a-dozen, on a sheet by themselves.

Lastly, there remain the "*gratiarum actiones*." First, the acknowledgments of the editor are due, where they cannot be received. If the present work supplies any gap, the idea of first undertaking it was suggested by the late Canon Shirley, and so far the credit is due to him; at least he first suggested to the editor the idea that there were documents worth publishing in the Archives at Oxford; whether he was right or no the reader must form his own opinion: for the work itself the editor is alone responsible; but he cannot but acknowledge with affectionate remembrance the assistance so often rendered by Dr. Shirley during the course of a friendship of many

years; to him it is certainly due that there are not many more blunders in this work than there are. In the next place, valuable help was at one time afforded, in procuring permission to inspect and transcribe the records of the University, by the present Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of Westminster, to both of whom the editor desires here to render his acknowledgment; and also not less perhaps, though for a wholly different sort of aid, he would here tender his thanks to all the librarians of the Bodleian library, and to the authorities of more than one college, and especially to the master of University College, to whose courtesy and liberality he has been indebted for more than one document, for their uniform kindness and attention; and lastly to numerous other friends, who from time to time have offered a suggestion, and whose assistance is not forgotten by the editor, though their names are not written here.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] A master may protect only his own scholars, p. 17. Daily [illegible], p. 17. [illegible] and masters dwelling in chambers [illegible], p. 18. Only genuine scholars to be protected by masters, p. 18. A master must sue before the chancellor, p. [illegible], or his commissary, not before an inferior judge, p. 1[illegible]. Articles of peace between the Northern and Irish scholars, p. 2[illegible]. Of appearing before the chancellor, p. 2[illegible]. Of the chancellor's assessors, p. [illegible]. The names of the parties to the articles of peace between the Northern and Irish scholars, pp. [illegible]–24. An appeal in a case of disturbance of the peace, p. 24. Names of homicides and other grave offenders to be registered, p. 24.

Who may be licensed in theology, p. 25, Confirmation of privileges of the university by Innocent IV., p. 26. Letter of Innocent IV. to the bishops of London and Salisbury, p. 27. Another letter of the same to the university, taking it under his protection, p. 28. Another letter of the same to the bishops of London and Salisbury, bidding them to see that the scholars are not molested, p. 29. Form of suspending a master from lecturing for violation of statutes, p. 30. Letter of Octobonus the legate, confirming privileges of the university, p. 31; he grants an indulgence for twenty days to all who attend mass for benefactors, p. 32. A similar grant by the bishop of S. David's to those of his diocese, p. 33. Form for admission of determining bachelors, and necessary previous course of study, pp. 34, 35. Insult by Jews to the cross being carried in procession at Oxford, and their punishment, pp, 36, 37. Of the number and places of the masters of the streets, p. 38. The archbishop of Canterbury takes the university under his protection, confirms their privileges, promises the surrender of delinquent clerks, and sequestration of their benefices, &c., pp. 39, 40. Deliberation by the university as to claims advanced by the bishop of Lincoln, as to lawsuits of scholars, probate of wills, &c., pp. 41, 42. The university, molested by Robert Welles, bailiff, who had imprisoned the bedel and several scholars, excommunicate him; he then causes the chancellor to be attached, &c.; finally he is removed from his office, pp. 43–45. Differences between the university and the town settled before the king in parliament; the several articles of dispute between them are determined, pp. 46, 47. The jurisdiction of the chancellor defined, p. 48. Violation of the law against forestallers, p. 49. Disposal of forfeited victuals, p. 49. Limitation of ransom for prisoners demanded by the chancellor, p. 50. The oath of the city bailiffs modified, p. 50. Definition of the privilege of the university, p. 52. The letting of houses to scholars shall not be necessarily for ten years, p. 53. Citation by the chancellor in the case of residents and non-residents, p. 54. Seizure of arms and accoutrements of soldiers by the chancellor, on account of claims incurred elsewhere, p. 54. The chancellor rescues clerks accused of violence and homicide, p. 55. Houses for scholars shall be valued every five years, p. 56. The old statutes of University Hall; of the fellows, and their studies; of the bursar: of the allowances, audits, books, debts, expenses, &c., &c., of the members of the society, of other clerks living with them, of the behaviour of the fellows towards each other, who are eligible to this foundation, their oath on election, &c., pp. 56–61. Ordinance for the chest of Ela, countess of Warwick; her commemoration days, &c., p. 64. Another similar ordinance for the same,

p. 65. A third ordinance; punishment for embezzlement of the fund, pp. 66, 67. The terms of peace between the scholars and townsmen; the latter will observe the liberties of the university, they will restore prisoners, rescued by them, to the chancellor, will remove certain obnoxious officials from city offices, &c.; a general amnesty, p. 67, 68. All causes must be decided by a sworn member of the university, p. 69. Appointment of judges to hear causes, p. 69; of the oath of these judges, p. 70; of the right of challenging such a judge, p. 70. Causes are to be decided within three days, p. 71. Of exhibition money given or bequeathed to scholars, p. 71. No one may be sued in his absence, during vacation, p. 71. The parties to a suit must appear before the chancellor with their own master, advocate, and witnesses. p. 72. A judge after being allowed may not be challenged, p. 72. Of written depositions, p. 72. Appointment of auditors of appeals, p. 73. Appellants must proceed within three days, p. 73. Penalties for frivolous appeals, which are so numerous that the business of the university is impeded by incessant litigation, pp. 73, 74. Graduation of the penalties according to the means of the parties, p. 75. Parties to a suit shall swear to observe the privileges, p. 76. Of the great number of advocates, which defeats the ends of justice, p. 77. The order of monks in processions of the university, p. 78. The pope exempts the university from all ecclesiastical authority within the realm, and pronounces void all previous sentences of excommunication, &c., p. 80. Of nominating and electing the proctors, p. 81. Concurrence of one proctor with the chancellor sufficient for the transaction of business, p. 81. Ordinance for the chest of John Pontysera, bishop of Winchester, his commemoration, and that of John Maunsel and of a nephew of the bishop; of the election of the guardians of the chest, their accounts, audits, &c., of loans and pledges and inspection of the chest, and of the persons entitled to borrow from it, pp. 82–85. Appointment of the inspectors of the grammar schools, p. 85; of the salary of these inspectors, p. 86. Disputations in grammar, p. 86. A master may not hold a grammar school beyond the term of three years, p. 86. Of the nature of the lectures to be given in the grammar schools, and penalties for non-observance of this statute, p. 87. Another code of statutes for William of Durham's scholars; qualification for election, admission by chancellor, doctors, and proctors, the course of study prescribed, manner of life, salary of bursar and fellows, chaplain of society, celebration of mass for founder, style and title of the society, accountable to chancellors for expenditure, deprivation of fellows, increase of number of fellows, appeal to chancellor, recitation of statutes, oath at election, pp. 87–90. Scholars bearing arms under pretence

of self-defence cause grave disturbances, they are forbidden to go armed in future except on journeys, p. 91. National conspiracies and meetings prohibited, p. 91. Principals of halls to swear that they will give information against disorderly scholars, p. 92. Masters at inception swear to abstain from causing dissension between north and south, p. 93. Names of turbulent clerks to be reported to their diocesan, p. 94. Prisoners resisting to be banished, p. 94. Punishment for breaking prison, p. 94. The votes of masters on granting graces to be unconditional, p. 95. Ordinance for the Guildford chest; commemoration of founder; election of guardians; loans, pledges, audits, &c., &c., pp. 95–99. Certain articles pronounced heretical by a committee of doctors of divinity at Oxford, pp. 100, 101. The names of the committee, p. 101. Ordinance for the Routhbury chest; commemoration of founder; election of guardians; audits, loans, pledges, &c., pp. 103–105. Regulations as to the Lincoln, Burnell, and Chichester chests, p. 105. The duration of office of chancellor; surrender of office; election of successor, p. 106. Deputation to diocesan for confirmation of chancellor elect, p. 107. Computation of period of office of chancellor, p. 107. A chancellor guilty of injustice may be impeached by the proctors in congregation, and, if guilty and obstinate, may be deposed, p. 108. Duties of proctors, to give account for monies received, p. 109. Deputies or pro-proctors, p. 109. List of duties of proctors, p. 110. Who may sue by a proctor, p. 111. Letter of the bishop of S. David's, undertaking that clerks beneficed in his diocese, if convicted of insubordination shall have their livings sequestrated; or, if not beneficed, shall be incapable of promotion to a benefice until satisfaction has been made, pp. 111, 112. The mayor of Oxford is excommunicated by the chancellor for removing the pillory, and appeals from his sentence to the masters; a meeting is held in S. Mary's church, and the matter amicably arranged; the mayor's submission and absolution; the pillory is solemnly restored to its place, pp. 113–117. The faculty of arts has a right of pre-deliberation on subjects of discussion in congregation, p. 117. Disputations and responsions at "Austins," p. 118. Banishment of turbulent scholars refusing to find sureties, p. 119. Names of turbulent persons who have found sureties, and of those who have fled from justice, are to be kept written down by the chancellor, p. 119. Oaths of licentiates in canon and civil law, p. 120. Certain graces obtained by undue influence are to be held null and void; turbulent persons to make satisfaction or lose the privilege, p. 121. Re-enactment as to preservation of the peace, p. 122. In case of violence, such as to impede the business of the university, the masters shall cease

to lecture until peace be restored, and the chancellor shall bid them resume, p. 122. A master resuming without the consent of the others shall be held incapable of any scholastic act or privilege, p. 123. Any master or bachelor bearing arms, disturbing the peace, gathering the scholars, hindering execution of justice, &c., shall be incapable of a superior degree for three years; a non-graduate shall not be allowed to graduate for one year, pp. 123, 124; and the names of such offenders shall be sent, under the chancellor's hand, to their several diocesans, p. 124. Names of scholars so suspended to be enrolled, with dates, and if such offenders be neither masters nor scholars, they shall be deemed for ever incapable of enjoying the privilege, p. 125. Settlement of a doubtful point by the university and the vicar of S. Peter's in the East, as to offerings at funerals, p. 126. Any one laying violent hands on the chancellor is *ipso facto* banished, p. 127. If the chancellor shall be absent for a month during full term his office shall be vacant, p. 127. Masters are insufficiently remunerated for lectures, therefore the sums which they shall receive are specifically declared by statute, p. 128. All masters, except those of royal blood or noble family, are obliged to collect their salaries, p. 129. Regulations as to reading in decretals and Clementine constitutions, pp. 129, 130. Ordinance for the Turvile chest; commemoration of founder; election of guardians; audits, pledges, loans, &c., pp. 130–133. Ordinance for the Langton chest; commemoration of founder, election of guardians; audits, pledges, and redemption; register of chest; inspection of chest; loans; borrowing of pledges, &c., &c., pp. 133–140. The inferior bedels complain that they have lately been deprived of certain perquisites in board, lodging, and clothing, redress of their grievance, and regulations for future maintenance, pp. 140, 141. Faculty of arts, supremacy of; their "*vesperies*"; desks at, p. 142. Studies previous to inception in arts, p. 142. The university resolve to defend the cause of Geoffrey Scrope and Adam Hautone, p. 143. A deputation to the archbishop of Canterbury on business of the university; duties of proctors in such a case; masters shall be bound to attend to give witness in London on business of the university; proctors shall be appointed by the university; committee appointed for deliberation; chancellor to be defended; decision to be by archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of Chichester; certain acts of congregation were in accordance with precedent; one proctor with chancellor shall be enough to summon congregation; a non-regent not to be present at election of chancellor, pp. 144–147. Letters to the pope for regent and non-regent masters, p. 147. Settlement of dispute between the archdeacon of Oxford and the university; the archdeacon to have

jurisdiction over only such members of the university as are beneficed in Oxford; renunciation of appeals now pending in the pontifical court, &c., pp. 148–152. Of the chest "*of four keys;*" its contents and management, pp. 152, 153. Statute to provide for better protection of property of the university, p. 153. Vestments for divine service belonging to the university to be kept in the university chest, p. 154. Appellants to deposit pledges for their sincerity, p. 154; notice to be given of such deposit, p. 154. Loss of property of the university, and regulation for better management in future, p. 155. Of the fees of *questionists*, &c., p. 156. Indentures of chests to be read in congregation and deposited in chests, p. 156. Valuations of houses of scholars to be written out and deposited, after being read in congregation, in safe custody, p. 156. Of the management of the proctors' chest; the proctors and pro-proctors bound by these rules, p. 157. Oath of the guardians of the chest "*of four keys*," p. 157. Inspection and repair of houses of the university; reduction of rent of such houses, p. 158. The Burnel and Waghan chests, p. 158. Absence of chancellor, p. 158. Composition between the university and the town as to the assize and assay of measures and weights, pp. 159–167. Mass for Walter Neel and John Shepey during life and after death, p. 168. The archbishop of Canterbury, on the refusal of the bishop of Lincoln, confirms in his office W. de Palmorna, chancellor elect, pp. 168, 169. Another letter of the same on the same business, pp. 170–172. Repair and application of rent of "*le Bufo-halle*," p. 172. Indenture between the university and Richard d'Amory to settle their respective claims to the right of assize and assay of bread, beer, wine, &c., and the fines and forfeits therefrom arising, in the suburb outside the north gate of the city of Oxford, pp. 173–179. The assize of bread, wine, and beer, pp. 180–185. Mass "*of the Blessed Virgin*" to be said for king Edward III. during his life, and for the repose of his soul after death; also for Simon Islip, John Thoresby, and John de Synewelle; also for Humfrey and Lewis Cherletone, pp. 186, 187. Of the use to be made of fines and forfeits from assize, &c. of bread, beer, and wine, p. 187. Scrutiny of votes in election of grammar masters, p. 188. Though the faculty of arts have a right to deliberate on all matters before they are brought before congregation, yet their *consent* is not necessary to such matters being so brought before the university, p. 188. The names and places of the several deputy judges in the several parishes in Oxford in the year 1357, p. 189. The townsmen having made due reparation for slaughter of certain clerks and other injuries to the university, the bishop of Lincoln relaxes his interdict, p. 190. Form of instrument by which the town made their submission, p. 191.

Amends to be made by the town prescribed by bishop of Lincoln; mass at S. Mary's on S. Scholastica's day; offerings and personal attendance thereat of the mayor, bailiffs, and sixty substantial citizens; money so offered to be distributed, immediately after celebration of mass, to poor scholars, pp. 194, 195. Indenture between the university and the town, by which the latter bind themselves to the foregoing conditions, pp. 195–199. The town warned against repetition of such offence; agreement ratified by the king, pp. 199, 200. The mayor and citizens bind themselves and successors to pay 100 marks yearly, on S. Scholatica's day, to the university in S. Mary's church, p. 201. The university excuse the town this payment on condition of faithful fulfilment of other articles of the agreement, p. 202. A certain bachelor of divinity apologises to every doctor of divinity for having in one of his lectures, ridiculed John Bodi, a monk of Canterbury, p. 203. Before presentation to opponency in theology, inquiry shall be made as to the fitness in age, morals, stature, &c. of the candidate, p. 204. Statute to prevent abduction of boys by the mendicant friars, which has caused serious diminution in the numbers of the university, pp. 204, 205. Opponency of monks before admission to reading "*the sentences*," p. 206. The obtaining of graces by indirect influence shall render the offender incapable of a degree, p. 206. Of the scrutiny of votes in election of superintendents of grammar schools, p. 207. The "*wax-doctors;*" meaning of the name; origin of in the university; and pernicious effect of, pp. 207, 208. Recantation read by a certain friar, after sermon at S. Mary's on Sunday, of certain opinions declared by him in his school relating to tithes, the king's authority over the temporalities of the clergy, and the orthodoxy of the university, pp. 208–210. Apology by a friar for having attacked the Sophists in his sermon, p. 211. Statute to compel tailors to cut robes of the proper dimensions; their punishment for offending, p. 212. Ordinance for the Seltone chest; commemoration of founder; appointment of guardians; loans; register of chest; borrowers; pledges, &c., &c., pp. 213–220. A monk of Abingdon, wishing to incept under a secular against the wish of his abbot, is opposed by the proctors on several grounds; appeal to the king and council; letter of abbot of Abingdon to the university; the town are interested in the dispute and take the part of the proctors; the monk eventually had to give way and incept in the usual form; omits the proctor in distribution of robes, but apologises for so doing; pp. 220–224. Note as to the conflicts between the university and the town, p. 224. Letter of the chancellor to the king delivering over to the secular arm certain incorrigible offenders, who defy the power of the church, p. 225. Statute for regulation of the Cobham

library; place of books; some to be sold to provide salary of librarian; mass for the founder, pp. 226–228. The pope, having heard of the inconvenience arising from the necessity of confirmation of the chancellor by the bishop of Lincoln, relieves the university from this form, and pronounces election by the university to be sufficient, pp. 228, 229. Frivolous and protracted appeals; a court to sit for their decision in vacation; the order of appeals: to chancellor; to congregation of regents; to whole university; to the king in civil, to the pope in ecclesiastical causes, pp. 230–232. Oath of the sheriff of Oxford, p. 232. Precedence of bachelors of divinity and masters of arts, p. 233. Statute to prevent sale and removal of valuable books from Oxford, p. 233. The place of doctors of medicine in congregation, p. 234. Statute against hindering the chancellor and proctors in the execution of their duty, p. 235. A friar is refused admission to read "*the sentences*," having omitted a single disputation in his year of opponency, p. 236. Unlicensed practitioners in medicine are liable to the same penalties as disturbers of the peace, p. 236. Suits of robes to be presented by licentiates to "*the sentences*," p. 237. Introduction to the junior proctor's book [MS. C.], pp. 237–239. Statute to regulate the place, time, and manner of determination in the faculty of arts, p. 239. Form for admission of determining bachelors; the time shall be Lent; the necessary previous studies specified, pp. 241–243. Of determining for others; testimony of masters; option of books as substitute for subjects specified, pp. 243, 244. Details as to time, place, &c. of determination, p. 244. Determination not to take place in a church, p. 245. Of the subject and manner of treatment at the disputations of determining bachelors, p. 246. Persons passing the schools not to be violently dragged in, under pain of excommunication and imprisonment, p. 246. The statutes which forbade the giving of robes to masters and other needy persons, and likewise those which prohibited convivialities of determining bachelors and questionists are repealed, and those deprived of privilege by their operation are restored, p. 247. The form to be observed by the proctors in the asking and granting of graces, p. 248. No master may reveal, except to the proctor, the way in which he will vote in congregation, p. 249. Of masses for king Edward IV. and the prince of Wales, who was the means of reconciling Thos. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, with the university, pp. 250–252. Scholars expelled from one hall are admitted to another, and hence arise great evils, wherefore it is enacted, that for the future no principal shall receive a scholar expelled from another society, until he has been punished and provided sureties for good conduct, p. 252. Presentation of robes, on graduation, to stationers of the

university, p. 253. Statutes must be entered, within fifteen days after they are passed, in the books of the chancellor and proctors, and a true copy of them shall be kept in the chest "*of five keys*," p. 253. A special statute requiring guardians of chests remaining in office beyond their proper period to deliver up their charges within a specified time; in future no guardian of a chest shall retain such office beyond the time ordered in the ordinance for the chest of which he is guardian, p. 254. Sale of books and other pledges, deposited before the pestilence, which will soon be valueless from injury by lapse of time; a committee of eight masters appointed, who, with a stationer, are to value and provide for the sale of them, p. 255. All scholars must pay their collections or dues to the doctors, masters, and bedels after due notice, under pain of losing a year of their academical course; principals of halls are to see that their scholars discharge these debts, and report names of defaulters to chancellor, &c., pp. 256, 257. For better protection of property of the university a new chest shall be made, the keys of which shall be five, held respectively by the chancellor, proctors, and two heads of colleges (a north and a south country man); regulations as to appointment of these guardians; the contents of the chest, being revenue of the university, specified in detail, pp. 257–259. Protraction of suits in the chancellor's court and those of other judges, whereby scholars and other miserable persons are injured, must be terminated within three days, p. 260. Amendment of statute relating to studies of determiners in arts, which are found to be too severe, p. 260. Of the public library of the university; appointment of chaplain or librarian; his oath, duties, resignation, salary, and perquisites; persons entitled to use the library; oath of readers; hours during which the library shall be open; residence and absence of librarian; closing of library; admission of eminent strangers, and of the chancellor; principal benefactors to library: Henry IV., Henry prince of Wales, and his brothers Thomas, John, and Humphrey, Thomas Arundel archbishop of Canterbury, P. Repyngtone bishop of Lincoln, Edmund earl of March, and master Richard Courtenay; celebration of masses for benefactors by the chaplain or librarian, at S. Katharine's altar in the church of S. Mary the Blessed Virgin; names of books to be inscribed on a large board suspended in the library; books given to library to be presented in congregation, and chained in the library within fifteen days after; oath of librarian and of officers in the university generally, pp. 261–268. Condemnation of the Lollards; doctors, masters, bachelors, and scholars may not teach or maintain their heresies under penalties of degradation and the greater excommunication; the articles condemned to be written out and deposited in the li-

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... graduate permitted ... to the university ... at graduation ... access to the place ... his servants ... university; violence ... imprisonment and ... or admission ... binding them ... pp. 309, 311. ... and, once having ... of ... Latin. p. 311. ... they stand ... or, having spoken, ... walk about in church ... funeral services, &c. p. 312. ... arts, masters to sit ... before their ...

p. 312. The statute enacting pecuniary fines for various degrees of violence modified by further specification and added to: no one may appear before the chancellor, when cited by him, with more than two companions: names of delinquents to be registered by chancellor and proctors: persons convicted and refusing to give names of accomplices to be fined for each such accomplice according to rate specified: fines levied under this statute shall go, one third to the chancellor, one third to the proctors, and the remainder to the university chest: if the chancellor and proctors fail to levy such fines they shall make

them good from their own pockets; negligence on their part further provided against, &c., &c., pp. 314–320. The peace of the university is disturbed by false scholars called "*chamberdekyns*," who lurk in taverns and brothels, and are attached to no hall; it is provided, therefore, that all scholars must live in some college or hall; no townsman may allow a scholar to lodge in his house; copies of this statute to be placed in public places of resort, p. 320. Quarrel between the faculty of arts and the other faculties about the election of a bedel; the question whether a majority means a majority of faculties or a numerical majority of graduates, decided in favour of the latter interpretation; pp. 321-323. The perquisite of gloves, accustomed to be received by the bedels, disputed by two licentiates in canon law; the dispute settled by immemorial usage in favour of the bedels, pp. 324-326. Of the library of Humfrey duke of Gloucester; list of the books to be kept; means of verifying the books; none of them may be removed from the library, except by the duke's request and under indenture; congregation cannot dispense with this order; certain other books may be lent to masters lecturing under an indenture; account to be given of such books by librarian every year; each book to have a price set upon it; commemoration of founder on SS. Simon and Jude's day, and at other specified times; anniversary of his death, &c., pp. 326–330. No grace shall be proposed to congregation, unless it has been previously deliberated upon by the faculty of arts, and the name of each person, for whom a grace is asked, stated, and any one who shall obtain letters from influential persons, for extorting graces by their interest, shall be incapable of a degree, p. 331. Commemoration of cardinal Beaufort, in all holy offices for benefactors, and by anniversary mass for repose of his soul, also by all graduates preaching; his executors shall likewise be deemed benefactors, pp. 333-336. Ordinance for the Danvers chest; election of guardians; audits; pledges; loans, &c.; commemoration of founder and certain of her relatives, pp. 336-344. Indenture between the university and the town to determine what persons shall be held to be of the privilege of the university, pp. 344–348. Bull of Sixtus IV., excommunicating all who shall bring any clergy before a secular court, or oblige them to surrender their tithes, &c.; this bull to be read and explained by every archbishop or bishop on the first Sunday in Lent every year, in their cathedral churches, pp. 348–351. Commemoration of John and Thomas Kempe (archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of London); mass for their repose; collects for at lectures in divinity, at public sermons at Oxford, and at S. Paul's cross, &c., p. 351. Mendicant friars at their inception must feast the regent masters according to ancient custom, and such friars must be

regents themselves for two years after inception; also all religious possessing private means must give similar entertainments; forfeits for omission in both cases, p. 353. Foundation of grammar schools at Oxford, p. 354. Kempe commemoration statute modified, p. 354. No one, save the chancellor, proctors, &c. and officers of the king, may bear arms within the precinct, except it be on a journey to or from Oxford, p. 355. The causes of the masters may not be decided by any but the chancellor or his commissary, p. 356. Commemoration of Richard Lichfeld on the same day as that of John and Thomas Kempe, p. 357. Every principal to read the aularian statutes to his scholars at least three times a year; principals are bound to obey the statutes; no scholar may migrate from one hall to another without consent of the principal and approval of the chancellor, pp. 358–360. A principal may not be absent from his hall for more than thirty days during term, and in his absence he must have a deputy, p. 360. Non-graduates prohibited from wearing hoods, p. 360. Of the hoods of bachelors, p. 361. Bedels elected at the same time and in same manner as chancellor, p. 362. The duties and salary of grammar masters, p. 363. Petition for the removal of master Robert Smythe from the office of commissary, p. 363. Statute to regulate the Lady Margaret professorship; commemoration of founder, pp. 364–366.

PART II., pp. 367–795.

Chancellors' and Proctors' Books—continued.

Antiquity and celebrity of the university; legend of Brutus and the Trojans; of the founding of schools at Cricklade; Oxford formerly called Bellesitum; universality of studies pursued there; zeal of, for the faith; privileges conferred upon, pp. 367–369. Proctors responsible for due performance of mass for benefactors; anniversaries of several benefactors; masters to attend the service; payment of priest, &c., p. 370. Observance of feasts and fasts, and studies at such times, p. 371. Legible and non-legible days; masses for other founders and benefactors, pp. 372, 373. Statutes concerning all graduates; oath of inceptors in any faculty, they will not disturb the peace, and will recognize no university besides Oxford and Cambridge; will not lecture or read at Stamford; are provided with suitable robes; will use books of the library with proper care; will not

maintain Lollard opinions; nor those of W. Russell; will pray for Humfrey, duke of Gloucester, pp. 374–376. Licentiates must incept within a year after licence, p. 377. Oath of master presenting a candidate for a degree, 378. Oath of auditors of accounts, p. 278. Oath of examiners of articles in congregation, p. 378. Form of presentation for degree, p. 379. Oath of graduate; of servants on admission to office; additional oath of sheriff of Oxford, p. 380. Oath of tailors as to price of robes, p. 382. Form of licensing inceptors, p. 382. Oath of stationers of the university; they will protect the interests of the chests, will pay all sums received for pledges into the chest; will not lend pledges for longer than ten days, nor delay sale beyond three weeks; will not themselves buy pledges; will maintain privilege of university; will appraise honestly; shall be responsible for price paid for pledge; name of purchaser to be entered in indenture; stationer bound to sell pledges to any one; may not remove it, or suffer it to be removed from Oxford for sale; all books exposed (as pledges) for sale shall be marked; owner of pledge may not remove it from chest; guardians of chests shall see pledges; stationers bound to appraise when required; books sold must be perfect copies; stationers' oath to be renewed yearly; their conduct investigated; perishable articles shall not be accepted as pledges, pp. 383–388. OF THE FACULTY OF THEOLOGY; a year's study before opponency; requisites in a candidate for opponency who is not a master of arts; deposition of master for bachelors in theology, p. 388. Graduates in arts must have spent five years in study of theology, non-graduates seven before opponency; "the sentences" may not be read by graduates in arts until after seven years, by non-graduates not till after nine years spent in study of theology, p. 389. Bachelors in theology; studies of, p. 390. Studies before opponency in theology, p. 391. Before inception in theology, p. 391. The necessary sermon before such inception, p. 392. A year is held to mean three full terms, p. 392. The dress of masters in theology, p. 393. "Vesperies" of doctors (*i.e.* masters) in theology; reading of the bible in vacation to bachelors in theology, p. 393. Responsions of inceptors in theology; oath of inceptors in theology, p. 394. Sermons of bachelors in theology before their inception, p. 396. Exercises previous to inception in theology, p. 396. Statute to regulate the preaching of sermons at S. Mary's church on Sundays; warning to preachers forty days before, p. 396. FACULTY OF CANON LAW; lectures; qualification for lecturing; masters who have lectured at Oxford or Cambridge, p. 398. Exercises previous to inception in canon law; studies necessary in the case of those who have not been regents in civil law, p. 399. Oath of inceptors;

regulations as to lecturers, p. 400. Repeal of a previous statute; salary of lecturers in canon law, p. 401. CIVIL LAW; studies necessary before licence in the case of masters and of those not masters in arts; persons licensed must possess the necessary books, p. 402. Time of licence of bachelors; course required before incepting; of the places of doctors in the several faculties at inceptions, p. 403–405. FACULTY OF MEDICINE; studies previous to inception; previous to obtaining licence to practise in Oxford, in the case of graduates and non-graduates in arts, p. 406. Studies before inception, p. 407. Disputations of doctors of medicine; vesperies, &c., p. 408. FACULTY OF ARTS; attendance of scholars at lectures; four years' study necessary before degree of bachelor; feasts of questionists at responsions forbidden, p. 410. Determination must take place in the school of a master; passers by may not be dragged into the school; disputations at "Austins," p. 411. The senior bachelor to respond, the junior to oppose; regulations as to the foregoing; question to be disputed announced three days before, p. 412. Oath of determining bachelor; studies before graduation in arts, p. 413. Licence in arts, p. 414. Studies before inception, p. 414. Inceptors to be provided with a school for lecturing, p. 415. Oath of inceptors; disputations; three years to elapse between determination and inception, p. 416. Statute to regulate the mode and subject of disputation, p. 417. Lectures in logic not to be repeated by a lecturer until he has lectured also in the other courses, p. 417. Cursory lectures may not count towards a degree; a master of arts not to be present at lectures of another faculty, p. 418. One who has incepted must continue his course during that year and the whole of the next year, p. 419. Of masses at the commencement and close of term, p. 419. Days when there are to be no lectures; masters not to sit in congregation until completion of their course; hours of lectures not to be altered; cursory lectures not to proceed while ordinaries are going on, p. 420. Dress of masters lecturing; at inceptions, p. 421. Method to be observed by masters and bachelors lecturing; must use pertinent arguments, p. 422. Masters to sit, bachelors to stand, 422. Masters to dispute forty days after inception; must complete course in metaphysics or find substitutes, p. 423. Deposition of masters for bachelors to be licensed; must be disinterested, p. 424. All masters of same faculty to be present; a master of one faculty may depose for a bachelor of another, with certain restrictions; p. 425. Testimony of masters so given may not be revealed, either by the chancellor and proctors or by the masters themselves, pp. 425, 426. Scholars warned to be punctual and regular in attending lectures; irregularity to be reported by principals of halls to chancellor, p. 426. Payment by scholars

for lectures, in logic, in physics; masters obliged to collect their salaries, p. 427. Dress of masters at congregation; masters must appear before the king or other judge, when required, in business of the university, p. 428. Supremacy of faculty of arts; any master may hold "*vesperies*"; dress, disputations, pp. 429, 430. Dress and disputations of inceptors in arts and medicine, p. 430. Extravagant expenses at inceptions prohibited, p. 431. Disputations and responsions at inceptions, pp. 431, 432. Questions for "*vesperies*" must have been proposed in congregation; "*vesperies*" in arts may be held any reading day; inceptors to solicit attendance of masters, pp. 432, 433. Order of disputation and dress of disputants at inceptions; presentation of robes, 433–435. FACULTY OF GRAMMAR; licence and approval of grammar masters by chancellor; masters to attend to duties of instruction, and to attend to morals of scholars, p. 436. Funerals of masters and scholars; meetings of masters; to explain statutes to scholars; method and subject of their teaching, p. 437. The scholars to construe in the French and English languages; payment of grammar masters, p. 438. Licence and payment of masters, p. 439. Payment of superintendent masters, p. 440. Inceptors in grammar, p. 440; duration of course of lectures by; books to be used by; parts of Ovid, &c. forbidden; masters to obey superintendents; non-graduate masters, p. 441, 442. Ancient statutes for grammar masters; inceptors to obey statutes; funerals; terminal meetings; observance of festivals, p. 443. Scholars to be entered on roll of master; masters to protect only their own scholars; scholars of non-graduate teachers must be entered on roll of a graduate; non-graduate teachers to be subject to graduates, pp. 444–445. MISCELLANEOUS STATUTES; of regents from other universities lecturing at Oxford; previous exercises of; masters of university of Paris not to be admitted, &c., p. 446. Commencement and close of terms to be strictly observed, p. 447. Observance of festivals; dress of bachelors at public exercises; solemn procession and mass for benefactors, p. 448. Procession to church of S. Fridewyde, and mass for her soul, p. 449. Testimony of masters necessary before licence; no licence in vacation, p. 449. Form of presentation for licence; dress of inceptors; inception of religious, &c. p. 450. Substitutes at disputations; admission to congregation, p. 451. Non-legible days; citation of regents; hours of lectures; cursory lectures, p. 452. Determination may not take place in private dwellings; festivities of determining bachelors in Lent forbidden, p. 453. Masters not to receive money or robes, &c. from determining bachelors, p. 454. Of disqualifications for admission to bachelor's degree, p. 454. Repeal of certain disabling statutes; bachelors and questionists not to

give robes to those beneficed above twenty marks, p. 455. Bribing voters in congregation forbidden; masters not to appear before chancellor in a suit accompanied by more than two companions, p. 456; same rule as to scholars, p. 457. Payment of fees by bachelors and masters on admission to degree, p. 457. Chancellor has custody of assize of bread, beer, &c., p. 457; annual payment from, to the king, p. 458. Dealing with townsmen prohibited to clerks; penalties for doing so; names of offenders reported to chancellor; goods of townsmen sequestered; scholars to abstain from violence towards them, pp. 458–460. Order of appeals from inferior to superior courts, pp. 460, 461. Banishment of the turbulent; three great conflicts between university and town, p. 461. Preservation of peace between northern and southern scholars, p. 462. Lists of contumacious persons to be kept by judges; repeal of part of foregoing statute; conduct of scholars to townsmen on S. Scholastica's day, p. 464. Use to be made of weapons taken from convicted culprits, p. 464. No appeal in a case of violence; course of proceeding by chancellor against those suspected of turbulence, p. 465. Proctors to have names of those convicted, p. 466. Imprisonment, sureties, liberation, &c. of those convicted of violence, pp. 466–467. Regrating forbidden to servants of halls; servants may not be principals of halls even though themselves scholars, p. 468. Wages paid by scholars to servants, p. 469. Chancellor may dispense with or alter statutes for halls; form of depriving principal of a hall by chancellor; form of banishment from Oxford, p. 470. Letters testimonial of the university for masters being graduates of superior faculties, p. 471; for non-graduates, p. 472. Another form for masters of arts, pp. 472, 473. Another form form for a graduate; form of letter of chancellor to the king, called "*significavit,*" p. 474. Letters of acquittance, &c., who entitled to, p. 475. Lists of scholars to be kept by masters, and read out three times every year; the place of non-regents and regents in school, p. 476. Funerals of non-regents, p. 477; and regents, p. 477. Dress of regents; singing in procession; and funerals; dress while lecturing and at funerals; interruption of lectures on occasion of funerals, p. 478. Places of several members in congregation house; masters of every faculty to attend funerals of regents, p. 479. Obedience to summons of chancellor; secrets of university may not be revealed; fees to be paid by bachelors and masters on taking degrees, p. 480. Time, place, manner, &c. of holding "*black*" congregation, pp. 481–483. Disputes between masters settled by congregation, pp. 483, 484. Combinations of electors at election of chancellor, &c. prohibited; resignation and audit of accounts of proctors, p. 485. Nomination of electors of proctors; time of such election; manner of

obtaining majority in case of equality of votes; combination of voters again prohibited, pp. 486, 487. Oath of electors to any office; oath, on admission to office, of chancellor and proctors, p. 488. The duties of proctors; accounts of, p. 489. Election of overseers of houses of the university; repair of such houses; accounts of such overseers, p. 490. Election of appraisers; valuation of houses by them to be registered and read in congregation; privilege of pre-deliberation by faculty of arts, p. 491. Residence of proctors; examination of votes by, at election of chancellor; votes at such election must be disinterested; tampering with voters; form of election of chancellor; hindering chancellor in execution of his duties, pp. 492, 493. Proctors to keep list of homicides, &c.; bedels elected in same manner as chancellor; their duties; they may not receive fees, nor carry away perquisites from feasts; must attend at funerals, and not take a share of offerings there; must make summonses for scholars; surrender of office by, pp. 494–496. Election of guardians of chests of university; accounts of; sale of pledges; inspection of pledges, and valuation of, by stationers, pp. 496, 497. Proclamation of vacancy of office of librarian; election of guardians of S. Frideswyde's chest; sums lent by them, &c., pp. 498, 499. Annual income of the university from abbeys of Eynsham and Oseneye; chancellor and proctors responsible for; who may receive assistance from, pp. 499–501. Statute to provide for better protection of muniments of the university, p. 502.

Acts of the Chancellor's Court, pp. 505–727.

A scholar imprisoned for wearing a dagger in the presence of the chancellor, p. 505. Imprisonment for kidnapping, robbery, and threatening murder, &c., p. 505. The warden of Canterbury college, having been guilty of insubordination, submits to the chancellor, p. 506. The taverners of Oxford, cited to appear before the chancellor in S. Mary's church, are obliged to submit to certain regulations as to sale of beer, &c., pp. 506–507. Names of the taverners, p. 508. Master Benwell, master of Great University hall, accused of incontinence, is admitted to compurgation, p. 509. The master of S. John's hospital gives security that he will not sue except in the chancellor's court, p. 510. Oliver Skynner arrested for bearing arms within the precinct, p. 510. Proclamation for sale of pledges, &c., p. 511. Resignation of a hall by principal; a scholar guilty of violence, p. 512. Banishment for contumacy, p. 512. Arbitration of a dispute between a scholar and a goldsmith, p. 513. A non-resident appoints a proctor for sale of pledges, p. 514. Indenture con-

taining a list of the effects of Master T. Cooper of Brasenose hall, p. 514. A sum of money assigned for support of a scholar at the university, p. 516. A baker convicted of using light weights, and refusing to appear when cited, is banished from Oxford, p. 517. A scholar swears that he will obey his principal, p. 517. A scholar bound not to enter the house of a certain townsman, p. 517. Compromise between the master and fellows of Great University hall and David Clowdysley, p. 518. A piece of embroidery taken as pledge for a debt, p. 519. Names of the principals of halls who deposited cautions for their halls on 9th of September 1438, pp. 519–522. A doctor of canon law finds sureties for his keeping the peace towards a taverner, p. 523. Suspension from brewing; Habeas corpus, p. 523. A book, the the property of a non-resident, sworn to by two scholars, p. 524. A stationer finds security for his faithful performance of his duties; inventory of the goods of a scholar left in the house of the manciple and appraised, p. 525. A quarrel between a scholar and a servant at the game of "*pyked staff*," p. 526. A scholar imprisoned for carrying weapons, p. 527. A scholar summoned before the commissary for removing goods of another scholar who had died indebted to his principal, p. 527. Surety for safety of the proctor; a bachelor of arts admitted principal of a hall, p. 528. A scholar finds sureties that he will pay a fine for assaulting the manciple of Pauline hall, p. 529. The said manciple fined for drawing upon a scholar, p. 530. A deputy lecturer sues for remuneration, p. 530. The goods of two scholars, who have fled from justice, sequestered, p. 531. Inventory and valuation of the said goods, p. 532. A laundress imprisoned for various misdemeanours; a prostitute banished; the form of banishment used by the chancellor, p. 533. Exclusion from church for non-appearance to a summons, p. 534. Surety for principal of a hall during his absence in Ireland, p. 535. Notes of T. Gascoigne as to office of chancellor; the chancellor is "ex "officio" justice of the peace; compurgation only to be allowed with great care; evils of indiscriminate use of; no townsman dare object to admission of a scholar to compurgation for fear of being murdered or at least maimed, pp. 535–537. Further notes on same subjects; acknowledgment of debt to chancellor and proctors, p. 538. A priest bound over to keep the peace towards a manciple; to abstain from violence, fornication, &c.; oath by another scholar and by another priest, pp. 538, 539. Limits of banishment by the chancellor, p. 540. A letter from the king to the university relating to the rioting and violence at Oxford on the eve of S. John the Baptist and SS. Peter and Paul, and the neglect of Latin sermons in the university, p. 540. The taverners make oath before the chancellor that they will

brew wholsome beer, &c., p. 541. The chancellor is to be defended and indemnified for expenses; resignation of a hall by a principal, p. 542. A butcher imprisoned for selling bad meat, p. 543. The last will and testament of James Hedyan, principal of Eagle hall; an inventory of his effects, in bedroom and in study; debtors to his estate; creditors; his executors resign his hall to the chancellor, pp. 543–547. Resignation and re-election of Dr. Gascoigne to office of chancellor, p. 547. A scold imprisoned; caution deposited for Broadgates' hall and Trylok's inn, also for Vine hall, p. 548. Chancellor's perquisites from fines and forfeits, subject to certain deductions; oath and duty of the king's assessors, p. 549. Arbitration by chancellor of a dispute between a stationer and a limner employed by him, as to hours, wages, materials, &c., p. 550. Security for a book, p. 552. Arbitration of a dispute between Broadgates' and Pauline halls; the principals mutually beg pardon and give the kiss of peace; are bound to keep the peace, &c., p. 553. Form of indenture between two "*sworn brothers*," fulfilment of contract, provision for widows, &c., p. 554. The principal of Athelstan hall summons a scholar for non-payment of rent of his room, p. 555. A baker imprisoned for speaking against the office of proctor; a bookbinder imprisoned for a like offence; a baker imprisoned for using light weight, p. 556. The last will and testament of doctor Reginald Mertherderwa, rector of S. Cride (or Creed), in Cornwall, and principal of Bull hall; bequests to religious houses in Oxford; particulars as to funeral; erection of crosses in Cornwall, &c., pp. 557–561. Abduction of a girl; a farmer indebted to the warden of Merton hall undertakes to pay his baker's bill, p. 562. Two pretended scholars banished for violence; the grammar masters to pay six marks to the university; they consent to pay, but fail to appear, and are threatened with excommunication, &c., p. 563. The prior of the Austin friars pays ten pounds as composition, instead of feasting the masters, on his inception, p. 564. Indenture of the effects of Master Henry Layton, also of those of Master John Morris, pp. 565–567. Ordinance of the university to provide for the building of the new schools with the money given by the executors of cardinal Beaufort; difficulty of finding trustees; a commission appointed; draws up a set of regulations; deputy commission named; superintendents of the work of building appointed; engagement of workmen; payment; accounts and salary of superintendents; other sums given by the university to supplement the gift of the said executors, and management and custody of such sums; mode of raising additional funds; letters to the king and ecclesiastical dignitaries; indulgences for donors; payments by non-residents; fines, &c., &c., pp. 567–574.

Letters testimonial for a bachelor of canon law; the same for a scholar, p. 575. A pretended scholar banished; a townsman banished for shooting at the proctor; imprisonment for carrying a dagger, p. 576. Names of the taverners and butchers of Oxford in the year 1447, p. 577. Hiring and wages of a servant; debt of a butcher to a scholar; suspension from entering church, p. 578. The goods of a scholar left in Coleshill hall appraised by the stationer; inventory, p. 579. A court appointed by the chancellor makes inquiry into the character of several persons of the parishes of S. Peter in the East and S. Clement, pp. 580, 581. Inventory of the effects of Master Ralph Dreff, of Broadgates' hall, pp. 582, 583. A letter of one of the executors of the bishop of S. David's respecting certain books, p. 584. The late principal of Eagle hall, summoned by the abbot of Oseneye for non-payment of rent of his hall, refuses to appear, his goods sequestered, p. 585. The same principal again cited, conceals himself in Hincksey hall, is summoned by proclamation; compromise, p. 586. The principal of White hall, being defamed as being a Scotchman, makes oath, and produces witnesses to prove that he is an Englishman, p. 587. The vicar of S. Giles's promises to keep the peace; examination by chancellor, at his lodgings in Durham college, of bread and other provisions; the bakers use light weight; the brewers brew bad beer, and refuse to serve the halls; forestallers of fish, pp. 588–590. Violence of scholars of Broadgates' hall, p. 590. Compromise of a quarrel between John Bosworth and John Harris, p. 591. A laundress claims the privilege of the university, p. 592. The last will and testament of Master Henry Scayfe, fellow of Queen's college, pp. 593–595. The last will and testament of Thomas Elkyns of Oxford, a freemason, p. 595. Repair of Coleshill hall; surety for the town clerk, p. 597. Settlement of a dispute as to the offerings at S. Peter's in the East, p. 598. The last will and testament of Alice, wife of Thomas Barrett, p. 599. Agreement for resignation of principalship of White hall in Cheney lane; this hall and White hall "under the walls"[1] shall be amalgamated; arrangements of the two halls as to lectures and meals of members, &c., p. 600. J. Martyn, a schoolmaster, with assistance of his scholars, violently hinders the reading of a sentence of excommunication in the church of S. Michael, p. 601. Surety for proving a claim; penance and absolution for violence to an Augustine friar; the principal of Lawrence hall promises that he will pay his rent, p. 603. The last will and testament of Master Robert Hoskyn, made before undertaking a journey to Rome, p. 604. Oath of

[1] Or "*within the walls.*"

brew wholsome beer, &c., p. [illegible]
fended and indemnified for [illegible]
principal, p. 542. A butch[illegible]
p. 543. The last will and te[illegible]
of Eagle hall; an invent[illegible] [illegible]sion [illegible]
study; debtors to his estat[illegible] [illegible]d. [illegible]
hall to the chancell[illegible] [illegible]by [illegible]
of Dr. Gascoigne [illegible] J. H[illegible]
prisoned; caution [illegible] [illegible]rtain towns [illegible]
inn, also for Vi[illegible] [illegible]posited caut[illegible]
fines and forfeit[illegible] [illegible] selling at [illegible]
of the king's [illegible] [illegible]ment of J[illegible]
dispute betw[illegible] [illegible]sed of in[illegible]
to hours, wa[illegible] [illegible] Harpemaker
p. 552. A[illegible] [illegible] Master J. Van-
Pauline h[illegible] [illegible]rs of Burnell
the kis[illegible] [illegible]ollege, their goods
Form of [illegible] p. 627. Form of se-
contrac[illegible] [illegible]cation and inventory:
Athel-[illegible] [illegible]buttery, pp. 629, 630.
room[illegible] [illegible]chancellor, p. 631. Con-
offic[illegible] [illegible] and gathering of a rood
ba[illegible] [illegible]ciety of Joan Fitz-John,
a[illegible] [illegible]dar summoned before the
([illegible] right; beating a tailor;
[illegible]tificate of chancellor that
[illegible] charge preferred against
[illegible]ate between a servant of
[illegible] provide an entertainment,
[illegible] of Master Thomas Bray,
[illegible] of Richard Browne, alias
&c.; curious details as to
[illegible] of his property; debts to
Administrators to the effects
[illegible] p. 658. A woman banished
[illegible] 659. Thomas Luter of "the
[illegible] p. 659. A woman punished
[illegible]prostitution, p. 660. The last
[illegible] p. 660. The sheriff's oath
[illegible]sequestration of the effects of a
[illegible] Inventory of the goods of
[illegible] in Vine hall, p. 663; his
[illegible] admitted, and sworn before
[illegible] sworn before the chan-
[illegible]
[illegible] Imprisonment for carry

ing weapons, and for violence, p. 665. Fine and imprisonment for shooting at the proctor, p. 666. The last will and testament of John Seggefeld, master of arts, fellow of Lincoln college, p. 666. Banishment for carrying weapons and resisting the bedel, p. 667. The vicar of S. Giles's fined for violence, p. 668; another priest similarly punished for the like offence, and bound over to keep the peace in future, p. 668. The master of the hospital of S. John at Oxford banished for his misdemeanors and for breaking prison, p. 669. John Dyer, priest of the parish of S. Mary the Virgin, finds sureties for his appearance on a charge of having robbed the Danvers' chest, p. 669. Four scholars convicted of trespassing in pursuit of game, p. 670. The vicar of S. Giles's convicted of a like offence; four sureties undertake that two scholars shall obey the royal mandate, p. 670. The last will and testament of doctor Thomas Gascoigne, p. 671. The last will and testament of John Helier, priest, p. 672. Master T. Eslake, convicted of wounding with a dagger, resists the authority of the chancellor; submits, and is fined; organist of All Souls college imprisoned for adultery; discharged, p. 674. List of the principals who deposited cautions for halls, 9th September 1458, pp. 675–679. Master Piknam apologises for having slandered the chancellor; David ap-Thomas swears that he will keep the peace; will inform the authorities of any plots which come to his knowledge; that he will leave Oxford the next day, &c., pp. 680, 681. Master J. Weston committed to the castle for using a dagger; excommunication of various offenders for violence and insults offered to certain nobles, p. 682. An inhibition from the archbishop of Canterbury to prevent the admission of a certain monk to his degree; resisted by the university, and the person who brought the inhibition imprisoned, p. 683. The expenses of sophists at responsions, &c. are to be reduced, p. 684. Two poor scholars receive from the university written authority to beg for alms, p. 684. Two Welsh scholars steal a horse, and ride off with it into Wales, p. 684. A servant hired and admitted to the privilege, p. 686. Excommunication of certain turbulent persons, p. 686. A horse valued, p. 686. A list of the principals who deposited cautions for halls, 9th September 1462, pp. 687–692. Acknowledgment of a debt, p. 692. Hiring of a servant, p. 693. A scholar imprisoned for threatening a tailor; the tailor fined for insulting the scholar while in prison, p. 693. The administrator of the effects of an intestate discharged from further liability, p. 693. A surgeon, after examination, admitted to practise in Oxford, p. 694. Restrictions and regulations as to price and sale of beer, p. 694. Bread may not be baked at any public inn, except for private use, p. 695. Several scholars and others break into the house

of the bedel, J. Harris, with intent to murder him, p. 696. An agreement between the principal of Eagle hall and his deputy as to tenure of office of the latter, &c. during absence of former, p. 696. Degradation and banishment of Thomas Gloucester, a Carmelite friar, for a gross libel uttered by him in a public sermon, p. 697. Inventory of the effects of Sir John Lydbery, p. 698. A case of dispute between two persons dismissed by the chancellor, p. 699. Rent of a house, p. 699. A writer accused of attaching a new document to an old seal is admitted to compurgation, p. 700. An action for breach of contract withdrawn, p. 700. Curious particulars of a dispute among the cooks of Oxford respecting their annual festival; investigation before the commissary; deposition on oath of several cooks as to the custom to contribute to expenses of festival, pp. 701, 702. A tailor, having wounded another man with a knife, flees for sanctuary to Broadgates' hall in All Saints' parish; is pursued by the proctor and dragged forth, but eventually liberated and restored to sanctuary, pp. 702, 703. Inventory of the effects of John Hosear, p. 704. The last will and testament of Robert Hesyl, rector of Teynton in Lincolnshire, p. 705. Exhibition bequeathed for scholars, p. 707. A member of the university summons a person for suing him in a court other than the chancellor's, p. 709. A taverner fined for selling bad beer; an abusive woman finds sureties for good conduct, p. 709. Licence for a private oven; privilege of the university claimed by a servant of the Cistercian monks, p. 710. The last will and testament of David Turnour, p. 711. The commissary adjusts the differences between the parties to a dispute; they are not to make faces at each other, they shall forgive each other, and not institute further legal proceedings, and shall provide, at their joint cost, an entertainment to be held at S. Mary's college, p. 712. Arbitration of a quarrel between certain members of White hall and Deep hall; the parties are to forgive each other and not institute further legal proceedings; they are to provide an entertainment at their joint cost, p. 714. Master Scarburgh swears that he will obey certain injunctions, in consequence of the proper form having in his case been dispensed with for the degree of doctor in theology; certain questions, which are to be the subject of his determination, specified, p. 715. Agreement for completion of the wood fittings in the new schools, p. 716. Several persons fined for carrying weapons, p. 717. A woman forbidden to entertain scholars in her house, being suspected of various mal-practices, p. 718. Agreement between Thomas Peny, vicar of S. Peter's in the East, and Thomas Draper of Uxbridge, p. 718. Settlement of a quarrel between the master and fellows of "Great University hall" and Robert Wright, esquire-

bedel; p. 720. The mayor of Oxford makes oath that he is in bodily fear of John Davell, gentleman, p. 721. Settlement of a quarrel between W. Sutton and W. Vowell and their parties, the defendants shall ask pardon of the plaintiffs; the parties shall shake hands; the defendants shall pay to the plaintiffs twenty shillings and discharge the bill of the medical attendant of the latter; both parties shall swear to keep the peace, pp. 721, 722. The principal of Lawrence hall has permission to repair his hall, p. 723. Letters testimonial of the university for safe conduct of a member, p. 724. Two monks have licence from the bishop of Lincoln to preach, p. 725. Assault upon "Great "Black Hall," p. 725. Form of banishment by the chancellor, p. 725. Privilege of banishing granted by Henry VI.; surety for Agnes Petypace that she shall not immoderately beat her servant, p. 726. The bailiffs of Oxford are to cause eighteen freemen of the city to appear before the chancellor, p. 726.

Register of Convocation, pp. 728-772.

The chest "of four keys" is full of useless bonds and other documents; permission obtained to assort the contents; names of committee appointed for this purpose, p. 728. Those who have incepted elsewhere shall be reckoned regent masters at Oxford, p. 729. Dispensation for Thomas Grene; dispensation for Master W. Towne of Cambridge; dispensation for George Neville, p. 730. Dispensation for Masters Barber and Bradway, p. 731; for William Seton, a Benedictine monk; for Thomas Salys, a Benedictine monk, p. 732; for Thomas Nedham; for Simon Tawer, p. 733; for Richard Howseman, p. 734. The proctor, having been wounded, is to be indemnified for his expenses by the university, p. 734. Redemption of university jewels, p. 734. Permission to write letters of the university; pecuniary grant to new schools; a day granted to all regent masters; funeral of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; appointment of auditors of the bequest fund of cardinal Beaufort, p. 735. Postponement of mass for Gilbert de Leofardo; academical lectures dispensed with; dispensation for John Kype, p. 737. A banished scholar restored; postponement of chaining of books in the library; dispensation for W. Cantrell, p. 738. Dispensation for Clement Dover; payment of certain debts of the university; pecuniary grant to new schools, p. 739. A day granted to all regent masters; a similar grant to the preceding; the bedel punished; keys of the library, p. 740. Degradation for perjury; superannuated pledges; Langton chest, acquittance of guardians; academical exercises dispensed with,

CALENDAR.

EXPLANATION OF CALENDAR.

Le.	=	Dies legibilis, or day on which lectures were to be held.
Non le.	=	Dies non legibilis, or day on which no lectures were to be held.
Le. fe.	=	Dies legibilis festinanter, or day on which lectures were shortened.
Dis.	=	Dies disputabilis, or day on which disputations were to be held.
Non dis.		Dies non disputabilis, or day on which no disputations were held.

CALENDAR.

JANUARIUS.

3	A		Kal. Jan.	**Circumcisio Domini**	Non le.	1
	D	4	Non.	Oct. S. Stephani		2
11	C	3	Non.	Oct. S. Johannis		3
	D	Prid.	Non.	Oct. SS. Innocentium, MM.		4
19	E		Non.	Oct. S. Thomæ, M.	Non dis.	5
8	F	8	Id.	**Epiphania Domini**	Non le.	6
	G	7	Id.			7
16	A	6	Id.	S. Lucianus Presb.		8
5	B	5	Id.			9
	C	4	Id.			10
13	D	3	Id.			11
2	E	Prid.	Id.			12
	F		Id.	S. Hilarius. Oct. Epiphaniæ	Le. fe.	13
10	G	19	Kal. Febr.	S. Felix. RESUMPTIO MAGISTRORUM REGENTIUM		14
	A	18	Kal.	S. Maurus, Abb.		15
18	B	17	Kal.	S. Marcellus, P.		16
7	C	16	Kal.	S. Sulpitius, Conf.		17
	D	15	Kal.	S. Prisca, Virg.		18
15	E	14	Kal.	S. Wulstanus, Ep.	Non dis.	19
4	F	13	Kal.	SS. Fabianus et Sebastianus	Non le.	20
	G	12	Kal.	S. Agnes, Virg. et M. DIRIGE	Le. fe.	21
12	A	11	Kal.	S. Vincentius, M. MISSA PRO W. NEEL (ET J. DE SHAPEIA)[1] CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO	Non le.	22
1	B	10	Kal.			23
	C	9	Kal.	Dirige	Non dis.	24
9	D	8	Kal.	**Conversio S. Pauli.** MISSA[2] PRO REGE EDWARDO TERTIO CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO ET CONCURRENTER PRO THOMA QUONDAM DUCE GLOUCESTRIÆ	Non le.	25
	E	7	Kal.			26
17	F	6	Kal.	S. Julianus, Conf.		27
6	G	5	Kal.	S. Agnet., Socior.		28
	A	4	Kal.			29
14	B	3	Kal.	S. Batilda, Reg. et Virg.		30
3	C	Prid.	Kal.			31

[1] *et J. Shapeia.* Not in MS. Calendar but see text, Part I., p. 168.

[2] In another hand, somewhat later, is added in A. only, "*et huic missæ interesent singuli regentes ab evangelio usque post 'Agnus Dei' nisi licentiati a Cancellario.*"

	D		Kal. Febr. S. Brigida, Virg.	Non dis.	1
11	E	4	Non. **Purificatio B.V.M.**	Non le.	2
19	F	3	Non. S. Blasius, Ep. et M.	Le. fe.	3
8	G	Prid.	Non.	. . .	4
	A		Non. S. Agatha, Virg. et M.	Le. fe.	5
16	B	8	Id. SS. Vedastus et Amandus, Epi. . . .	. . .	6
5	C	7	Id.	. . .	7
	D	6	Id.	. . .	8
13	E	5	Id. OBITUS ELÆ COMITISSÆ WARWIC. ANNO REGIS EDW. XXVI°.	. . .	9
2	F	4	Id. S. Scholastica, Virg. TUNC TENENTUR BURGENSES OFFERRE IN ECCLESIA B.V.M.[1]	. . .	10
	G	3	Id.	Non dis.	11
10	A	Prid.	Id. S. Frideswydæ, Virg., Translatio . .	Non le.	12
	B		Id.	. . .	13
18	C	16	Kal. Martii. S. Valentinus, Ep. et M. . .	. . .	14
7	D	15	Kal.	. . .	15
	E	14	Kal. S. Juliana, Virg. et M.	. . .	16
15	F	13	Kal.	. . .	17
4	G	12	Kal.	. . .	18
	A	11	Kal.	. . .	19
12	B	10	Kal.	. . .	20
1	C	9	Kal. DIRIGE	Non dis.	21
	D	8	Kal. Cathedra S. Petri. MISSA PRO COMITISSA ELA CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO. DIRIGE	Non le.	22
9	E	7	Kal. S. Julianæ, Virg. et M.[2] MISSA PRO ANIMA HUMFRIDI DUCIS GLOUCEST. CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO . .	Non dis.	23
	F	6	Kal. S. Matthias, Ap.	Non le.	24
17	G	5	Kal.	. . .	25
6	A	4	Kal.	. . .	26
	B	3	Kal. DIRIGE	Non dis.	27
14	C	Prid.	Kal. Transl. S. Augustini. MISSA PRO SIMONE CANTUAR., JOHANNE THORESBY EBOR., W. EDYNGTON, JOHANNE SYNWELL, EPISCOPIS, CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO . .	Non le.	28

[1] On the margin in B. is added, "*decimo die mensis Februarii celebrantur exequiæ pro anima Elizabethæ quondam reginæ Angliæ.*"

[2] On the margin of C. is added "*obiit dux Gloucestriæ. A°. Dom.* 1447°."

MARTIUS.

3	D		Kal. Mart. S. David. Dirige	Non le.	1
	E	6	Non. S. Cedde, Ep. Missa Turvyle . .	Non le.	2
11	F	5	Non.	. . .	3
	G	4	Non.	. . .	4
19	A	3	Non.	. . .	5
8	B	Prid.	Non.	Non dis.	6
	C		Non. SS. Perpetua et Felicitas, VV. & MM. S. Thomas de Aquino	Non le.	7
16	D	8	Id.	. . .	8
5	E	7	Id.	. . .	9
	F	6	Id.	. . .	10
13	G	5	Id. Dirige	Non dis.	11
2	A	4	Id. S. Gregorius, Papa[1] et Doctor. Missa pro anima Henrici de Gildeford, "de requie"	Non le.	12
	B	3	Id.	. . .	13
10	C	Prid.	Id.	. . .	14
	D		Id.	. . .	15
18	E	17	Kal. April.	Non dis.	16
7	F	16	Kal. S. Patricius, Ep. Dirige	Non le.	17
	G	15	Kal. S. Edwardus, Rex et M. Missa pro rege Henrico quarto	Le. fe.	18
5	A	14	Kal.	Non dis.	19
4	B	13	Kal. S. Cuthbertus, Ep.	Non le.	20
	C	12	Kal. S. Benedictus, Abb.	Non le.	21
12	D	11	Kal. Cessatio Magistrorum regentium in Vigilia Palmarum	. . .	22
1	E	10	Kal. Vigilia Palmarum	. . .	23
	F	9	Kal.	Non dis.	24
9	G	8	Kal. **Annunciatio B. V. M.**	Non le.	25
	A	7	Kal.	Le. fe.	26
17	B	6	Kal. Resurrectio Domini	. . .	27
6	C	5	Kal.	. . .	28
	D	4	Kal.	. . .	29
14	E	3	Kal. Scrutatoribus[2]	. . .	30
3	F	Prid.	Kal.	. . .	31

[1] The words "*Papa et*" are erased in B.

[2] This entry appears only in C. and there in a very much later hand.

APRILIS.

	G		Kal.	April.		1
11	A	4	Non.	. . . .		2
	B	3	Non.	S. Ricardus, Ep. et Conf.	Non dis.	3
19	C	Prid.	Non.	S. Ambrosius, Ep. et Doctor . . .	Non le.	4
8	D		Non.	. . . .		5
16	E	8	Id.	. . . .		6
5	F	7	Id.	. . . .		7
	G	6	Id.	. . . .		8
13	A	5	Id.	RESUMPTIO MAGISTRORUM REGENTIUM POST PASCHA FERIA QUARTA POST DOMINICAM QUA CANTATUR "QUASI MODO GENITI." ET TUNC HABETUR MISSA "DE REQUIE" PRO JACOBO HUSEE ET THOMA WAGHAN[1] [ET HENRICO EP. WINTON.][2]		9
2	B	4	Id.	. . . .		10
	C	3	Id.	OBITUS HENRICI CARDINALIS EPISCOPI WINTON.[3]		11
10	D	Prid.	Id.	. . . .		12
	E		Id.	S. Euphemia, Virg.		13
18	F	18	Kal. Maii.	SS. Tiburtius & Valerianus, M.M. . . .		14
7	G	17	Kal.	. . . .		15
	A	16	Kal.	. . . .		16
15	B	15	Kal.	. . . .		17
4	C	14	Kal.	DIRIGE		18
	D	13	Kal.	MISSA PRO DUNKAN FIAT PROXIMO DIE LEGIBILI POST ELECTIONEM PROCURATORUM		19
12	E	12	Kal.	. . . .		20
1	F	11	Kal.	. . . .		21
	G	10	Kal.	. . . .	Non dis.	22
9	A	9	Kal.	S. Georgius, M.	Non le.	23
	B	8	Kal.	. . . .	Non dis.	24
17	C	7	Kal.	**S. Marcus, Evang.** DIRIGE . .	Non le.	25
6	D	6	Kal.	MISSA PRO HENRICO CHICHELEY, EPISCOPO		26
	E	5	Kal.	. . . .		27
14	F	4	Kal.	S. Vitalis, M.		28
3	G	3	Kal.	S. Peter. MISSA PRO HENRICO[4] [BEAUFORT]	Non le.	29
	A	Prid.	Kal.	DIRIGE.	Non dis.	30

[1] Or Husy and Vaughan.

[2] Not in MS. Calendar, but see Pt. I., p. 334.

[3] This entry is so much obliterated as to be almost illegible except the words here given.—Ed.

[4] The remainder is carefully erased, having been in large red letters.

MAIUS.

11	B		Kal. Maii. **SS. Philippus et Jacobus, App.** Missa pro anima Walteri de Grey cum diacono et subdiacono	Non le.	1
	C	6	Non.	Non dis.	2
19	D	5	Non. Inventio S. Crucis	Non le.	3
8	E	iv.	Non.	. . .	4
	F	iii.	Non. DIRIGE	Non dis.	5
16	G	Prid.	Non. S. Johan. ante Port. Lat. MISSA PRO ANIMA W. SELTONE CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO	Non le.	6
5	A		Non. S. Johannes de Beverlaco	Non le.	7
	B	viii.	Id.	. . .	8
13	C	vii.	Id. DIRIGE	. . .	9
2	D	vi.	Id. SS. Gordianus et Epimachus, MM. MISSA PRO REGINALDO BEDELLO CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO . .	. . .	10
	E	v.	Id. MISSA PRO ANIMA REGIS HENRICI SEPTIMI CUM EXEQUIIS PRÆCEDENTIBUS	. . .	11
10	F	iv.	Id.	. . .	12
	G	iii.	Id.	. . .	13
18	A	Prid.	Id. CESSATIO MAGISTRORUM REGENTIUM FERIA QUINTA ANTE PENTECOSTEN. .	Non dis.	14
7	B		Id. Inventio S. Frideswydæ. SEMPER QUARTA FERIA POST FESTUM TRINITATIS MISSA PRO GILBERTO DE ROUBERY[1]	Non le.	15
	C	xvii.	Kal. Junii.	. . .	16
15	D	xvi.	Kal.	. . .	17
4	E	xv.	Kal.	Non dis.	18
	F	xiv.	Kal. S. Dunstan, Archiep.	Non le.	19
12	G	xiii.	Kal.	. . .	20
1	A	xii.	Kal. S. Germanus, Ep.	. . .	21
	B	xi.	Kal.	. . .	22
9	C	x.	Kal.	Non dis.	23
	D	ix.	Kal. S. Dominicus, Conf.	Non le.	24
17	E	viii.	Kal. SS. Aldhelmus et Franciscus, Epi. .	Non le.	25
6	F	vii.	Kal. S. Augustinus Anglorum Apostolus MISSA PRO ANIMA GILBERTI DE SANCTO LEOFARDO	Non le.	26
	G	vi.	Kal.	. . .	27
14	A	v.	Kal. S. Germanus, Ep.[2] RESUMPTIO MAGISTRORUM REGENTIUM FERIA QUARTA POST FESTUM TRINITATIS	. . .	28
3	B	iv.	Kal.	. . .	29
	C	iii.	Kal.	. . .	30
11	D	Prid.	Kal. S. Petronilla, Virg.	. . .	31

[1] It would appear from B. that this entry should be on the 28th of May.

[2] See the note on 28th of January and 23rd of February.

JUNIUS.

	E		Kal. Jun. S. Nicomedes, M.	. . .	1
19	F	iv.	Non. S. Marcellinus et Petrus, M. . . .	. . .	2
8	G	iii.	Non. S. Ositha, Virg.	. . .	3
16	A	Prid.	Non.	. . .	4
5	B		Non. S. Bonifacius, Ep.	. . .	5
	C	viii.	Id.	. . .	6
13	D	vii.	Id.	Non dis.	7
2	E	vi.	Id. S. Wilhelmus, Archiep. Ebor. . . .	Non le.	8
	F	v.	Id. Transl. S. Edmundi	Non le.	9
19	G	iv.	Id.	Non dis.	10
	A	iii.	Id. **S. Barnabas, Ap.**	Non le.	11
18	B	Prid.	Id.	. . .	12
7	C		Id. S. Antonius	Non le.	13
	D	xviii.	Kal. Julii. S. Basilius,[1] Ep.	. . .	14
15	E	xvii.	Kal. DIRIGE	Non dis.	15
4	F	xvi.	Kal. Translat. S. Ricardi. MISSA PRO JOHANNE DE LANGTON CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO	Non le.	16
	G	xv.	Kal. S. Botulphus, Abb.	. . .	17
12	A	xiv.	Kal. SS. Marcus & Marcellianus[2] . . .	. . .	18
1	B	xiii.	Kal. SS. Gervasius et Prothasius . . .	. . .	19
	C	xii.	Kal. Transl. S. Edwardi, R. et M. . . .	. . .	20
9	D	xi.	Kal.	. . .	21
	E	x.	Kal. S. Albanus, protomartyr Angliæ . .	Non le.	22
17	F	ix.	Kal. S. Etheldreda, Virg.	Non dis.	23
6	G	viii.	Kal. **Nativitas S. Johannis Baptistae.** DIRIGE	Non le.	24
	A	vii.	Kal. MISSA PRO ANIMA HENRICI HARKLAY. S. Eligius	Le. fe.	25
14	B	vi.	Kal. SS. Johannes et Paulus, M. . . .	. . .	26
3	C	v.	Kal.	. . .	27
	D	iv.	Kal. S. Leo Papa	Non dis.	28
11	E	iii.	Kal. **SS. Petrus et Paulus, App.** . .	Non le.	29
	F	Prid.	Kal. Commemoratio S. Pauli	Le. fe.	30

[1] B. and C. have *Basilidis*, whose day, however is the 12th of June.

[2] *Marcellus*, B. and C.

JULIUS.

19	G		Kal. Jul.	Dis.	1
8	A	vi.	Non. S. Swithinus. Visitatio B. V. M. SS. Processus et Martinianus[1]	Non le.	2
	B	v.	Non.	. . .	3
16	C	iv.	Non. Transl. S. Martini	Le. fe.	4
5	D	iii.	Non. Missa de Cessatione Trinitatis.[2] Cessatio Magistrorum Regentium	. . .	5
	E	Prid.	Non.	Non dis.	6
13	F		Non. Transl. S. Thomae Martyris[3]	Le. fe.	7
2	G	viii.	Id.	. . .	8
	A	vii.	Id.	. . .	9
10	B	vi.	Id.	. . .	10
	C	v.	Id.	. . .	11
18	D	iv.	Id.	. . .	12
7	E	iii.	Id. Festum S. Mildredae[4]	. . .	13
	F	Prid.	Id. Dies Caniculares	. . .	14
15	G		Id. Transl. S. Swithini	. . .	15
4	A	xvii.	Kal. Augusti	. . .	16
	B	xvi	Kal.	. . .	17
12	C	xv.	Kal. S. Arnulphus, Ep. et Conf.	. . .	18
1	D	xiv.	Kal.	Non dis.	19
	E	xiii.	Kal. S. Margareta, Virg.	Non le.	20
9	F	xii.	Kal.	Non dis.	21
	G	xi.	Kal. S. Maria Magd.	Non le.	22
17	A	x.	Kal.	. . .	23
6	B	ix.	Kal. Vigilia	Non dis.	24
	C	viii.	Kal. **S. Jacobus, Ap.**	Non le.	25
14	D	vii.	Kal.	. . .	26
3	E	vi.	Kal. SS. Septem Dormientes	. . .	27
	F	v.	Kal. S. Sampson, Ep.	. . .	28
11	G	iv.	Kal. S. Simplicius	. . .	29
19	A	iii.	Kal. SS. Abdon et Sennes	. . .	30
	B	Prid.	Kal. S. Germanus, Ep. et Conf.	Non dis.	31

[1] *Martinus*, C.

[2] In B. this entry is erased, and re-entered on the following day.

[3] This entry is erased in A. and B.

[4] This entry is most carefully erased in B. and C.; entered in A. in a later hand.

AUGUSTUS.

8	C		Kal. August. S. Petrus ad Vincula . . .	Non le.	1
16	D	iv.	Non. S. Stephanus, Papa[1]	. . .	2
5	E	iii.	Non. Inventio S. Stephani, Protom. . .	Le. fe.	3
	F	Prid.	Non.	. . .	4
13	G		Non. S. Oswaldus, R. et M.	. . .	5
2	A	viii.	Id. Transfiguratio Domini.[2] SS. Sixtus, Felicissimus, et Agapitus	. . .	6
	B	vii.	Id. Nomen Jesu. S. Donatus, Ep. . . .	. . .	7
10	C	vi.	Id. S. Cyriac. sociorumque ejus	. . .	8
	D	v.	Id. S. Romanus, M.	Non dis.	9
18	E	iv.	Id. S. Laurentius, M.	Non le.	10
7	F	iii.	Id. S. Tyburtius, M.	. . .	11
	G	Prid.	Id.	. . .	12
15	A		Id. S. Hippolytus, M., cum sociis . . .	Le. fe.	13
4	B	xix.	Kal. Septembr. Vigilia	Non dis.	14
	C	xviii.	Kal. Assumptio B. V. M.	Non le.	15
12	D	xvii.	Kal.	. . .	16
1	E	xvi.	Kal.	. . .	17
	F	xv.	Kal. S. Agapitus, M.	. . .	18
9	G	xiv.	Kal. S. Magnus, M.	. . .	19
	A	xiii.	Kal.	. . .	20
17	B	xii.	Kal.	. . .	21
6	C	xi.	Kal.	. . .	22
	D	x.	Kal. SS. Timotheus et Apollinaris, M. .	Non dis.	23
14	E	ix.	Kal. **S. Bartholomaeus, Ap.**	Non le.	24
3	F	viii.	Kal.	. . .	25
	G	vii.	Kal.	. . .	26
11	A	vi.	Kal. S. Rufus, M.	. . .	27
19	B	v.	Kal. S. Augustinus, Ep. et Doctor . . .	Non dis.	28
	C	iv.	Kal. Decollatio S. Johannis Baptistæ . .	Non le.	29
8	D	iii.	Kal. SS. Felix et Adauctus, MM. . . .	. . .	30
	E	Prid.	Kal. S. Cuthburga, Virg.	. . .	31

[1] *Papa* erased in B.

[2] This festival and that of *Nomen Jesu* are omitted in A., B., and C., but have been entered in quite a late hand in B.

SEPTEMBER.

16	F		Kal. Septembr. S. Egidius, Abb. . . .	Le fe.	1
5	G	iv.	Non.	. . .	2
	A	iii.	Non.	. . .	3
13	B	Prid.	Non.	. . .	4
2	C		Non. Dies Caniculares finiunt	. . .	5
	D	viii.	Id.	. . .	6
10	E	vii.	Id.	Non dis.	7
	F	vi.	Id. Nativitas B. V. M.	Non le.	8
18	G	v.	Id. S. Gorgonius, M.	Le. fe.	9
7	A	iv.	Id.	. . .	10
	B	iii.	Id. SS. Prothus et Hyacinthus	. . .	11
15	C	Prid.	Id.	. . .	12
4	D		Id.	Non dis.	13
	E	xviii.	Kal. Octobr. Exaltatio S. Crucis . . .	Non le.	14
12	F	xvii.	Kal.	. . .	15
1	G	xvi.	Kal. S. Editha, Virg.	. . .	16
	A	xv.	Kal. S. Lambertus, Ep.	. . .	17
9	B	xiv.	Kal.	. . .	18
	C	xiii.	Kal.	. . .	19
17	D	xii.	Kal. Vigilia	Non dis.	20
6	E	xi.	Kal. S. Matthaeus, Ap. et Evang. .	Non le.	21
	F	x.	Kal. S. Mauricius sociique ejus	. . .	22
14	G	ix.	Kal. S. Thecla, Virg.	. . .	23
3	A	viii.	Kal.	. . .	24
	B	vii.	Kal. S. Firminus, Ep. et Conf.	. . .	25
11	C	vi.	Kal. S. Cyprianus, Ep.	. . .	26
19	D	v.	Kal. SS. Cosmus et Damianus, M. . . .	. . .	27
	E	iv.	Kal.	Non dis.	28
8	F	iii.	Kal. S. Michael Archang.	Non le.	29
	G	Prid.	Kal. S. Jeronymus, Presb. et Doct. . . .	Le. fe.	30

OCTOBER.

16	A		Kal.	Octobr. S. Remigius, Ep.		
5	B	vi.	Non.	S. Leodegarius,[1] Ep. et Conf.	. . .	2
13	C	v.	Non.		. . .	3
2	D	iv.	Non.	S. Franciscus, Conf.	. . .	4
	E	iii.	Non.		. . .	5
10	F	Prid.	Non.	S. Fides, Virg. S. Hugo, Ep.	. . .	6
	G		Non.		. . .	7
18	A	viii.	Id.		. . .	8
7	B	vii.	Id.	S. Dionysius cum sociis, MM.	Le. fe.	9
	C	vi.	Id.	RESUMPTIO MAGISTRORUM REGENTIUM; MISSA DE RESUMPTIONE "DE SPIRITU SANCTO"	. . .	10
15	D	v.	Id.	S. Edwardus, R. et M.[2]	. . .	11
4	E	iv.	Id.	S. Wilfridus, Arch. et Conf. DIRIGE.	Non dis.	12
	F	iii.	Id.	Transl. S. Edwardi, R. et Conf. MISSA PRO REGE RICARDO	Non le.	13
12	G	Prid.	Id.	S. Calixtus, Papa[3]	. . .	14
1	A		Id.	S. Wulfranus, Ep. et M.	. . .	15
	B	xvii.	Kal.	S. Michael in Monte	. . .	16
9	C	xvi.	Kal.		Non dis.	17
	D	xv.	Kal.	**S. Lucas Evang.**	Non le.	18
17	E	xiv.	Kal.	S. Frideswida, Virg.	Non le.	19
6	F	xiii.	Kal.		Le. fe.	20
	G	xii.	Kal.	SS. Undecim millia Virgines	. . .	21
14	A	xi.	Kal.		. . .	22
3	B	x.	Kal.	S. Romanus, Archiep. et Conf.	. . .	23
	C	ix.	Kal.		. . .	24
11	D	viii.	Kal.	SS. Crispinus et Crispinianus	. . .	25
19	E	vii.	Kal.		. . .	26
	F	vi.	Kal.	Vigilia	Non dis.	27
8	G	v.	Kal.	**SS. Simon et Judas, App.** [MISSA PRO HUMFRIDO DUCE GLOUCESTRIÆ.][4]	Non le.	28
	A	iv.	Kal.		. . .	29
16	B	iii.	Kal.	DIRIGE	. . .	30
5	C	Prid.	Kal.	Vigilia. MISSA PRO REGE HENRICO V°. PER FIDEM "DE REQUIE"	Non dis.	31

[1] *Leonardus*, B. and C.

[2] This entry is erased in B.

[3] *Papa* erased in B.

[4] Not in MS. Calendar, but *see* Pt. I., p. 329.

NOVEMBER.

	D		Kal. Novembr.	**Festivitas Omnium Sanctorum**	Non le.	1
13	E	iv.	Non.	Commemoratio Animarum	Non le.	2
2	F	iii.	Non.	. . . .	. . .	3
	G	Prid.	Non.	. . . .	. . .	4
10	A		Non.	. . . .	Non dis.	5
	B	viii.	Id.	S. Leonardus, Abb.	Non le.	6
18	C	vii.	Id.	. . . .	Non dis.	7
7	D	vi.	Id.	SS. Quatuor Coronati[1]	Non le.	8
	E	v.	Id.	S. Theodorus, M.	. . .	9
15	F	iv.	Id.	. . . .	Non dis.	10
4	G	iii.	Id.	S. Martinus, Ep. DIRIGE	Non le.	11
	A	Prid.	Id.	MISSA PRO ANIMA WALTERI DE GRAY, CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO. DIRIGE. [Commem. Aylmere.[2]] . .	. . .	12
12	B		Id.	S. Bricius, Ep. MISSA PRO DANVERS CUM DIACONO ET SUBDIACONO[3] . .	Le. fe.	13
1	C	xviii.	Kal. Decembr.	. . . .	. . .	14
	D	xvii.	Kal.	S. Machutus, Ep.	Non dis.	15
9	E	xvi.	Kal.	S. Edmundus, Archiep. MISSA PRO ANIMA HENRICI REGIS III.[4] . . .	Non le.	16
	F	xv.	Kal.	S. Hugo, Ep. et Conf.	Non le.	17
17	G	xiv.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	18
6	A	xiii.	Kal.	DIRIGE	Non dis.	19
	B	xii.	Kal.	S. Edmundus, R. et M. MISSA PRO MAGISTRIS HUMFRIDO ET LUDOVICO DE CHERLETON CUM DIAC. ET SUBD.	Non le.	20
14	C	xi.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	21
3	D	x.	Kal.	S. Cecilia, Virg. et M.	Non le. fe. nisi.	22
	E	ix.	Kal.	S. Clemens, Papa.[5] MISSA "DE OMNIBUS SANCTIS" CUM DIAC. ET SUBD. PRO COMITISSA ELA . . .	Non le.	23
11	F	viii.	Kal.	S. Chrysogonus, M.	Non dis.	24
19	G	vii.	Kal.	S. Katherina, Virg. et M.	Non le.	25
	A	vi.	Kal.	. . . .	Le fe.	26
8	B	v.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	27
	C	iv.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	28
16	D	iii.	Kal.	MISSA PRO ANIMA REG. ELIANORÆ UXOR. REGIS EDWARDI "DE REQUIE"	Non dis.	29
5	E	Prid.	Kal.	**S. Andreas, Ap.**	Non le.	30

[1] Here is a note by a late hand in C., saying that the Bodleian Library was solemnly opened on this day in the year 1602.

[2] This is not in the MS. Calendar, but see Aylmere.

[3] The Danvers Commemoration is said [Pt. I., p. 343] to be on the 12th of Nov.

[4] III. is added by a later hand in B. only.

[5] *Papa* erased as usual in B.

DECEMBER.

13	F		Kal.	Decemb.	. . .	1
2	G	iv.	Non.	. . . .	. . .	2
	A	iii.	Non.	. . . .	. . .	3
10	B	Prid.	Non.	S. Osmundus, Ep. et Conf. DIRIGE	Non le.	4
	C		Non.	MISSA PRO ANIMA MAGISTRI JOHANNIS DE PONTYSERA "DE REQUIE".	Non dis.	5
18	D	viii.	Id.	S. Nicholas, Ep. et Conf.	Non le.	6
7	E	vii.	Id.	[1] ELECTIO CUSTODUM CISTARUM . . .	Le. fe.	7
	F	vi.	Id.	Conceptio B. V. Mariæ	Non le.	8
15	G	v.	Id.	. . . .	Le. fe.	9
4	A	iv.	Id.	. . . .	. . .	10
	B	iii.	Id.	. . . .	. . .	11
12	C	Prid.	Id.	. . . .	. . .	12
1	D		Id.	S. Lucia, Virg.	Le. fe.	13
	E	xix.	Kal.	Januar.	. . .	14
9	F	xviii.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	15
	G	xvii.	Kal.	O Sapientia	. . .	16
17	A	xvi.	Kal.	MISSA PRO HENRICO DE LACI COMITE LINCOLN. CESSATIO LECTURÆ MAGISTRORUM	. . .	17
6	B	xv.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	18
	C	xiv.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	19
14	D	xiii.	Kal.	Vigilia.	Non dis.	20
3	E	xii.	Kal.	**S. Thomas Ap.**	Non le.	21
	F	xi.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	22
11	G	x.	Kal.	. . . .	. . .	23
19	A	ix.	Kal.	Vigilia	Non dis.	24
	B	viii.	Kal.	**Nativitas Domini nostri Jesu Christi**	Non le.	25
8	C	vii.	Kal.	**S. Stephanus, Protom.**	Non le.	26
	D	vi.	Kal.	**S. Johannes, Ap. et Evang.** . .	Non le.	27
16	E	v.	Kal.	**SS. Innocentes, MM.**	Non le.	28
5	F	iv.	Kal.	S. Thomas, Archiep. et M.[2] . . .	Non le.	29
	G	iii.	Kal.	. . . .	Non dis.	30
13	A	Prid.	Kal.	S. Silvester	Non le.	31

[1] Not in the MS. calendar, but *see* Ordinances for the several Chests.

[2] This entry erased in B.

The commemorations which remain not fixed by the ordinances, are (1) that of John and Thomas Kempe and Richard Lichfield, which must, however, be held between the festivals of S. Luke and All Saints; (2) that of Henry Chichele; (3) the election of the Chancellor, which must be on the last day of term before Whitsunday; (4) the election of the Proctors, which must be on the first "Congregation" after Easter; (5) the commemoration of Gilbert Routhbury, which is to be "quarta feria post S. Tri-"nitatis festum."

For commencement and end of terms, *see* Pt. I., p. 447.

LIBRI CANCELLARII ET PROCURATORUM.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

ACADEMICAL AND CLERICAL LIFE AND STUDIES

AT OXFORD.

LIBRI CANCELLARII ET PROCURATORUM.

LITTERA N.[1] LEGATI DE PŒNA BURGENSIUM PROPTER SUSPENDIUM CLERICORUM AB EIS COMMISSUM.

A. 46.
B. 4.

A.D. 1214.

N., Dei gratia Tusculanus Episcopus Apostolicæ sedis legatus, dilectis in Christo filiis Burgensibus Oxoniæ salutem in Domino.

The Townsmen are to excuse the Scholars one half of the rent of all Halls let to them in the town for a period of ten years, in compensation for having hung certain clerks.

Cum propter suspendium clericorum a vobis commissum mandatis Ecclesiæ per omnia stare jurassetis, Nos, volentes agere misericorditer vobiscum, statuimus quod a festo S. Michaelis, anno ab incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo decimo quarto usque in decem annos sequentes, Scholaribus Oxoniæ studentibus condonetur medietas mercedis Hospitiorum omnium locandorum clericis in eadem villa, mercedis inquam taxatæ communi consilio clericorum et nostro ante recessum Scholarium propter suspendium prædictum clericorum: Finitis vero prædictis decem annis, aliis decem annis proximo sequentibus locabuntur Hospitia sub mercede cleri, ut prædictum est, taxata.

[1] *Nicholai.*

taxatis ante præfa-
..ucta vero postmodum
..structa sed non taxata
.. et quatuor Burgensium
..er utrumque decennium
..æ ejusdem villæ annuatim
..dos dispensandos in usus
..anus Abbatis de Osneya et
..diæ de consilio venerabilis
..iscopi Lincolniensis et successo-
..ni loci sive ejus officialis aut
..copus Lincolniensis Scholaribus
..licet quod viginti sex solidi
.. festo Omnium Sanctorum et
..apite Jejunii. Præter hoc etiam
..scet centum pauperes Scholares in
..to, et uno ferculo piscium vel car-
.. in perpetuum die S. Nicholai quos
..iæ vel Archidiaconus loci seu ejus
.. Cancellarius vel alius ab hoc Episcopo
..tus providerit. Jurabitis etiam quod
. Scholaribus][2] necessaria justo et ratio-
..dictis, et ab aliis vendi fideliter procu-
.. in fraudem hujus provisionis graves
..stitutiones vel onerosas, per quas con-
.. deterioretur. Si vero contingat amodo
.. vobis, statim, cum fueritis super eo
..piscopo Lincolniæ seu Archidiacono loci
.. vel a Cancellario seu ab eo quem
.. huic officio deputaverit, captum ei
.. modo machinabimini in his vel in
..ati Lincolniæ Episcopi jurisdictio elida-
.. vel ecclesiæ suæ in aliquo minuatur.

.. after neces-
..

[1] quod] Probably a clerical error for quo.

[illegible] quinquaginta de majoribus ex vobis pro [illegible] et hæredibus suis, quod hæc omnia [illegible] observabunt, et hoc juramentum [illegible] renovabitis ad mandatum Episcopi Lin- [illegible] quot idem Episcopus voluerit citra numerum [illegible]. Cartam quoque sigillo communi signatam [illegible] dictis articulis facietis ascribi, et venerabili fratri [illegible] nunc Episcopo Lincolniæ liberabitis, cui voluerit custodiam committendam; hoc autem vos et hæredes vestri facietis, ut honor et reverentia clericis eo exhibeatur abundantius quo magis per vos fuerant dehonestati. Magistri vero, qui post Scholarium [recessum][1] irreverenter legerunt Oxoniæ, suspendentur per triennium ab officio legendi ibidem. Omnes autem, qui de suspendio clericorum fuissetis confessi vel convicti, venietis, ad mandatum venerabilis fratris Hugonis nunc Episcopi Lincolniæ, cum interdictum fuerit laxatum, ad sepulcra clericorum discalceati et discincti, sine capis et palliis, sequente vos Communia, et ipsorum corpora differetis in cœmeterio sepelienda ubi clerus providerit, præstito sibi, ut prædictum est, a vobis juramento; et, carta[2] communi confecta et venerabili fratri Hugoni nunc Episcopo Lincolniæ liberata, licentiam habeant Scholares et Magistri Oxoniam redeundi et ibidem legendi, exceptis his qui per triennium sunt suspensi, de quibus est præmissum.

They are to renew this oath every year.

The Masters who continued reading at Oxford after the flight of Scholars from the University are to be suspended from lecturing for three years.

All townsmen convicted of the above offence are to come without shoes, or hats, or cloaks, to the graves of the clerks who had been hung, and followed by the other townsmen, to give them proper burial in a place to be chosen.

Si vero contra statuta nostra et proprium veneritis juramentum, ex ipso facto sciatis vos excommunicationis vinculo innodatos, et venerabilis frater Hugo nunc Episcopus Lincolniæ et successores sui vos et villam vestram reducant in pristinam suspensionis sententiam. Vobis igitur auctoritate legationis qua fungimur mandamus in remissionem peccatorum, firmiter injungentes . . . . . .

[1] This word is erased in the MS. and supplied by a modern hand, that apparently of [illegible].

[2] [illegible] A.

Hæc de Hospitiis co. . . nostram recipiatis ad tum clericorum recess . . . Hugonis Lincolniæ Epi- vel construenda alia . . . arbitratu quatuor M . . . septimo kalend. Julii.[1] taxabuntur, et pr . . .

Also, they are to pay yearly fifty-two shillings for the use of poor Scholars at Oxford, and to feast one hundred of the poor Scholars every year on S. Nicholas' day.

locabuntur. . . . dabit quinqu . . . pauperum S . . . Prioris . . . fratris I . . . rum . . . Can . . . ibid . . . sol . . .

. . . ENDA PER EYNSHAM.

. . . nos, Subdecanus et Capitulum . . . Lincolniensis, Decano ejusdem . . . in archivis ecclesiæ Lincolni- . . . arum literis et munimentis in . . . cætera quoddam scriptum sive . . . sigillis religiosorum virorum . . . de Eynsham sub cera viridi, eo . . . reperimus,

. . . Abbot and Convent of Eynsham.

Al . . .

. . . Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum . . . Dei gratia Abbas de Eynsham et ejusdem . . . salutem in Domino. . . . universitas vestra quod, cum Burgenses . . . dispendio clericorum mandatis Ecclesiæ per . . . jurassent, secundum statutum venerabilis . . . Nicholai Tusculani Episcopi Apostolicæ . . . eis ab eodem inter cætera fuisset . . . quinquaginta et duos solidos annuatim . . . in usus pauperum Scholarium dispensandos . . . venerabilis patris Hugonis tunc Episcopi

. . . a note here . . . quod hæc . . . in Thesaurario . . . original instrument . . . of the Univer- . . . collated with this transcript: the date cannot be *exactly* determined, but the name Adam occurs as Abbot of Eynsham in the 3rd and 9th years of Henry III., and the writing of the MS. agrees with this date.

Lincolniæ et successorum suorum, vel Archidiaconi loci, seu ejus officialis aut Cancellarii, quem Episcopus Lincolniæ Scholaribus ibidem præficiet, ita scilicet quod viginti sex solidi solventur annuatim in festo Omnium Sanctorum, et viginti sex solidi in Capite jejunii; præter hoc etiam quod centum pauperes scholares die S. Nicholai singulis annis pascent in perpetuum, quo Episcopus Lincolniensis vel Archidiaconus loci, seu ejus officialis aut ipse Cancellarius, vel alius ad hoc ab Episcopo Lincolniensi deputatus providerit, istud onus in nos integro suscepimus singulis annis perpetuo faciendum secundum formam præmissam, ita tamen quod ad centum pauperes clericos die S. Nicholai pascendos eodem die sexdecim solidos et octo denarios dabimus, annuatim inter ipsos, qui inde pascendi fuerint, distribuendos, ut singuli singulos duos denarios accipiant per manus eorum quos Episcopus Lincolniensis ad hoc assignaverit. Ad hoc autem nos Episcopo et ecclesiæ Lincolniensi per cartam nostram presentem obligamus in perpetuum, et præsenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus, teste capitulo.

Quod[1] quidem testimonium veritate signavimus universis per præsentes sigillo nostro consignatas. Datum in capitulo nostro Lincolniæ ultimo die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo.

Littera Ottonis[2] Legati de relaxatione interdicti officii et ingressus scholarium quod fecerat pro insultu facto in ipsum apud Osneyam. A. 48. D. 24.

Otto[3] miseratione Divina S. Nicholai in Carcere Tulliano Diaconus Cardinalis, Apostolicæ sedis Legatus, A.D. 1238.

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[1] Quo, MS. The remaining passage is not a part of the original document, which has no date, but has two large seals of green wax attached.

[2] MSS. *Octoboni.*

[3] MSS. *Octobonus.*

universis Christi fidelibus præsentes literas inspecturis salutem in Domino.

Cardinal Otto will deal mercifully with the University; therefore he removes the sentence of excommunication which he had pronounced in consequence of an attack made upon him while at Oseney;

Humani[1] generis conditor Deus omnipotens et redemptor eo benignitatis gubernaculo utitur ad regendam Universitatem ipsius, licet positam in maligno, quod etiam si delinquentur ex ea feriat quosdam castigando ad tempus, quosdam etiam effectualiter conciando[2] prout merita exigunt singulorum, ab ipsius tamen Universitatis custodia de mane usque ad vesperam nec protectionis dextram nec oculum piæ provisionis[3] avertit, nec bonorum obliviscitur propter malos, sed malorum potius[4] propter bonorum interdum patrocinia miseretur. Denique *Nos*, Ipsius mansuetudini et justitiæ coaptare pro nostræ fragilitatis modulo cupientes, ut, sicut rationi[5] suæ nos fecit benigna dignatione conformes, sic actionum suarum, quatenus potest nostra infirmitas prævalere, inveniat etiam sectatores circa Universitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium Oxoniæ commorantium. Hujus magisterii forma prout possumus usi sumus, dum, præter illos nequitiæ filios, qui ausu nefario in nos et nostros insultum facere præsumpserunt aut præstiterunt facientibus auxilium, consilium, vel favorem, quos excommunicationis (suspensionis)[6] perpetuæ ab officio et beneficio privationis et aliis infamiam et irregularitatem inferentibus sententiis, ut in confectis ex inde literis plenius continetur,[7] duximus innodandos et relinquimus innodatos, aliam Universitatem totam in sinum amoris nostri pleno affectu recolligimus et nostræ benevolentiæ restituimus et favori, et qualibet commotionis nebula de corde nostro

and, in giving this pardon, he makes exception of those who were personally concerned,

while he restores the rest of the University to his favour.

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[1] *Humanæ*, A.
[2] *conciendo* or *concionando?*
[3] *promisionis*, A.
[4] An indescribable word, but corrected into *potius*, A.
[5] *ratione*, A.
[6] *suspensionis*] Added in the margin by a later hand.
[7] *continentur*, A.

caritatis radio dissipata, si qua faciem nostram obduxerat contra ipsos pro eo, quod circa nos in facto illo atroci illos fuisse credimus negligentes, hoc ipsum etiam negligentiæ vitium et duximus remittendum, nolentes Universitatem prædictam, præter exceptos superius vel qui deinceps daret eis consilium, auxilium, vel favorem, quominus ad mandatum nostrum redirent, sententiarum quas præmisimus laqueis irretiri, aut earum prætextu alicujus infamiæ contagio maculari; interdictum quoque officii et Scholarium ingressus, quod posueramus in loco prædicto duximus relaxandum.

In hujus autem rei testimonium has literas eidem Universitati tradidimus nostri sigilli munimine roboratas.

Datum apud Sterdeforde octavo kalend. Junii, Pontificatus nostri Domini Gregorii Papæ noni anno duodecimo.

LITTERA OTTONIS DIRECTA CANCELLARIO AD INVITANDUM EXCOMMUNICATOS PRO INSULTU AD PŒNITENTIAM. A. 48, D. 24.

Otto,[1] miseratione Divina S. Nicholai in Carcere Tulliano Diaconus Cardinalis, Apostolicæ sedis Legatus, discreto viro[2] Cancellario Oxoniæ, salutem in Domino. A.D. 1238.

Bids the Chancellor issue a notice to the clerks and Scholars engaged in the attack mentioned in the last letter, informing them that they may appear before the Cardinal without fear for their persons or goods, and receive sentence of due penance.

Licet clerici et Scholares Oxoniæ commorantes gratis odio nos habentes, et mala restituentes pro bonis, plures cum armis insultus fecerint in nos et familiam nostram apud Monasterium de Oseneya juxta Oxoniam constitutos et nos et eam, prout verbis testabantur et factis, hiatu damnabili devorarunt, propter quod ipsos excommunicationis sententia duximus innodandos, quia

[1] The MSS. have *Octoboni* in this and the preceding letter; manifestly a clerical error, as Otto was legate at this date, and the title of Octobonus was "*S. Adriani*;" so that I have not scrupled to alter the text. —Ed.

[2] *viro* omitted in D.

universis Christi fidelibus ... ia nulli claudit. et nos
salutem in Domino. ... salutem, discretioni tuæ
... mandamus quatenus publice
... videris, facias manifestum ut,

Cardinal Otto will deal mercifully with the University; therefore he removes the sentence of excommunication which he had pronounced in consequence of an attack made upon him while at Oseney;

Humani [1] generis ...
demptor eo benign... ...onis vel amissionis bonorum
dam Universitat... ...am nostram accedant recepturi
quod etiam si ... Domino, pœnitentiam salutarem.
castigando ad ... ius Julii, Pontificatus Gregorii
conciando [2] pr... ...cimo.
tamen Univ...
peram ne...
visionis [3] ... LINCOLNIENSIS EPISCOPI DE PE-
malos, sed ... ...STA IN CISTA, QUÆ DICITUR CISTA
patroc... ...
et j... ...isti fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum
cupi... ...ertus,[2] Dei gratia Lincolniensis Episcopus,
di... ...omino.
... ...iversitas vestra quod cum Burgenses Oxo-
...dam et satisfactionem cujusdam insultus
... in Scholares Universitatis Oxoniensis, per
and, in giving this pardon, makes exc... of those ... were p... concer... ...m bonæ memoriæ Hugonis Lincolniensis
...decessoris nostri, quandam pecuniæ sum-
...ent assignandam et convertendam in ali-
...tatem perpetuam Scholarium dictæ Univer-
...ndum suam vel alicujus successorum suorum
... et ordinationem, cum præfatæ Universitatis
... assensu, nec fuisset de dicta pecunia per
... prædecessorem nostrum sub forma prædicta
... ordinatum; *Nos*, volentes ejus laudabilem
... pro posse nostro effectui mancipare, de
... Universitatis de prædicta pecunia in
... *providimus et ordinavimus*, videlicet,
... pecunia, cum incremento quod ex colla-
... testamento fidelium vel alio modo honesto
... Dominus adjecerit, apud Prioratum S. Fri-

... is omitted in A. | [2] R. Grossteste.

[...] communi sub custodia alicu-[...] Prioratus de consensu Cancellarii [...] tempore fuerit, per Priorem præfati [...] deputati, et aliorum duorum virorum [...] de communi assensu prædictæ Universitatis electorum, reponatur,

S. Frideswyde's Priory; and one of the brethren of that Priory, appointed by the Prior and approved by the Chancellor, along with two discreet persons to be elected by the University, shall have the custody thereof.

Conditio Scholarium quibus est pecunia cistæ mutuanda.[1]

Danda mutuo sub pignore legitimo indigentibus Scholaribus ejusdem Universitatis, non beneficiatis ac beneficiatis usque ad redditum decem marcarum, ea adjecta conditione in datione mutui, quod, si infra finem anni a tempore pecuniæ mutuo acceptæ non fuerit pignus liberatum per pecuniæ mutuo acceptæ solutionem, liceat præfatis custodibus ipsum pignus vel pignora distrahere, ita quod, sorte mutui sibi retenta, quod superfuerit secundum debitoris voluntatem solvatur, vel, si intestatus decesserit, per manus dictorum custodum[2] pro ejus anima distribuatur.

It shall be lent to poor Scholars upon proper pledges being given for the same; such Scholars must not hold a benefice of the value of ten marks. If the pledge be not redeemed within a year, it may be sold.

Forma instrumenti conficiendi pro mutuatione pecuniæ.[3]

A. 56.
C. 36.
D. 13.

In mutui quoque acceptione [4]is qui mutuo accipit propter mutui acceptionem instrumentum conficiet, renuntiando omni liti et omni impetrationi communique appellationi et cavillationi, et omni juris remedio sibi competenti contra prædictum conditionem, compulsioni et jurisdictioni præfati Cancellarii, qui pro tempore fuerit, circa prædictorum omnium singulorum observa- A.D. 1240.

Any Scholar thus borrowing shall sign a writing by which he shall bind himself not to go to law or appeal against the above condition, and that he will submit himself to the Chancellor in everything relating to the transaction.

[1] This title is in C. only.
[2] *custodatum*, D.
[3] Title only in C.
[4] *[hi]is qui mutuo accipit . . . omnium liti*, A.; *hiis qui, etc., instrumenti . . . omni liti*, D.

tionem et se et sua subjiciendo. Nulli quoque de prædicta pecunia seu ipsius excremento quidquam detur mutuo nisi sub forma præscripta.

Quomodo custodes cistarum astringuntur ad formam dandi mutuo pecuniam.[1]

The aforesaid guardians of this money shall annually render an account before auditors appointed by the University for this purpose.

Custodes etiam præfati coram aliquibus de majoribus Universitatis de communi assensu Universitatis ad hoc deputatis in fine singulorum annorum administrationis suæ reddent rationem, redacto in scripturam augmento ejusdem pecuniæ, et similiter summa totius pecuniæ factæ eodem anno; ut autem prædicta provisio et ordinatio perpetuum robur obtineat, præsenti paginæ sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum: his testibus, dominis Johanne de S. Ægidio; Johanne de Dyham; Magistris Roberto de Kadene et Rogero de Campedene; Johanne de Crachale, Canonico Lincolniensi; Magistro Simone, Constabulario; domino Ricardo de Pokelyngtone, Capellano; Benedicto de Burgo, Stephano de Castello, Johanne de Estone, Rogero de Freteswelle, clericis; et aliis.

Datum apud Bugedene quinto idus Martii, Pontificatus nostri anno quinto.

Other bequests in augmentation of S. Frideswyde's chest.

Memorandum[2] quod Magister Robertus de Anetone legavit isti cistæ quadraginta solidos in forma præscripta.

Item, Wilhelmus de Gray quinque marcas, sicut patet ex antiquo registro.

Item, Magister Johannes Manduit quadraginta solidos.

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[1] Title only in C.

[2] This memorandum has evidently been copied by a later hand into A. out of C., and the last item is in quite a recent hand, and does not apparently properly belong to the text of either A. or D.

DE OFFICIO CUSTODUM CISTÆ S. FRIDESWIDÆ.[1] A. 56. C. 36. D. 13. A.D. [1250?]

Officium Procuratorum cistas de S. Frideswida observantium erit tale, videlicet, in pecunia numeranda, quod nulli Magistro plus quam unam marcam, nec Bachillariis plus quam octo solidos, nec Sophistæ plus quam quinque possent mutuari. In fine autem anni pignora distrahantur.[2]

The sums which may be borrowed from S. Frideswyde's chest by a Master, Bachelor, and Sophist respectively.

DE OFFICIO PROCURATORUM CISTARUM QUARUMCUNQUE.[3] B. 99. C. 35.

Primo, propter cistas quæ damnificatæ erant, et ut de cætero conserventur indemnes, *statutum est* quod custodes cistarum, si contingat, quod absit, quod in eorum custodia cistæ damnificentur, postquam constiterit quod summam dictarum cistarum integre receperint, super deficiente[4] condemnentur ad[5] redintegrandum dictas cistas, et hoc coram auditoribus ad hoc per Universitatem deputat[is] more consueto, quorum decreto finaliter stetur, omni[6] solemnitate et appellatione remota, et, si contingat aliquam disputationem fieri, hoc fiat coram eisdem absque advocatis,[7] quorum auditorum decreto finaliter, ut præmittitur, stetur: hoc universaliter passim et indistincte de omnibus cistis intelligatur.

The guardians of chests of the University shall be bound to make good any loss sustained by the chest, of which they have been guardians, during their term of office.

There shall be no appeal from the decisions of the auditors appointed by the University.

Forma quam debent electi ad cistas aliquas jurare post suam electionem.[8] C. 36.

Statutum est quod custodes ad custodiam cistarum electi, statim post eorum electionem in ipsamet[9] congre-

Also on their election they shall swear that they will look to

[1] Title from C.

[2] D. adds: *Item statutum est quantum ad mutuationem pecuniæ et distractionem pignorum de cista Comitissæ de Warwyke.*

[3] Title from C.

[4] *semper deficiente*, A.; *super deficientes*, D.; so also B.

[5] *ad rem integrandum*, A.; *ad re integrandum*, D.; *ad reintegrandum*, B.

[6] *omnium*, A.

[7] *advocatione*, B.

[8] This title is from B., and C. *eorum electionem.*

[9] *ipsam*, A. and D.

the interests of the University, that they will render a faithful account, that they will see that the chests suffer no loss, that they will be diligent in recovering debts, &c.

gatione in qua electi fuerint, sacramentum præstent corporale, quod administrationem officii sui utiliter gerent,[1] fidelem rationem reddent, cistas indemnes conservabunt, et quod circa[2] exactionem debitorum, pro quibus sufficiens cautio non habebitur in cistas, si contingat, quod absit, solicitam et diligentem curam apponent;[3] et statuta omnia semper eisdem cistis edita fideliter in omnibus suis articulis observabunt.

Quale sacramentum mutuans pecuniam de cista præstare teneatur.[4]

Any one borrowing from a chest shall swear that he requires the money to relieve his own necessities, and not those of another.

Item statutum est quod mutuans pecuniam de quacumque cistarum fidem faciat proprio juramento, quod pro relevatione propriæ indigentiæ et nullius alterius personæ pecuniam hujusmodi recipiet, si tamen ex causa legitima fuerit impeditus, per Procuratorem poterit comparere.

The pledges deposited must exceed in value the sum borrowed.

Item, statutum est quod singula pignora excedant in aliquo valore partem pecuniæ mutuo sic acceptæ, saltem secundum arbitrium custodum.

No money belonging to a chest, nor any pledge deposited for money borrowed therefrom, shall lie in the hands of the guardian of such chest.

Item, statutum est quod nulla pecunia vel cautio ad cistam pertinens in manibus custodum remaneat extra cistam, sed omnes impignorationes[5] et solutiones fiant in certo loco cistarum, ita quod tam pecunia soluta de pignoribus quam cautiones receptæ in cistis sine dilatione ponantur.

No guardian shall, either in person or by another's hands, purchase a pledge, unless the same be done publicly and with consent of the Chancellor and Proctors at a regular auction.

Item, statutum est, quia jura præsumunt administratorum occasione sui officii res distrahendas pretio emere viliori, nullus custos pro se rem venalem suæ cistæ per se alium vel alios emat, nisi palam et publice, de assensu Cancellarii et Procuratorum Universitatis, cautio per publicum stationarium fideliter æstimetur et subhastetur et plus offerenti detur.

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[1] *se gerent*, B. and C.; *ad administrationem*, C.

[2] *circa* is a correction in A. for *contra*; D. also has *contra*.

[3] *opponent*, D.

[4] Title only in C.

[5] *impignorantes*, D.

Item,[1] specialiter jurent duo Magistri ad cistam cum clavibus quatuor electi ad observandum ordinationes ejusdem cistæ inferius folio quinquagesimo contentis. C. 36.

Item, jurent omnes Magistri cistam aliquam recepturi ad quintum et sextum statutum et ad secundam medietatem septimi statuti.

[2] De principalitatibus Hospitiorum et Scholarum.[3]

A. 57. B. 79. C. 48. D. 14.

A.D. [1250?]

By authority of the Chancellor all persons are excommunicated who in the hiring and letting of houses for Scholars shall be found guilty of an act injurious to, or against the statutes of, the University.

Auctoritate domini Cancellarii excommunicati sunt omnes, qui in præjudicium et fraudem constitutionum Universitatis Oxoniensis in conductionibus domorum aliquid perpetrabunt, vel supplantationes[4] procurando, vel pensiones præ manibus solvendo vel exigendo, vel pactum non taxandi domum aliquam ineundo, vel taxationem[5] celando. Si quis contra hanc constitutionem venerit cadat a jure, si quod prætextu talis conductionis[6] possit competere.[7]

Quamdiu durat principalitas. [8]Nota ex parte altera quod executor possit retinere.

If the Principal of a house so hired shall be absent more than one year, he shall

Item, statutum est quod nullus absens ratione principalitatis retineat sibi jus inhabitandi domum aliquam[9] ultra spatium unius anni, sed si in fine anni venerit et

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[1] The date of these two last clauses is probably later; they are placed here as being their most convenient place in the absence of any data by which to assign their true date. The previous *items* are probably of various dates; that assigned in the margin is certainly *later* than the earliest, for S. Frideswyde's chest is mentioned by Bp. Grosseteste.

[2] Here again the date is uncertain, but the Patent letters of Henry III. containing his directions about the *taxing* of houses and jurisdiction of the Chancellor make it certain that the date given in the margin is far from being too early.

[3] *De domibus et scholis*, C.; *scholarum et domorum*, B.

[4] *supplicationes*, B. and C.

[5] *taxationem* omitted in B.

[6] *conditionis*, B.

[7] *compatere*, B.

[8] The latter part of this title is from B. and C.

[9] *aliquam* omitted in B. and C.

the interests of the University, that they will render a faithful account, that they will see that the chests suffer no loss, that they will be diligent in recovering debts, &c.

gatione in q
corporale, c
gerent,[1] fid
servabunt
quibus s
tingat.
appon
edita

Q

Any one borrowing from a chest shall swear that he requir the money to relieve his o necessities, not those another.

The pl
depos
exe
the s
row

N
I

..., et personaliter in-
...am prius inhabitavit,
... suo, si quod prætextu
...

...do fuerint Scholæ.[1]

...mmuni consensu[2] Magistro-
... studentium, quod si aliqu
...as fuerint aliquando Scholæ,
...qua contradictione liberentur
...gere volentibus; nisi aliquis
...iam talem totam cum familia
...ntiis in omnibus, vel nisi aliquis
...emo tali tanquam inhabitator.

...a vendentium domos.

...et quandoque in Universitate ista
...ca Principalitatem Scholarum,[3] emendo
...ecunia numerata, ut dicitur, et Uni-
...a, *statutum est*, de communi consilio
...od nullus Magister vel Bachillarius
... de cætero Principalitatem, vel etiam
Scholas aliquas vel Hospitia, et, si quis
...e convictus fuerit, punietur tanquam
..., et uterque, tam emptor quam venditor,
...is vel domo illa.
...se dabit communi bursæ illud pretium
...alitate vel jure dicto dare disposuerat.

... perseverat principalitas.[4]

... etiam quod nullus Principalis a domo
...suas possit expelli, si ante horæ primæ

[3] *scholarum*, C.
[4] Title from C.

pulsationem in crastino Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis hospiti domus, vel, in defectum ejus Cancellario vel ejus vicegerenti præstiterit cautionem, nisi hospes Principalem præmunierit ante Nativitatem S. Johannis Baptistæ quod in propria persona una cum familia sua oporteat inhabitare, vel quod domum ad firmam decem[1] annorum oporteat dimittere, denarios præ manibus accipiendo.

What notice must be given to the Principal of a House for Scholars, or of a School, before he can be obliged to quit.

Consuetudo est quod Principalis domus et Scholarum debet rite ter monere hospitem suum vel ejus certum Procuratorem quatenus defectus, si qui fuerint, in iis quæ sunt domui necessaria, corrigere faciat festinanter,[2] post trinam autem monitionem, in defectum hospitis, per visum virorum fidedignorum faciat Principalis de pensione domum reparari; si autem Principalis nec hospitem nec ejus Procuratorem monuerit, dummodo tamen fuerint præsentes notabiliter, licet defectus necessariorum non fuerint emendati, vel per Principalem fuerint emendati, solvet plenariam nihilominus pensionem.

A Principal must thrice give notice to the landlord of his house of any repairs which may be required.

Quamdiu principalitas durat.[3]

Consuetudo etiam est quod solvens pro domo vel Scholis, sive vivat, sive moriatur, sive religionem ingrediatur, principalitatem per se vel per Procuratorem habeat usque ad Nativitatem Beatæ Virginis, seu per executorem; quod si contingat aliquem alium ad tales Scholas vel domum vel ad quamcunque domum non vacantem ante Nativitatem Beatæ Virginis offerre cautionem, ipsa cautio non habebit effectum nisi per verba expressa post horam primam crastini Nativitatis Beatæ Virginis renovetur.

Any Principal paying rent for a house or School shall have a right to the same until the Nativity of the B. V. Mary next ensuing, and such right shall not be invalidated by his taking monastic vows, or by his death, in which latter case the right shall vest in his executor.

[1] *decem marcarum annuatim.* D.

[2] *faciat defectus festinanter,* D.

[3] Title erased in B.

lose his right of holding such house.

cautionem suo tempore pr... habitare voluerit domum ... recipiat, sin autem cada... principalitatis videbatu...

... principalitates.

... simul obtineat principalitates duarum Scholarum, ...

... actualiter regens citetur ... per Cancellarium vel ... confecerit pœna carceris

De domibus q...

Any person occupying a house which has at a previous time been used as a School, shall surrender it to a Master wishing to lecture therein.

Item, statutum ... rum et pro eorum ... inhabitent dom... quod omni mo... Magistris in ... sustineat do... tota et su... aliquando

... regentium in facultate ... transgressor inveniatur, ... per triduum ad minus.

... EORUM QUI PERTURBANT PACEM.[1]

...nizationis faciendæ per omnes ... terminorum, et præcipue in ... pro pacis perturbatione.[2]

No Master or Bachelor shall hereafter buy or sell the Principalship of a School or Inn for Scholars, and any one convicted of so doing shall be considered as excommunicated, and lose such School or Inn.

Qu... fieri n... et v... vers... M... ... ... f...

... Cancellarii excommunicati sunt ... qui pacem Universitatis Oxoniæ

... ad hoc fœdus inierint vel socie-

... ibus assensum præbentes vel con-

And the price agreed to be paid shall be forfeit to the U...

Ne quis ferat arma.[3]

... Cancellarius, sub pœna excommunica- ... ferat arma de die vel de nocte causa ... et si quis super hoc convictus fuerit ... ...etur.

... title omitted

[3] No title in A.; *feret*, MS.

Quis Scholaris mulierculas in domo suo teneat.[1]

Item, prohibet ne aliquis Scholaris capiat mulierculas vel retineat in domo sua de die vel nocte, et, si quis super hoc convictus fuerit, carebit privilegio Universitatis et ejicietur ab Universitate.

No Scholar shall take prostitutes into his house by day or night, or maintain them there: and any one convicted of so doing shall be deprived of the privilege of the University and expelled therefrom.

Quod qui sciverit perturbatorem, etc., revelet Cancellario.[2]

Item, mandat Cancellarius,[3] sub pœna suspensionis, quod quicunque sciverit aliquem perturbatorem pacis vel aliquos conspiratores[4] in malum, seu de nocte errabundos ex consuetudine, vel concubinas habentes, vel alia mala conversatione sua Universitatem scandalizantes, in toto vel in parte, revelet eos sibi.

And if any [Principal] shall know any [of his Scholars] to be guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences, or otherwise by his evil life bringing the University into discredit, he shall notify the same to the Chancellor under pain of suspension.

A. 58.
B. 74.
C. 53.
D. 14.
[A.D. 1250?]

Ne Scholares ingrediantur curias laicorum.[5]

Item, prohibet Cancellarius, sub pœna excommunicationis, ne Scholares ingrediantur curias vel domos laicorum, infra muros vel extra, vel alibi[6] in suburbio, causa mali perpetrandi; et si quis fecerit, privilegio Scholarium carebit et graviter punietur.

No Scholar shall enter Lay courts, nor the houses of laymen in or out of the city, or in the suburbs, with intent to commit violence.

Item, mandat Cancellarius quod quilibet Scholaris habeat Magistrum proprium actu regentem, in cujus rotulo scribatur nomen ejus, et de quo audiat saltem unam lectionem[7] ordinariam singulis diebus, nisi fuerit Bachillarius noviter incepturus, alioquin non gaudebit privilegio Scholarium.

And every Scholar shall have his own Master on whose roll his name must be entered, and of whom he shall hear one lecture daily.

Quod Regens nullum protegat nisi suum Scholarem.[8]

Item, præcipit Cancellarius, sub pœna excommunicationis, ne Magister aliquis quenquam pro Scholari suo

A Master shall not protect any except his own Scholars, nor

[1] No title in A.
[2] No title in A.
[3] *dominus Cancellarius*, C.
[4] *perturbatores*, D.
[5] This title wanting in A.
[6] *alii*, B., but corrected.
[7] *lectionem* omitted in B. and C.
[8] Title wanting in A.

them, unless he shall know, or be credibly informed, that they are persons of good conduct.

protegat aut defendat nisi quem suum[1] sciverit esse Scholarem et boni testimonii virum, ita quod saltem unicam lectionem ordinarie audierit singulis diebus in Scholis suis, aut per viros fide-dignos et juratos Scholas suas ipsum sciverit frequentare et honeste conversari.

[A.D. 1250?]

De modo interdicendi festa nationum.

The gatherings of Masters and Scholars to celebrate national festivals in the churches are strictly prohibited.

Auctoritate domini Cancellarii et Magistrorum regentium, cum unanimi consensu Non-regentium, *decretum est et statutum,* quod nullum festum nationis cujusque cum solemnitate et convocatione consueta Magistrorum et Scholarium seu aliorum notorum in quacumque ecclesia amodo celebretur, nisi quatenus aliquis festum alicujus Sancti suæ propriæ diœcesis cum devotione in suis parochiis ubi degit voluerit celebrare, alterius tamen parochiæ vel suæ Magistros, Scholares, seu alios quoscumque notos non vocando, sicut nec fit in festis S. Katerinæ, S. Nicholai, et similium. Hoc etiam decretum auctoritate ejusdem Cancellarii, sub pœna majoris excommunicationis, præcipimus observari, ut ne quis choreas cum larvis, seu strepitu aliquo, in ecclesiis vel plateis ducat, vel sertatus vel coronatus corona ex foliis arborum vel florum vel aliunde composita alicubi incedat, sub pœna excommunicationis, quam ex nunc ferimus, et incarcerationis diutine prohibemus.

And, under pain of the greater excommunication, they are forbidden to go about dancing in the churches or in the porches disguised with masks, or with garlands of leaves and flowers, or other materials, on their heads.

A. 58.
B. 74.
C. 54.
D. 14.

De modo protegendi Scholares.[2]

No Master shall protect a clerk, unless he know him to be a genuine Scholar, *i.e.* a regular attendant at lectures.

Item, nullus Magister quemquam clericum in necessitatibus suis ratione obsequii magistralis defendere vel aliud debitum impendere, nisi eundem ut Scholarem suum Scholas suas saltem ad aliquam lectionem audi-

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[1] *suum* omitted in B. and C.

[2] *Quod nullus magister aliquem defendat nisi sciverit eum scholarem suum,* B. and C.

endam sciverit frequentasse; vel, si illius personæ cognitionem non habuerit, hoc ei per fidele testimonium sociorum illius clerici juratorum probatum fuerit, ut sic saltem[1] non-Scholares Scholarium non gaudeant privilegio. Unde etiam consuevit inquiri ab eis qui causas Cancellarii tractant, *qui fuerint Magistri litigantium*, quos si forte non habuerint, non ut membra Universitatis eis detur audientia, sed summo Cancellario ut scurræ, vagi,[2] et trutanni, ad eosdem, secundum quod viderit expedire, expellendos vel aliter puniendos, solent transmitti.

De Judice coram quo debet Regens litigare.

B. 71. C. 51.

Item, statutum est quod nullius actualiter Regentis causa coram Hebdomadariis ventiletur, sed solum coram summo Cancellario, Hebdomadarii etenim plerumque suis Bachillariis causas committunt, et absurdum et ignominiosum est actualiter Regentes coram Non-regentibus litigare.

* * The suit of a regent Master may be brought before the Chancellor only

Quod Regens causam coram Commissario Generali potest ventilare.[3]

A.D. [1280?] or his Commissary, and not before an inferior judge.

Licet de statuto strictius caveatur ne alicujus Magistrorum actualiter Regentium causa coram alio judice quam coram Cancellario summo ventiletur, *statutum est et deliberatum* de novo quod, non obstante hoc verbo "*summo Cancellario*," cujuscumque Regentis causa, Cancellario infra jurisdictionem suam non existente, coram ejusdem generali Commissario, non coram alio judice inferiore, ipso Regente invito, de cetero ventiletur.

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[1] sit saltem, A.: [illegible] B. not erased.

[2] [illegible]

[3] [illegible] A.

them, unless he shall know, or be credibly informed, that they are persons of good conduct.

protegat aut defendat nisi quem '
Scholarem et boni testimonii virr
unicam lectionem ordinarie audi(
Scholis suis, aut per viros fide-d'
suas ipsum sciverit frequentare

[A.D. 1250?]

DE MODO INTERDICEN

The gatherings of Masters and Scholars to celebrate national festivals in the churches are strictly prohibited.

Auctoritate domini Canc(
tium, cum unanimi cons(
est et statutum, quod nu'
cum solemnitate et con'
et Scholarium seu a'
ecclesia amodo celeb
alicujus Sancti suæ
suis parochiis ubi d
parochiæ vel sua
cumque notos n
S. Katerinæ, S.
cretum auctorita
excommunicati
choreas cum
plateis duca
foliis arboru
incedat, su
ferimus,

And, under pain of the greater excommunication, they are forbidden to go about dancing in the churches or in the porches disguised with masks, or with garlands of leaves and flowers, or other materials, on their heads.

...ata causa
...raque parte,
...tidem ex altera,
in qua promissione
..., quod non turbabunt
...ovebunt malefactores de
... si quos sciverint in secreto

...ites sive Regentes [5] sive Non-
...nomina illorum [6] de non faciendo
... se distinctioni pro voluntate

...*parendi* [7] *coram judicibus.*

A 58.
B. 74.
C. 54.
D. 14.

No Master shall protect a clerk, unless he know him to be a genuine Scholar, *i.e.* a regular attendant at lectures.

It... ...it læsus, compareat ipse propositu-
sitat... ...am coram Cancellario cum doctore
aliud...
sur...

... ...u B. and
... ...mitted in

[5] *sive regentes*] Omitted in B.; *sive non-regentes*, C.
[6] *eorum*, C.
[7] *comparandi*, A.
[8] *si quis*, B. and C.

...at, et cum suis[2]

...olentiæ.[3]

...parti habeatur ...arte et duo ex ...ns duxerit sibi so- ...juriis[4] illatis et in ...ausis tantum violentiæ ...tilentur coram Cancellario ...uam jurisdictionem.

If the Chancellor be suspected of partiality to either party, he shall have two assessors from each side associated with him.

... jurati fuerunt Boreales et Hiber- ... concordia facta inter eosdem.[5]

...ramenti prensa per prædictos duodecim[6] ...e est.

The form of the oath to be taken by the twelve commissioners specified above.

...N. promitto quod pacem Universitatis per me ...perturbabo,[7] nec per alium vel alios qualiter- ...que perturbari procurabo, nec perturbatorem vel perturbatores aliquem vel aliquos in perturbatione pacis ope vel consilio juvabo; nec impediam per me vel per alium quominus de pacis perturbatore vel perturbatoribus fiat justitia secundum provisiones arbitrorum ab Universitate electorum; et si aliquem vel aliquos noverim de perturbatione pacis probabiliter suspectum

[1] *si velit*] These words are supplied from B. and C. A. has had some words erased, and a later hand has written "aut magistro" over the erasure.

[2] *cum suisque*, B.

[3] This and the preceding title occur only in A., and are, as usual in that MS., in the form of marginal rubrics.

[4] *injurii*, C.

[5] This title is not in A.

[6] *duodecim*, MS., but probably a mistake for *triginta*.

[7] *turbabo*, B. and C.

... nisi se corrigere [illegible] ipsum vel ... denuntiabo [illegible] me fide- ... promitto: [illegible] Deus adjuvet et ... evangelia.

... istam jurabunt omnes [illegible] facul- ... una cum [illegible] et ab- ... Magistri et nobiles, cum venerint ... Procuratoribus ... exacti, prædicta subeant juramenta; alio- ... Magistrorum et Scholarium eis[3] societas subtra- ...

... juraverunt ex parte Borealium tempore pro- ... prædictæ.

Frater Hugo de Misterton.
Magister Wilhelmus de Ludel.
Dominus Archidiaconus Barschiriæ.[4]
Magister Robertus de Wynkele.[5]
Magister Hugo de Stanforde.
Magister Roger de Holdernesse.[6]
Magister Wilhelmus de Skirwodde.[7]
Magister Robertus de Hedon.
Magister Alanus de Seswans.[8]
Magister Wilhelmus de Lechbort.[9]
Magister Roger de Lemingtone.
Magister Johannes de Onnebi.
Magister Thomas de Birlaund.[10]
Magister Johannes de Sceltun.[11]
Dominus Thomas de Fereres.
Dominus Petrus de Lasci.[12]

... eduxerit] These words ... erased in A.
... and C. add "Dei."
... A.
... D.; *Barkshiriæ*, B.
... *Wyndel*, B. and C.
... *Holdernes*, B.
[7] *Scurwod*, D.; *Scurwood*, B.
[8] *Le Swans*, B.
[9] *Lechbrot*, D.
[10] *Burland*, B.
[11] *Skeltone*, B.
[12] *Laci*, B. and D., &c.

Magister Petrus de Clive.
Magister Gilbertus de Galwan.
Magister Hugo de Redeforde.
Magister Heli de Henningburs.[1]
Dominus Roger[2] Marmiun.[3]

Isti ex parte[4] *Hiberniensium juraverunt:*

The names of those who swore to preserve the peace on behalf of the Irish Scholars.

Magister Johannes Herfordiæ.
Magister Henricus de Cardis.
Magister Philippus de Stragoyl.
Henricus Faniri.
Nicholaus Camerarius.
Robertus Prendegast.
Robertus Hakeforde.[5]
Leo filius Leonis.
Johannes de Ledewych.[6]
Thomas Anglicus.
Ricardus Cornubiensis.
Wilhelmus de Chelatmaym.
Robertus de Beringham.[7]
Magister Patricius.
Johannes de Barri.
Wilhelmus le Poer.
Michael Joudin.
Stephanus de Bamptone.
Nicholaus de Rupe.
Rogerus de Hurtone.
Wilhelmus O'ffelan.
Rogerus de Croft.
Wilhelmus de Solers.
Walterus Colle.

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1 *Hemmaburs*. B. and C.
2 *Rogerus*, C.
3 *Mermione*. B.
4 *Sunt ex parte*. A.
5 *Hakeforde*, C.
6 *Ledewyke*, B. and C.
7 *Beryngham*, B. and C.

Thomas de la Marsche.[1]
Ricardus de Blanchvile.
Wilhelmus de Divelin.[2]
Wilhelmus Tilafinayn.[3]

Quod appellatio non currat[4] in perturbatione pacis.

Appeals are not to be valid in the case of a violation of the peace.

Ordinatum est per Universitatem, si contingat aliquem suspectum vel convictum de pacis perturbatione, cujusmodi est fornicarius, latro, noctivagus, percutiens aliquem, portitor armorum et consimiles, a sententia Cancellarii in pacis perturbatione appellare, quod ipsa appellatio non valeat, sed in causis aliis a pacis perturbatione appellatio effectum habeat; si autem pacis perturbatio et alia causa connectantur, appellatio in pacis perturbatione non valeat, sed in aliis causis effectum nihilominus sortiatur.[5]

A. 59.
B. 75.
D. 16.
A.D. 1252 ?

A Procuratoribus in Registris scribantur nomina abjurantium villam Oxoniæ.[6]

The Proctors are to keep a list of homicides and other grave offenders who have been forbidden to live in Oxford.

Consuetudo est quod nomina omnium abjurantium villam, et similiter homicidarum in villa Oxoniæ, et deportatorum a villa, scribantur a Procuratoribus in registro, et quod pœnæ commissæ ad augmentum cistæ communis S. Frideswidæ per Regentes sine dilatione cum effectu petantur.

Also, every year an inquisition shall be made, by authority of the Chancellor, for the purpose of discovering Scholars who

Item statutum est, pro pace Universitatis Oxoniæ conservanda, quod quolibet anno, saltem semel, fiat generalis inquisitio auctoritate domini Cancellarii per Principales et Mancipia ad hoc specialiter juratos, de pertur-

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[1] *Marche,* B. and C.
[2] *de Dunelyn,* B.
[3] *Tila fimayn,* A.
[4] *currit,* A.
[5] D. omits *sortiatur.*
[6] The title in A. is *De abjurantibus villam.*

batoribus pacis et publicis tabernariis et utentibus arte "*bokelariæ*" ac mulierculas in cameris suis detinentibus, unde scandalum vel infamia poterit exoriri. Inquisitio autem hoc modo fiat, videlicet ut subito et clam per Cancellarium ordinetur de sex locis, ad quæ [omnes] Scholares pariter et Scriptores, tam infra muros quam in suburbio, tam in Aulis quam in cameris commorantes, commodius possint confluere, et in quolibet illorum locorum deputentur inquisitores; unus Theologus, Decretista, vel Jurista una cum duobus Artistis, qui diligenter scrutentur vota singulorum, ut, quæ in inquisitione hujusmodi invenerint, fideliter Cancellario insinuent, ut super hoc sui officii debitum exsequatur.

frequent disorderly houses, practise "*bucklery*," or are guilty of gross immorality in their own chambers.

De Theologis licentiandis ad incipiendum.

A. 100.
B. 47.
C. 3.
A.D. 1252.

Statuit Universitas Oxoniensis, et, si statutum fuerit, iterato consensu corroborat quod nullus in eadem Universitate incipiat in theologia nisi prius rexerit in artibus in aliqua Universitate, et nisi legerit aliquem librum de canone Bibliæ vel librum Sententiarum vel Historiarum, et prædicaverit publice Universitati, salva Cancellario et Universitati Magistrorum potestate gratiam hujusmodi defectum patientibus faciendi, cum viderit expedire.[1] Si quis autem super hoc gratiam per potentiam superioris cujusquam ab Universitate conetur extorquere,[2] ipso facto a societate Magistrorum et privilegiis Universitatis privatus existat.[3]

No one shall be licensed in Theology unless he has previously been a Regent in Arts either at Oxford or some other University, and has read certain prescribed books. And if any one shall attempt by the employment of interest to set aside this regulation he shall be deprived of all privileges, &c. of the University.

In fine nominantur subscribentes.[4] *Actum anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo secundo, mense Martii, die beati Gregorii.*

[1] At this point this statute in A. is much obliterated; additions have also been made and again erased.

[2] *extorqueri*, A.

[3] This last clause does not occur in B.

[4] No names are subscribed in the MS.

DE CONFIRMATIONE UNIVERSI-
...SERTATUM, ET CONSUETUDINUM

... as, servus servorum Dei, dilectis ...ris et Scholaribus Oxoniæ Lincol- ...rantibus, salutem et Apostolicam

...go Scholasticæ disciplinæ scientiæ ...merito Apostolico favore prosequi- ... his quæ digne postulant ad exaudi- ...os faciles exhibemus. Ea propter, ...o filii, vestris devotis supplicationibus ...tatis vestræ Communionem, quæ præ- ...æ fœcunda mater de utero suo in gau- ... filios producit ad justitiam eruditos, ...probationis munimine prosequentes, eam- ...ues sub protectione Apostolicæ sedis et ...munitates, libertates, et laudabiles, antiquas, ...onsuetudines vestras, necnon constitutiones ... et honestas vobis, et per vos vestris suc- ...ctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et præ- ... patrocinio communimus. Nulli ergo ...num liceat hanc paginam nostræ protecti- ...mationis infringere vel ei ausu temerario ... Si quis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit, ... Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et ...rum Ejus se noverit incursurum.

... A. ... and the follow- ... ; the bull ... III., in which ... be A.D. 1210. ... Innocent IV., ... ust at the expi- ... and that this ... be safely as- sumed, for in the *Bullarium* no bulls are to be found issued by Innocent III. from Anagnia in the same year and month with these; and, which is perhaps more conclusive, we find the usual expression "*non obstante*," by which Innocent IV. is so well known.

[3] A. inserts *eam, eam et?*

Datum Anagniæ, secundo non. Octobris, Pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

LITERA DOMINI [PAPÆ][1] DIRECTA QUIBUSDAM EPISCOPIS CONSERVATORIBUS DICTÆ CONFIRMATIONIS. A. 48. D. 24.

A.D. [1254?]

The Bishops of London and Salisbury are to see that the University is not molested.

Innocentius Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus [Londiniensi et Salisburiensi Episcopis,][2] salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem.

Quærentes in agro scholasticæ disciplinæ scientiæ margaritam non immerito Apostolico favore prosequimur, et eisdem, in his quæ digne postulant, ad exauditionis gratiam nos faciles exhibemus. Ea propter dilectorum filiorum Universitatis Magistrorum et Scholarium Oxoniæ Lincolniensi diœcesi commorantium devotis supplicationibus inclinati, Communionem ipsorum, quæ prædictæ disciplinæ fœcunda mater de utero suo in gaudium Ecclesiæ filios producit ad justitiam eruditos, Apostolicæ approbationis munimine persequentes, eamque suscipientes sub protectione Apostolicæ sedis et nostra, eam et libertates et laudabiles, antiquas, et rationabiles consuetudines eorum, necnon constitutiones [eorum][3] approbatas et honestas eis, et per ipsos suis successoribus, per nostras literas duximus confirmandas. Quocirca fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus præfatos Magistros, Scholares, et eorum Universitatem non permittatis super his contra protectionis et confirmationis nostræ tenorem ab aliquibus indebite molestari, molestatores hujusmodi per censuram ecclesiasticam appellatione postposita compescendo. Non obstante si aliqui ex indulto Apostolico excommunicari aut interdici[4] nequeant vel suspendi, seu extra certum locum ad judicium evocari; Nos enim ex nunc decernimus irritum et inane si quid

[1] *Papæ* erased. A.

[2] These words are probably an error of the transcriber as it is unlikely that the same *letter verbatim* should have been addressed twice within a few days to the same bishops.

[3] Erased.

[4] *intercedi*, MS.

super hoc contra protectionis et confirmationis nostræ tenorem ab aliquo fuerit temere attentatum.

Datum Anagniæ, secundo non. Octobris, Pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

A. 47.
D. 24.

LITTERA DOMINI PAPÆ[1] DE PROTECTIONE BONORUM UNIVERSITATIS ACQUISITORUM ET ACQUIRENDORUM ET CONFIRMATIONE LIBERTATUM EI CONCESSARUM.

A.D. [1254?]

Takes the University, both persons and property, under the protection of the Roman See.

Innocentius Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Universitatis Magistrorum et Scholarium Oxoniæ Lincolniensis diœcesis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem.

Quærentes in agro scholasticæ disciplinæ scientiæ margaritam non immerito Apostolico favore prosequimur, et eisdem ea concedimus per quæ, materia submota gravaminis, ipsorum status tranquillitas procuretur. Hinc est quod *Nos*, vestris devotis precibus inclinati, personas vestras cum omnibus bonis quæ ad vos communiter pertinentibus impræsentiarum rationabiliter possidetis, aut in futurum justis modis, præstante Domino, poteritis adipisci, sub beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus; specialiter autem libertates et immunitates ab Episcopis, Regibus, Magnatibus, et aliis Christi fidelibus vobis rite concessas, sicut ea omnia juste ac rationabiliter obtinetis, vobis, et per vos vestris successoribus, auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Nulli igitur omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ protectionis et confirmationis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire; si suis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum Ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Anagniæ, quinto kalend. Octobris, Pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

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[1] *Papæ* erased, MS.

LITERA DOMINI PAPÆ[1] DIRECTA DUOBUS EPISCOPIS CONSERVATORIBUS HUJUS PROTECTIONIS ET DICTÆ CONFIRMATIONIS. [A.D. 1254?]

The Bishops of London and Salisbury are o see that the Scholars at Oxford are not molested.

Innocentius Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus Londoniensi et Salesbiriensi Episcopis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem.

Quærentes in agro scholasticæ disciplinæ scientiæ margaritam non immerito Apostolico favore prosequimur, et eisdem ea concedimus per quæ, materia submota gravaminis, ipsorum status tranquillitas procuretur. Hinc est quod *Nos*, dilectorum filiorum Universitatis Magistrorum et Scholarium Oxoniæ Lincolniensis diœcesis devotis precibus inclinati, personas eorum cum omnibus bonis, quæ ad eos communiter pertinentibus impræsentiarum rationabiliter possident, aut in futurum justis modis, præstante Domino, poterint adipisci, sub beati Petri et nostra[2] protectione duximus admittendos, specialiter autem libertates et immunitates ab Episcopis, Regibus, Magnatibus, et aliis Christi fidelibus eis rite concessas, sicut ea omnia juste ac rationabiliter obtinetis, et per eos eorum successoribus auctoritate Apostolica duximus confirmanda. Quocirca fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus eosdem Magistros, Scholares, et Universitatem non permittatis super his contra protectionis et confirmationis nostræ tenorem ab aliquibus indebite molestari, molestatores hujusmodi per censuram ecclesiasticam, appellatione postposita, compescendo, non obstante si aliqui ex indulto Apostolico excommunicari aut interdici nequeant vel suspendi, seu extra certum locum ad judicium evocari. Nos enim ex nunc decernimus irritum et inane, si quid super hoc contra protectionis et con-

[1] *Papæ* erased. | [2] *nostram*, A.

super hoc contra protectioni
tenorem ab aliquo fuerit t·
Datum Anagniæ, secundo
nostri anno duodecimo.

A. 47.
D. 24.

LITTERA DOMINI PAPÆ[1]
UNIVERSITATIS ACQU
ET CONFIRMATIONE L

A.D. [1254?]

Takes the University, both persons and property, under the protection of the Roman See.

Innocentius Episcopus,
filiis Universitatis Magist
Lincolniensis diœcesis, sa
tionem.

Quærentes in agro
margaritam non immer
mur, et eisdem ea co
mota gravaminis, ipso
retur. Hinc est quod
inclinati, personas ves
vos communiter pertir
biliter possidetis, aut
stante Domino, poter
nostra protectione su
tates et immunitates
et aliis Christi fidel
omnia juste ac rat
vos vestris successo
mamus et præsent
Nulli igitur omni
nostræ protectionis
ausu temerario con
præsumpserit, indi
torum Petri et P
incursurum.

Datum Anagn
catus nostri anno

—

nere
Pontifi-

DENUNCIABUNT
CAUSA PROPTER

llarius et Univer-
, ordinantes quod
ssor statutorum in-
r tres dies amodo
, statuti in quo prius
in congregatione ad-
ptionibus Mag[istrorum[1]
gistrorum et Scholarium
curatores . . . . . ;[2] et nos,
te, magistrum N., suspensum
tionibus tuis per triduum,
is Domino et Universitati,
rationabilem excusationem
venerit in ipsa congregatione,
a sequente, denunciato ei prius
et si in proxima[3] non fuerit
um faciendum, faciant Procura-
ieri, quæ ultra triduum non
autem hæc ordinatio in ecclesia
quarto non: Junii, anno Domini
quinquagesimo septimo.

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[3] *proximo sequente*, C.

(:ATI DE CONFIRMATIONE ITATIS CONCESSORUM PER A. 48. D. 24.

)ivina S. Adriani Diaconus A.D. 1266.
.is Legatus, dilectis sibi in
·i rorum et Scholarium Oxoniæ
:·utem in salutis Auctore.
·cientiæ documenta, quibus quo-
.: in iis quæ digne possumus red-
·s et benigni; hinc est quod *Nos*
·, quas in hac parte speciali favore
.i, omnes libertates, immunitates, Confirms the privileges previously granted to the University.
:ones[3] tam in victualibus vendendis,
·ilario liberandis, quam aliis olim a
·holao tunc Episcopo Tusculano Apo-
·io provide vobis concessa, auctoritate
·nfirmamus, et præsentis scripti patro-
:s. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat
·ostræ confirmationis infringere vel ei
contraire; si quis autem hoc attentare
:ndignationem Omnipotentis Dei et beato-
: Pauli Apostolorum Ejus se noverit

·ud Warwyke, duodecimo kalend: Augusti,
domini Clementis Papæ quarti anno se-

A.: and the whole
·vidently wrongly tran-

[3] *exceptiones*, A.

A. 48. D. 24.

INDULGENTIA VIGINTI DIERUM CONCESSA A DOMINO OCTOBONO LEGATO OMNIBUS IIS QUI INTERSUNT CELEBRATIONI MISSARUM PRO BENEFACTORIBUS UNIVERSITATIS.

A.D. 1266.

Octobonus the Legate grants an indulgence of twenty days to all who shall be present at the masses celebrated annually for the Pope, the Romish Church, the King and Queen, and for all benefactors of the University.

A. 48. D. 25.

Octobonus, miseratione Divina S. Adriani Diaconus Cardinalis, Apostolicæ sedis Legatus, universis præsentes literas aspecturis, salutem in salutis Auctore.

Licet Is, de cujus munere venit ut Sibi a fidelibus Suis digne ac laudabiliter serviatur, de abundantia pietatis Suæ, quæ merita supplicis excedit, [et] vota benefactoribus Suis multoties majora retribuat quam valeant promereri, nihilominus tamen desiderantes populum acceptabilem reddere, Christi fideles ad complacendum Ei quasi quibusdam illectivis muneribus, indulgentiis scilicet et remissionibus, invitamus, ut exinde reddantur Divinæ gratiæ aptiores.

Cum itaque, sicut ex parte Magistrorum Universitatis Scholarium in Oxoniensi municipio studentium Lincolniensi diœcesi, fuit propositum coram nobis, iidem in certis ecclesiis ejusdem loci convenientes tres missas pro Domino Papa sacro, Romana Ecclesia, Dominis Rege ac Regina, eorum liberis, ac pro cunctis ejusdem Universitatis benefactoribus, annis singulis consueverunt celebrare, omnibus vere pœnitentibus, et confessis, qui ad ecclesias ipsas accedentes prædictis missis intererint, ac Trinitatem pro prædictis annuatim devote oraverint, viginti dies de injuncta sibi pœnitentia misericorditer relaxamus.

Datum apud Warwyke, quarto decimo kalend. Augusti, Pontificatus Domini Clementis Papæ quarti anno secundo.

INDULGENTIA QUINDECIM DIERUM CONCESSA A DOMINO MENEVENSI EPISCOPO OMNIBUS IIS QUI INTERSUNT CELEBRATIONI MISSARUM PRO BENEFACTORIBUS UNIVERSITATIS. A. 48. D. 25.

Omnibus sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis, Ricardus Dei gratia Menevensis Episcopus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. A.D. 1266.

Ex parte Magistrorum Universitatis et [1] Scholarium in Oxoniensi municipio studentium Lincolniensi diœcesi nobis fuit intimatum, quod iidem in certis ecclesiis ejusdem loci convenientes, tres missas pro domino Papa sacro, sancta Romana Ecclesia, dominis Rege ac Regina, eorum liberis, et pro universis ejusdem regni prælatis, ac pro cunctis dictæ Universitatis benefactoribus annis singulis consueverunt celebrare. Quoniam igitur justorum deprecatio assidua non parum valere dignoscitur his pro quibus deprecatur, et qui pro aliis orant laboris sui mercedem sunt recepturi, *Nos*, piam fidelium devotionem ad orationis instantiam excitare volentes, per quam et aliis prodesse et laboris sui præmium valeant promereri, de omnipotentis Dei misericordia, gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, beati Andreæ Apostolorum mitissimi, et gloriosi confessoris Davidis,[2] omniumque Sanctorum Dei meritis et precibus confidentes, omnibus parochianis nostris et aliis, quorum diœcesani hanc nostram indulgentiam ratam habuerint, vere pœnitentibus et confessis, qui ad ecclesias ipsas accedentes prædictis missis interfuerint, ac Trinitatem pro prædictis annuatim devote oraverint, quindecim dies de injuncta sibi pœnitentia misericorditer relaxamus.

The Bishop of S. David's grants an indulgence of fifteen days to all who, being of his diocese, shall attend the masses mentioned in the previous letter.

Datum apud Warwyke quarto decimo kalend: Augusti, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo sexto.

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[1] *et* omitted in MS.

[2] *David.* A.

MAGISTRI DEBENT ADMITTERE [E]XAMINATORES.

...ns et honestum Magistris et ... Oxoniæ ut[1] certa forma pro... [Bac]hilarii Artium determinaturi ad ...arum forent admittendi, *provisa* ... super prædictis in forma infra... singulis annis, hebdomada quinta ...nerum ejusdem anni, in congrega... quatuor Magistri Artium, duo scilicet ... australes [vel] a Procuratoribus eli...dem qua Deo tenentur et Universitati, [M]agistrorum promittent quod nullum in... [exa]minandum secundum formam provisam[2] ...etiam, quam citius[3] poterint, ad admit... ...minaturos pro se accedant, et, si aliquo ...de poterint, infra triduum omnino perfi... ...quibus Magistris cum laudabili testimonio vel Bachilariorum conveniant Bachilarii determinaturi, qui, si fuerint pro seipsis ... jurabunt, tactis sacrosanctis, quod omnes ... logicæ ad minus bis audierint, exceptis ... quos semel sufficiat audivisse, præter ...am "*Topicorum*" Boethii, quem audivisse ...ur. De nova autem logica librum "*Prio*...m," "*Elenchorum*," bis, librum autem ... saltem una vice jurent se audivisse. ...atica autem, "*De Constructionibus*" Pris... "*Barbarismum*" Donati semel: [vel] tres ... naturales, scilicet librum "*Physicorum*," ... *Anima*," libri "*De Generatione et Corrup*... ...ent se audivisse. Et sciendum quod si ...dent in scholis, publice de sophismatibus ...tegre debent respondisse, ita quod nulla

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[3] *quam etiam*, MS.

pars illius anni in quo de quæstione responderint in dicto anno integro computetur. De una quæstione debent respondisse ad minus in æstate præcedente quadragesima in qua sunt determinaturi. Si autem de sophismatibus publice non responderint, omnes libros prædictos jurent se audisse, hoc adjecto, quod bis audierint librum "*Posteriorum.*" Debent etiam in audiendo majorem moram fecisse quam si in sophismatibus publice responderunt; si autem fuerint aliqui, qui prius pro se non determinaverint[1] et pro aliis voluerint determinare, jurare tenentur quod omnes libros prænominatos modo prædicto audierint, insuper et Prisciani "*Magnum*" semel, in suo tempore commode poterant audivisse; tres etiam libros "*Meteororum*" omni modo jurent se audivisse. Magistri etiam vel Bachilarii tale testimonium perhibituri accedant, qui bona fide dicant ipsos in responsionibus secundum modum prædictum probabiliter exercitatos; illos autem, qui prius non determinaverint, laudabiliter studuisse, et quod in anno præcedente fuerint in tali statu, quod secundum formam suprascriptam pro se ipsis laudabiliter poterunt determinasse. Et sciendum quod si aliqui determinaturi, libros, quos secundum formam suprascriptam bis tenentur audivisse, semel rite audierint et non omnes bis, vel non omnes illos quos secundum formam prædictam semel deberent audivisse, rite audierint, dummodo alios libros qui non sunt de forma rite audierint, qui libri, secundum Magistrorum electorum ad examinationem æstimationem in sacramento suo fidelem, sufficiunt ad faciendum sufficientem compensationem, ad officium determinatorum admittantur, sin autem penitus repellantur. Other books may be accepted in lieu of those specified above, at the discretion of the Masters admitting.

Hæc autem ordinatio provisa erat per decem Magistros electos, Magistro N. de Ewelme, tunc Cancellario, et Magistro Rogero de Plumtone[2]. . . . tunc Procuratoribus

[1] *determinaverint*, MSS.

[2] The other Proctor's name is omitted, though no "lacuna" occurs in the MS.

Universitatis Oxoniæ, die Jovis proxima ante festum S. Matthæi Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo septimo, et confirmata, omnibus contravenientibus excommunicatis ipsam[1] denunciando, atque signo Cancellarii signata, eodem Nicholao remanente Cancellario, et eisdem Procuratoribus, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo secundo,[2] in vigilia purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Item consuetudo est quod determinaturi pro se incipiant infra quatuor dies, ita quod dies lunæ primæ septimanæ quadragesimæ sit ultimus dies inceptionis, et tribus ultimis diebus ante cessationem Magistrorum debent terminare, ita quod dies Mercuriæ sit primus dies terminationis, quibuscunque festis et qualitercunque contingentibus, sive inceptione sive in terminatione.

A. 73.
C. 67.
D. 33.

DE CONTEMPTU JUDÆORUM IN CRUCEM ET EORUM PŒNA INFLICTA PER REGEM.

A.D. 1268.

While all the parish priests of Oxford were going in solemn procession to S. Frideswyde's, and clergy and people were assembling to hear the word of God, certain Jews snatched a cross from the hands of its bearer, broke it, and stamped it under foot.

Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo octavo, die Ascensionis Domini,[3] Magistro Nicholao de Ewelme, Universitatis Oxoniæ tunc Cancellario, clero[4] et populo sermonem publice in cœmeterio S. Frydeswydæ faciente, casus quidam mirabilis juxta locum nunc dictum supervenit et inopinatus, videlicet quod, cum ab antiquo ordinatum fuisset et institutum, ut die secundo annis singulis omnes presbyteri parochialium ecclesiarum civitatis Oxoniæ cum solemni processione ecclesiam Beatæ Frydeswydæ tanquam matrem devote visitarent, ibidemque clerus[5] et populus ad audiendum verbum Domini unanimiter convenirent, quidam Judæi scele-

[1] *contravenientibus ipsam excommunicatos denunciando?*

[2] This is obviously a clerical error, but what year to give for the "confirmation" of the statute, if distinct from its construction, it is impossible to guess.

[3] *domino magistro*, the word "domino" marked as a mistake by the customary dots beneath. A.

[4] *clero*] Omitted in D., which also reads "faciant;" while A. had "facientem," but corrected.

[5] *clericus*, D.

ratissimi[1] dæmoniaco spiritu arrepti,[2] in Crucifixi vituperium et totius Ecclesiæ scandalum, quandam crucem portatilem dicto die in processione solemniter delatam a manibus deferentis[3] abstulerunt, quam exsecrabiliter fregerunt eandemque humo contemnabiliter prostraverunt. Quod cum memorato Cancellario et Magistris Universitatis antedictæ per inquisitionem legitime constaret, ac Domino Regi Angliæ apud Wodestoke illustrique[4] viro Domino Eddewardo ejus primogenito tempore sceleris patrati Oxoniæ existenti, per eosdem fuerat nunciatum, Rex, habito regni sui consilio, duas cruces, unam[5] argenteam portatilem undique deauratam, aliamque marmoream fixam et immobilem sumptibus Judæorum decrevit construendas, ac easdem in municipio suo Oxoniæ ad perpetuam rei memoriam reponendas, quarum argenteam Cancellario, Magistris, et Scholaribus dictæ Universitatis in processionibus suis solemnibus ante se contulit deferendam; quæ, cum per visum Vicecomitis Oxoniæ de præcepto Regis constructa fuerat et parata ejusdemque Vicecomitis ipsius ad tempus[6] commissa custodia, et tandem, per literam Domini Regis præfato Vicecomiti directam, crux dicta cum suo attilio[7] Cancellario et Magistris Universitatis sæpedictæ sub hac forma est liberata:

The King being at Woodstock, complaint is made to him, who orders two crosses to be made, one portable of silver gilded, one of marble and fixed, at the expense of the Jews, to be preserved for a perpetual memorial of the outrage.

"Quis meus auctor erat? Judæi. Quomodo? Sumptu. A. 73.
Quis jussit? Regnans. Quo procurante? Magistri.
Cur? Cruce pro fracta ligni. Quo tempore? Festo
Ascensus Domini? Quis est locus? Hic ubi sisto."[8]

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[1] *Judæ forleratissmi*, D.

[2] *arepti*, A.

[3] *defferentis*, A. and D.

[4] *illustroque*, A., C., and D.

[5] *unamque*, A., C., and D.; the "que" erased in A.

[6] *octo tempus*, D.

[7] *atillo*, D.

[8] These lines follow the king's letter in the MS. A., folio 73, but they are written in a hand somewhat later than that of the text, and have been almost obliterated, and then again copied below by a hand of the 17th century, (probably Bryan Twyne's), with the following note appended: — "Versus scripti in "tabula aurea crucis S. Frides-"wydæ." The king's letter will be found in the Appendix.

A. 71. B. 83. C. 66. D. 32.

A.D. 1278.

The University and the Town agree that there shall be altogether thirty-one Regents of the streets and no more.

Memorandum quod anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo octavo, ex communi consensu[1] Magistrorum actualiter regentium una cum consensu Majoris Oxoniæ et aliorum burgensium, die translationis S.[2] Thomæ Martyris, in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum erat ordinatum quod in municipio et suburbio Oxoniæ tantum erunt triginta unus *Regentes*, [3] ut patet post.[4]

De numero Regentium.[5]

Their places.

Extra portam Orientalem Oxoniæ, duo regentes.

Inter portam eandem et ecclesiam Beatæ Mariæ, quatuor regentes.

Inter eandem ecclesiam et Omnium Sanctorum, quatuor regentes.

Inter eandem ecclesiam et S. Martini, quatuor regentes.

Inter eandem ecclesiam et castrum, unus regens.

In vico de "Catte-stret," duo regentes.

Infra portam Borealem,[6] duo regentes.

Item super magnum pontem, duo regentes.

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[1] *concessu*, C.

[2] *Sanctæ*, A.

[3] B. "*videlicet*," instead of "*ut patet post*."

[4] Here three folios intervene in C., and then comes the remainder of this statute or memorandum.

[5] This title in A. is as placed in the text; in B. it stands before "Memorandum quod," &c. &c.; in A. the word is apparently not "regentium," but "regratorum," the contraction being "reḡ.," but in B. and C. the word "regentium" is at full length, and in the other places in A., where, in this article, the words either "regens" or "regentis" or "regentium" occur, the contraction used is not that which might stand for "regratorum," but for "regens," or some inflexion of it. Anthony Wood, however, gives his opinion in favour of "regratorum." I have not felt justified in inserting "regratorum" into the text, when there is so great a preponderance in favour of "regentium" in the MSS. The matter is not wholly without interest, because upon the word to be adopted here depends the question apparently of the origin of the "Masters of the streets," or police of the University.

[6] *Borientalem*, C.

Inter portam Australem et ecclesiam S. Martini, duo regentes.

Extra portam Boreæ,[1] sex regentes.

Extra "Smythegate,"[2] unus regens.

Juxta ecclesiam S.[3] Mildredæ, unus regens.

[4] LETTER OF THE ARCHBP. OF CANTERBURY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

A. 46.
B. 5.

A.D. 1279.

Frater J., miseratione Divina Cantuariæ Archiepiscopus totius Angliæ Primas, dilectis sibi in Christo Cancellario ac Universitati Magistrorum et Scholarium Oxoniæ, Lincolniensis diœcesis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

Takes the University under his protection.

Quærentes in agro scolasticæ disciplinæ scientiæ margaritam non immerito quo possumus favore prosequimur, eaque libenter eis concedimus, per quæ, materia submota gravaminis, ipsorum status tranquillitas prosperetur. Hinc est quod (vestris)[5] devotis precibus inclinati, personas vestras cum omnibus bonis ad vos communiter pertinentibus, quæ inpræsentiarum[6] rationabiliter possidetis, aut in futurum justis modis, præstante Domino, poteritis adipisci. sub nostra protectione suscipimus. Specialiter autem libertates et immunitates ab Episcopis, Regibus. Magnatibus, et aliis Christi fidelibus vobis rite concessas, sicut ea omnia juste et rationabiliter obtinetis, vobis, et per vos vestris successoribus, de fratrum nostrorum unanimi et expresso consensu auctoritate præsentium confirmamus et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Ad hæc quidem, quia intelleximus quod, nonnulli propriæ salutis immemores, cum propter delicta in Universitate Oxoniæ perpetrata suspensionis vel excommunicationis sententiis per Cancellarium Uni-

Confirms their privileges granted either by Kings or Bishops.

He has been informed that certain delinquents who have been excommunicated by the Chancellor defy his authority and

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[1] *Borentalem.* A.

[2] *Sympthegate.* B. *Sympthegat* (

[3] S.] *Sancti*, MS.

[4] No title in the MSS.

[5] *[illegible]*, MS.

[6] —*arum erased so as to reduce the word to inpræsent*—. B.

that of the Church by leaving Oxford; wherefore he promises, for himself and the other Bishops, that they shall be surrendered, when demanded, whatever diocese they may have fled to.

versitatis ipsius, vel judices inferiores deputatos ab eo, vel per ipsum Cancellarium, una cum tota Universitate, quandoque solorum Regentium, quandoque Regentium et Non-regentium fuerint innodati, a vobis et vestra jurisdictione recedunt claves Ecclesiæ temere contemnendo, ut dictæ sententiæ robur obtineant firmitatis, quoties nos vel fratres nostri super hoc a vobis legitime fuerimus requisiti, quod per nos vel fratres nostros vel eorum officiales in nostra provincia executionem demandentur de expresso et unanimi consensu fratrum nostorum vobis tenore presentium indulgemus. Volentes insuper tranquillitati vestræ liberius providere, ut vestra communitas in futurum in statu prospero et tranquillo valeat gubernari, vobis concedimus et de expresso et unanimi consensu fratrum nostrorum ordinamus et statuimus, ut si qui clerici in nostra provincia beneficiati die (aut)[1] nocte inventi fuerint in pacis perturbationem arma deferentes, vel tranquillitatem ipsius Universitatis per modum alium perturbantes, et super hoc convicti fuerint legitime aut rite, seu per eorum fugam præsumptive confessi, quod eorum beneficia in manibus prælatorum (suorum),[2] ad denunciationem Cancellarii faciendam ipsis Episcopis sub ipsius Universitatis sigillo communi, per triennium sequestrentur, et de fructibus beneficiorum hujusmodi percipiendis vel perceptis læso vel læsis per convictos vel confessos aut fugitivos hujusmodi legitime satisfiet. Quod si beneficium ecclesiasticum non habuerint per quinquennium ad receptionem beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum inhabiles habeantur, nisi læsis ab eisdem interim satisfacerent competenter, et gratiam Universitatis meruerint obtinere, fama eorum nihilominus post satisfactionem integra conservata. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum una cum sigillis fratrum nostrorum præsentium huic scripto est ap-

And, if any clerks shall have been convicted of bearing arms so as to disturb the peace of the University, their benefices shall be sequestrated for three years, and the proceeds applied to the redress of the injury done, and

If they are not beneficed clergy, they shall be deemed incapable of institution to any benefice for a term of five years, unless they shall have made restitution in the mean time.

[1] MS. *at.*

[2] Inserted in the margin by a later hand.

pensum. Datum in consilio nostro apud Radinge prid: kal: August:, anno gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo nono.

[1] Hoc privilegium est sigillatum sigillis sexdecim Episcoporum, Cantuariensis, Londiniensis, Excestriensis, Menevensis, Norvicensis, Cicestriensis, Bathoniensis, Eliensis, Sarisburiensis, Roffensis, Lincolniensis, Conventriensis, Herefordensis, Wigornensis, Wyntoniensis, Llandaviensis.

Consuetudines discussæ in præsentia Domini Oliveri[2] Episcopi Lincolniæ.

A. 46.
B. 71.
C. 51.

A.D. 1280.

The Bishop of Lincoln having disputed the right of the University to maintain certain customs and privileges, the University deliberate on the matter, and come to an unanimous opinion that these customs and privileges have been theirs from time immemorial.

Memorandum, quod cum Universitas Oxoniæ per venerabilem patrem dominum Oliverum,[3] Dei gratia Lincolniæ Episcopum, ac per dominum Archidiaconum Oxoniæ officialem[4] super quibusdam consuetudinibus Universitatis memoratæ infrascriptis,[5] quas dictus venerabilis pater non esse consuetudines nec esse posse de[6] plano asseruit, perturbabatur[7] ac inquietabatur congregata in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxoniæ tota Universitas[8] Magistrorum non-regentium sicut et regentium,[9] ac, expositis eisdem articulis in communi, Magistri non-regentes in partem se trahentes per se, ac omnes Magistri regentes similiter per se, super eisdem deliberaverunt, et, deliberatione ad plenum habita, compertum est et declaratum ex unanimi consensu omnium Magistrorum tam Regentium quam Non-regentium quod

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[1] These words are added to the copy in A. in a handwriting of about a century later date than the text.

[2] Omitted in A.

[3] *O.* A.; *Oliverum*, B.; and added in a later hand in A.

[4] *officialis*, B. and C.

[5] *conscriptis*, B.; *inscriptis*, C.

[6] *de* omitted in B. and C.

[7] *perturbatur*, B.

[8] *Universitatis*, A; *Universitate*, B. and C.

[9] *et non-regentium sicut, &c.* B. and C.

a tempore quo non extat memoria Universitas memorata sit in plena possessione vel quasi jure consuetudinis.

1st. That a Scholar having a suit may bring his adversary before the Chancellor.

Quod, si aliquis Scholaris quæstionem aliquam contra aliquem adversarium suum haberet, et dictum adversarium infra libertates antedictæ Universitatis invenire contingeret, licitum sit ipsum coram Cancellario citari procurare,[1] et necesse habuit[2] in dicta Universitate respondere et juri stare.

De probatione testamenti.

2nd. The proving of testaments of *all* Scholars dying in the University belongs to the Chancellor and Proctors.

Item, quod probationes[3] testamentorum omnium Scholarium indistincte infra dictam Universitatem decedentium Cancellarius [et Procuratores][4] qui pro tempore fuerint, sine alicujus contradictione recipere, ac ordinarii dictorum[5] Scholarium, sive essent beneficiati sive non, dictæ probationi fidem plenariam adhibere, de plano consueverunt.

3rd. The Regent Masters have always had the right of judicial inquiry into excesses committed by Scholars, and parish priests and laymen if members of the University.

Item, quod inquisitiones faciendas per Magistros regentes de excessibus Magistrorum et Scholarium dicti Magistri facere[6] consueverunt indistincte, tam per Scholares quam rectores et presbiteros parochiales quam etiam per laicos Universitatis antedictæ, per quod melius rei veritas sciri potest[7] de plano facere consueverunt.

4th. No Master or Scholar may be obliged to appear before any Court except that of the Chancellor.

Item, quod nullus Magistrorum seu Scholarium Universitatis antedictæ invitus ad judicium extra Universitatem antedictam trahi potuit aut debuit, pro contractibus initis infra dictum Universitatem vel

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[1] *procurari,* A.

[2] *habuerit,* B.

[3] *probatio,* B. and C.

[4] An erasure in A. and written over.

[5] A blot in A.; *doctorum,* B. and C.

[6] Blot in A.

[7] *poterit,* B.

extra, dummodo infra Universitatem eandem juri stare parati essent.

Ad quorum omnium articulorum præmissorum observationem et tuitionem, in virtute præstiti sacramenti, dicunt omnes Magistri tam regentes quam non-regentes se esse adstrictos, et sine illis observatis absque fidei suæ lesione se statum Universitatis prædictæ non posse tenere nec observare.

And to maintain these rights they consider themselves bound.

De pœna Roberti Welles quam tenentur Magistri observare.

A. 72. B. 83–84. C. 67. D. 33.

A.D. 1288.

Memorandum quod cum Universitas Oxoniæ ab antiquo fuerit in possessione pacifica vel quasi jure cognoscendi, judicandi, seu jus dicendi in causis et actionibus omnibus et singulis provenientibus ex contractibus initis inter Scholares Oxoniæ et laicos in suburbio extra portam Borealem Oxoniæ, et insuper in causis et actionibus ex aliis injuriis et violentiis ortum habentibus, quidam Robertus de Welles, Ballivus Regis extra portam prædictam per eandem Universitatem, super perjurio sæpius convictus et denunciatus, iniquitatem iniquitati superaddens, tanquam filius iniquissimi perditoris, cujus iniquitas sive superbia semper ascendit, contra ipsam Universitatem[1] sæva et enormia[2] non destitit machinari, nunc mendaciis famam detrahendo et in curia privata[3] Magistros Universitatis prædictæ super furto seu rapina nequiter accusando, servientem communem propter tenuitatem[4] carceri extra portam borealem[5] per biduum mancipando, omnesque[6] qui extra portam prædictam in suburbio dicti

Whereas the University has always had the cognizance of all causes arising from dealings between the Scholars and Townsmen of the suburb outside the North gate, and a certain Robert Welles, Bailiff of the said suburb, having been convicted several times of perjury, did not cease from his evil practices, but molested the University in various ways, accusing Masters of robbery, &c., imprisoning the Bedel for two days, and exciting the aforesaid suburb to resist the ancient liberties of the University,

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[1] *et ejus pacem*, B. and C.
[2] *enorma*, A.
[3] *privat*, D.; *primos*, B. and C.
[4] *temeritatem*, B. and C.
[5] *borealem per ibidem biduum*, D.
[6] D. [illegible] *qui*

municipii consistunt contra debitam et antiquam Universitatis libertatem in rebellionem et inobedientiam inducendo, et[1] hoc occasione et in invidiam jurisdictionis Universitatis, ut[2] prænominatum est, ab antiquo pacifice obtentæ, quam idem Robertus semper adnihilare et subvertere videbatur; et quia Universitas prædicta contra præfatum Robertum ex odii fomite procedere non volebat, sicut[3] nec facere debebat, eundem[4] Robertum in judicio coram se super præmissis fecit vocari, anno regni Regis Edwardi sexto decimo et anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo octavo, qui siquidem[5] Robertus pro suis contumaciis variis et multiplicatis suspensus, excommunicatus, et aggravatus incorrigibilem penitus se reddebat; tandem Magistrum Johannem de Heygham Magistri Roberti de Wynchelse Archidiaconi Essexiæ[6] tunc Cancellarii vices gerentem[7] in tempore vacationis autumnalis anni prædicti, necnon[8] et Magistrum Johannem de la More, Procuratorem Universitatis, necnon et Magistros alios ac Scholares, simul etiam et servientes communes Universitatis prædictæ per breve regium fecit attachiari suggestionibus suis mendosis et iniquis, ut in curia principis[9] die et loco statutis suis querelis responderent,[10] parerent juri,[11] ad quos diem et locum Magistri prædicti consilio non destituti comparentes, breve suum quasi per falsam suggestionem impetratum merito cassabant,[12] et quia nihil videtur egisse, dum superest aliquid ad agendum, Magistri prædicti, cum sui Cancellarii consilio et aliorum sibi assistentium, coram consilio Domini Regis ex abundanti ultro se obtulerunt promptos et paratos suis

the said Robert was cited before the University and excommunicated, upon which he caused to be attached John Heyham, then Vice-Chancellor, and others, on false accusations,

which accusations they were able to rebut, and then appealed to the King's council,

[1] D. omits *et.*
[2] A., C. and D. *et.*
[3] *sciendum*, A.
[4] B. *eodem.*
[5] *quidem*, B.
[6] D. *Esse*; B. and C. *Essoriæ.*
[7] B. *gerentes.*
[8] B. and C. omit *necnon.*
[9] A. *privali.*
[10] *respondent*, A.; *respondeant*, corrected by a later hand to *responderent*, D.
[11] *juris*, A.
[12] *cessabant*, B.

querelis responsuros juris peritos;[1] super quibus querelis et responsionibus[2] ad easdem habitis cum fuisset[3] diutius altercatum, præfatum consilium Domini Regis pro Universitate et ejusdem libertatibus pronuntiavit eidem, sicut[4] hactenus ex antiqua consuetudine obtinuit, tam in suburbio Oxoniæ quam in municipio ipso[5] subjectionem adjudicando, prædictum etiam Robertum a balliva sua, quam exercuit et omni alia tam in municipio prædicto quam in suburbio, propter suam falsam suggestionem et falsam conquestionem, necnon propter injurias per eum dictæ Universitati illatas, ut prædictum est, sine spe restitutionis in perpetuum privando. Et, quia contingere potest quod[6] idem Robertus, per fas vel per nefas, gratiam restitutionis ad prædictam ballivam vel aliam in municipio vel suburbio habendam poterit impetrare, ipsa[7] Universitas contra prædictum Robertum vehementissime præsumens ejus versutias[8] et conceptas malitias ex insidiis antiquis contingens, et ideo de futuris magis timens de communi consensu magistrorum, *ordinat, providet*, et *statuit*, quod, si contingat Robertum prædictum[9] ad ballivam aliquam in municipio vel suburbio Oxoniæ restitutionem aliquo tempore impetrare, ipsi Magistri[10] prædictæ Universitatis lectiones suas omnino dimittent quousque a dicta balliva idem Robertus totaliter sit amotus.

whose verdict confirmed them in their rights, and removed Robert Welles from his office of Bailiff.

And the University resolved, that if the said Robert should be restored to his office, the Masters would cease to lecture till he should be again removed.

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[1] *perituros*, A. and D.; *juri pariturus?*

[2] B. *ad easdem*: D. *responsionibus quibusdam easdem. Ab eisdem.* C.

[3] *fuisset altercatum diutius altercatum*, A.

[4] *sciendum*. A.

[5] B. and C. omit *ipso*.

[6] *ad*. B.

[7] *ipsum*. B.

[8] *versutus*, C.; *versusutas*, D. A. is here altogether obliterated by a large blot, which nearly destroys nine lines of MS.

[9] B. and C. omit *prædictum*.

[10] *prædicti magistri*, B. and C.

A. 69.
B. 80.
C. 60.
D. 30.

A.D. 1290.

Reformatio pacis inter Universitatem et Burgenses.

Several points of dispute having arisen between the University and the town, both parties appeared, by their deputies, before the King and Parliament, and settled their differences as follows:

Cum inter Cancellarium et Scholares Universitatis Oxoniæ ex una parte, et Majorem et Burgenses ejusdem villæ ex altera, diversæ contentiones et exactiones, super quibusdam gravaminibus et contumeliis hinc inde illatis, motæ fuissent, tandem coram ipso Domino Rege et ejus consilio ad Parliamentum post Pascha anno[1] regni, videlicet regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici, octodecimo, in præsentia Cancellarii et quorundam Magistrorum prædictæ Universitatis plenariam potestatem habentium, et etiam Majoris et Burgensium prædictæ villæ mutuo consentientium, contentiones et contumeliæ quæcumque hinc inde illatæ usque festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam, concedente et consentiente ipso Domino Rege, in hunc modum conquieverunt:

All claims of either party against the other up to the date of the appeal are to be cancelled.

Videlicet, quod omnes exactiones et demandæ, quas prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares habuerunt vel habere poterunt versus prædictos Majorem et Burgenses, et etiam idem Major et Burgenses habuerunt vel habere poterunt versus prædictos Cancellarium et Scholares, quoquomodo[2] quacunque occasione quarumcunque transgressionum, usque in diem prædictum hinc inde factarum[3] quiete et integre remittantur, irritentur, et adnullentur; scilicet quod Domino Regi et ejus consilio visum est, quod per compositionem seu concordiam prædictam nulla persona singularis[4] ab actione personali occasione transgressionum sibi personaliter illatarum[5] possit vel debeat excludi; *concessum est et provisum* bona fide hinc inde quod nec prædictus Cancellarius

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[1] *anno regis regni Edwardi, &c.*, B. and C.

[2] *quocunque quomodo occasione*, B. and C.

[3] *facturum*, B. and C.

[4] *singularum*, A.

[5] *illatæ*, A., B., and C.

aut Scholares, nec prædicti Major aut Burgenses, alicui conqueri se volenti occasione alicujus transgressionum ante concordiam prædictam sibi illatæ, auxilium nec consilium adhibebunt aut[1] juvamen vel aliquo modo sustentabunt in placito[2] illo prosequendo, defendendo, aut aliquibus placitum illud tangentibus: et si forte contingit querelam aliquam de temporibus retroactis factam coram Cancellario Universitatis prædictæ innovari,[3] et iidem Cancellarius et Scholares pro se et Cancellario in posterum succedentibus bona fide promiserunt, quod favorem majorem aut gratiam seu sustentationem[4] clerico quam laico, cujuscumque fuerit conditionis, non impendent, immo, juris[5] ordine in omnibus observato, nullo habito respectu ad quamcunque personam, in querela illa rite[6] procedant et debitum et festinum faciant utrique justitiæ[7] parti complementum;[8] et, ad istam concordiam et etiam perpetuam pacem et firmam inter prædictas partes de cætero observandam, prædicti Major et Burgenses fideliter et bona fide promiserunt, quod omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares habent per cartas et concessiones Domini Regis et progenitorum,[9] et etiam omnes alias[10] consuetudines, quibus[11] prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares rationabiliter usi sunt, bene et firmiter tenebunt et fideliter tenere facient de cætero sine aliqua contradictione: et quia visum fuit eisdem Majori et Burgensibus quod prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares quibus[dam] consuetudinibus in cartis Domini Regis et progenitorum suorum sibi factis abutuntur et quibusdam uti nituntur quæ in cartis suis non continentur,

The Mayor and Burgesses promise to support the rights and privileges of the University for the future: but, believing that the University abuse their real privileges and claim others which do not of right belong to them, they present several articles of complaint to the King, as follows:

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[1] *in juvamen*, B.

[2] *publico*, A., B., and C., but *placito* written over the line in A.

[3] *innovare*, A., B., and C.

[4] *sustentatione*, A.

[5] *jure*, C.

[6] *rite*, omitted in B. and C.

[7] *insutiæ*, A.

[8] *utrique justitiæ completum*, B. and C.

[9] *suorum*, C.

[10] *alios*, A.

[11] *quas*, A.; *quibus iidem*, C.

et quæ ad hæredationem ipsius Domini Regis coronæ et dignitatis suæ læsionem manifeste redundant, iidem Major et Burgenses quosdam articulos subscriptos ipso Domino Regi porrexerunt, supplicantes[1] ut, auditis articulis illis et intellectis, in præsentia tam ipsorum Majoris et Burgensium quam prædictorum Cancellarii et Scholarium, debitum et perpetuum apponat[2] remedium, et quibus articulis, prout patet inferius, cuique singulariter per ipsum Dominum Regem et consilium suum[3] est responsum perpetuo duraturum.[4]

(1.) The Chancellor of his own authority sets free prisoners who have been arrested and imprisoned for violence, &c., by the Mayor.

Imprimis, ubi prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum per cartas Domini Regis Cancellario et[5] Universitati prædictis factas et concessas quatuor Aldermanni[6] et octo Burgenses jurati sint[7] et associati Majori et Ballivis ad pacem[8] domini Regis observandum, ad malefactores arrestandos et de nocte vagabundos,[9] et iidem tales contra pacem Domini Regis attachient et arrestent, prædictus Cancellarius pro voluntate sua eos facit deliberari,[10] et præterea ipsos[11] Aldermannos et Ballivos et alios quoscunque, manus injicientes[12] in hujusmodi malefactores, citari facit coram eo, ita quod per sententiam vel imprisonamentum ipsos redimat pro sua voluntate.

A. 69.
B. 81.
C. 60.
D. 30.
A.D. 1290.

De quibus transgressoribus habet Cancellarius cognoscere.

The jurisdiction of the Chancellor defined.

Ad quem articulum per Dominum Regem est responsum, quod idem Dominus Rex vult et concedit quod Cancellarius Universitatis prædictæ, qui pro tempore

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[1] *supplicante*, A.
[2] *apponant*, A. and B. and C.
[3] *suum* omitted in B.
[4] *daturum*, A. and B., &c.
[5] *et* omitted in B. and C.
[6] *Aldermannii*, A.
[7] *sunt*, B. and C.
[8] *ad pacem* omitted in B. and C.
[9] *vacabundos*, B. and C.
[10] *deliberare*, A.
[11] *omnes*, B. and C.
[12] *injecentes*, A. and B. and C.

fuerit, habeat cognitiones quarumcumque transgressionum infra prædictam villam factarum ubi clericus fuerit una partium, exceptis placitis de morte hominis et mahemio, et vult quod de Ballivis ipsius Domini Regis cognoscat, qui aliter se gerunt in officio suo quam facere debent; et si iidem[1] Ballivi per Cancellarium se sentiant gravatos, veniant ad Curiam Domini Regis, et ibidem justitiam habebunt, et hoc concedit Dominus Rex pro voluntate sua Universitati.

Ad hoc etiam quod prædicti Burgenses queruntur, quod cum in carta Domini Regis contineatur quod non liceat aliquibus regratoribus[2] aliqua victualia infra villam Oxoniæ vel extra ad eandem villam venientia emere ante horam nonam, et, si fecerint, quod victualia illa sic empta sint forisfacta et amissa, prædictus Cancellarius forisfacturam illam et amerciamenta inde provenientia sibi appropriat et usurpat super Dominum Regem et Ballivos suos, ad grave damnum et deteriorationem fermæ villæ suæ de Oxonia.

(2.) The Chancellor appropriates to himself forfeited victuals, fines, &c., thereby assuming power not his own, to the injury of the fee-farm of Oxford.

De forstallatione.

Ad quod respondet Dominus Rex et vult quod Cancellarius et Major in villa Oxoniæ et Vicecomes Domini Regis Oxoniæ extra villam Oxoniæ, qui pro tempore fuerint, de forstallatoribus illis habeant cognitionem, ita quod res forisfactæ de assensu Cancellarii et Majoris infra villam Oxoniæ, et etiam de assensu[3] Cancellarii et Vicecomitis extra villam Oxoniæ, dentur Hospitali S. Johannis extra portam Orientalem, et per visum eorumdem in eleemosynam[4] ipsius Domini Regis: et hoc concedit Dominus Rex pro voluntate sua.

Who is to have the cognizance of questions arising from violation of the law about forestalling:

forfeited victuals are to be given to the Hospital of S. John outside the East gate.

Ad hoc quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum in carta Domini Regis contineatur quod si

[1] *iidem* omitted in B. and C.

[2] *regratatoribus*, A.; *regretatoribus*, B. and C.

[3] *de assensu* omitted in B. and C.

[4] *elemosinam*, A. and B.

laicus clerico transgrediatur, et pro transgressione illa prisoni committatur quousque per considerationem Cancellarii clerico læso satisfiat,[1] quod Cancellarius laicum illum sic imprisonatum redimit ita graviter quod fere destruitur,[2] quicumque[3] fuerit; et præterea laicum sic imprisonatum[4] per obligationem sic ligat, et etiam per obligationem pecuniæ solvendæ, si ex tunc transgredietur, quod multi de villa illa destruuntur et exhæredantur.

(3.) The Chancellor releases laymen from prison only on the payment of such heavy sums that they are ruined.

A. 70.
B. 81.
C. 61.
D. 80.
A.D. 1290.

De emendationibus faciendis per Cancellarium.

He is to be reasonable in such fines for the future.

Ad quod Dominus Rex vult et respondet quod Cancellarius, qui pro tempore fuerit, faciat facere emendationes rationabiles tam de laicis quam de clericiconvictis coram eo de transgressione, et capiat hinc inde per obligationem seu alio modo, sicut rationabiliter hucusque consuevit, securitatem sufficientem, et cætera.

Ad hoc quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum in carta Domini Regis contineatur quod Ballivi villæ prædictæ juramentum suum facere debent in loco communi, prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares venire faciunt Ballivos illos coram eis[5] ad Ecclesiam Beatæ Mariæ, et ibi aliud juramentum de eis capiunt, et jurare[6] faciunt quod juramentum illud tenebunt pro se et hæredibus suis et familia sua, nec permittunt illos juramento illo faciendo excipere fidem in qua Domino Regi tenentur; et per idem juramentum eis injungunt, quod remedium eis non perquirent in curia Domini Regis vel per ejus consilium in iis quæ ipsos Cancellarium et Universitatem[7] contingunt.

(4.) The Chancellor obliges the Bailiffs to come to S. Mary's Church to take their oath, and in this oath he will not suffer them to put in a saving clause as to their allegiance to the King.

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[1] *satisfaciat*, B.
[2] *destruatur*, B. and C.
[3] *quocumque*, B.
[4] *sic per*, B.
[5] *illis*, B. and C.
[6] *facit*, A. and B. and C.
[7] *Universitatis*, C.

De numero Burgensium juratorum, etc.[1]

Ad quod Dominus Rex prohibet quod Burgenses prædicti coram prædicto Cancellario aliquod juramentum aliter non faciant nisi salva fide Domini Regis, et quod de cætero non jurent quod conqueri se non debeant in curia Domini Regis de transgressionibus sibi factis, si necesse fuerit; sed Dominus Rex benè vult quod juramentum Aldermannorum et etiam octo hominum et quinquaginta[2] hominum villæ prædictæ de cætero fiat sicut fieri consuevit, ita tamen quod prædicti Burgenses non jurent nisi pro se ipsis, et præceptum est Majori quod de cætero scire faciat Cancellarium quod sit ad juramentum faciendum de Burgensibus supradictis secundum cartam Domini Regis.

They are to be allowed in future to make this exception.

The same number shall swear as before, but only for themselves, and not for their families.

Ad hoc quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum[3] forisfacturæ, emendæ, et amerciamenta de carnibus et piscibus putridis et non competentibus pertineant[4] Domino Regi et Ballivis suis prædictæ villæ, in quorumcunque mercatorum ejusdem villæ seu aliorum manibus inveniantur, prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares, per Procuratores suos Universitatis prædictæ, sibi forisfacturas,[5] emendas, et amerciamenta illa appropriant, et sine warranto,[6] ut creditur, ad grave damnum Regis et firmariorum suorum ejusdem villæ.

(5.) The Chancellor and Scholars claim forfeits and fines for sale of bad meat, fish, &c.

Quæ est pœna vendentium carnes crudas.

Ad quod Dominus Rex vult et præcipit quod neque Cancellarius neque Major forisfacturas,[7] emendas, vel amerciamenta talia percipiat, sed præcipit et vult quod si tales carnes [et][8] pisces emantur,[9] et inde fiat queri-

For the future neither the University nor the Town shall have them;

[1] *etc.* omitted in B.
[2] *quinginta*, A.
[3] *omni*, A.; omitted in B. and C.
[4] *pertineat*, B. and C.
[5] *forisfacturæ*, B. and C.
[6] *varento*, A.; *warrendo*, C.; *warendo*, B.
[7] *forisfactura*, B.
[8] *et* omitted in A.; *et pisces* omitted in B. and C.
[9] *ementur, et unde*, B.

(3.) [illegible]

... inde
... putrida vel
... emptori pecunia sua
... et amerciamenta per
... adjudicentur, per eosdem
... S. Johannis prædicti de
... voluntatem.

... prædicti Major et Burgenses
...r cartam Domini Regis non
...rtates aliis in prædicta villa
...sitatis prædictæ villæ, et quod
...pti a Communitate prædicta ad
...s, vel simul cum ipsis, de aliquibus
... Regem vel Communitatem præ-
... prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares
... alios sibi appropriant, et qui non
... Scissores, Barbitonsores, Scriptores,[2]
... hujusmodi qui non sunt de juris-
... qui habent in eadem villa uxores,
...andisas suas, et hoc ad grave damnum
... firmariorum suorum.

...ilegio Universitatis Oxoniæ.[1]

...dictum Cancellarium et Magistros et
... Majorem et Burgenses *unanimiter*
... quod de cætero nullus gaudeat Liber-
... Universitatis prædictæ, nisi clerici
... et servientes, Pergamenarii, Lumina-
... Barbitonsores, et alii homines de officio
... eorum clericorum, et, si de mercandisis
... mittant, sint talliabiles simul cum

[1] *Oxoniæ* omitted in C.
[2] *familia*, A. and B. and C.

Ad hoc etiam quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, ubi ipsi solebant tenementa sua in prædicta villa tradere et dimittere ad firmam pro voluntate sua ad sustentationem suam et puerorum suorum, prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares non permittunt eos tenementa sua ad breviorem terminum tradere quam ad terminum decem annorum, ad grave damnum Communitati prædictæ.

(7.) The Chancellor and Scholars will not allow the Townsmen to let their houses [for Scholars] for a less term than ten years.

De domibus admittendis[1] *ad firmam.*

Ad quod Dominus Rex vult et præcipit quod Burgenses prædicti non impediantur per prædictos Cancellarium et Scholares et Procuratores suos, quin tenementa sua dare [et][2] vendere possint [vel][2] ad firmam tradere, prout sibi viderint expedire, ita tamen quod fraus, collusio, seu conventio[3] non fiat per quod clerici dehospitantur vel eorum hospitia fiant cariora; et etiam quod clerici hospitia sua prius[4] locata non dimittant contra consuetudinem usitatam.

Henceforth no such limitation shall be imposed.

Ad hoc etiam quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum quilibet liber homo rationabilem[5] debet habere summonitionem,[6] prædictus Cancellarius ad horam primæ eos summoneri[6] facit quod sint coram eo ad horam tertiam, et, si non venerint, facit eos excommunicari et puniri pro voluntate sua.

(8.) The Chancellor summons people before him at unreasonable times without due notice, and punishes them unless they appear instantly.

De citationibus laicorum,[7] *quo tempore comparebunt coram Cancellario post citationem.*

Ad quod per Dominum Regem est concordatum et præceptum quod homines commorantes in villa Oxoniæ,

Henceforth residents in Oxford shall have

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[1] *dimittendis*, C.

[2] *et* and *vel* omitted A. and B. and C.; *possit*, B. and C.

[3] *contentio*, C.

[4] *prius* omitted in B.

[5] *rationalem*, C.

[6] *summonitionem. summoneri*, A and B and C.

[7] The latter part of this title is added in the margin of B. only.

at least one day's notice, but mere vagabonds may be summoned instantly, as before, and in cases of violation of the peace, residents shall be liable to an instant summons.

de cætero summoneantur [1] uno die quod compareant ad alium diem, et non aliter; sed alii homines vagabundi summoneantur [1] ad voluntatem ipsius Cancellarii, et secundum quod rationabiliter viderit esse faciendum, et, si necesse fuerit, quod inquisitiones fiant pro pace Domini Regis observanda [2] quod homines infra villam commorantes veniant quacunque hora fuerint summoniti.

A. 71.
B. 82.
C. 62.
D. 31.

De libertate Cancellarii in puniendo quoscunque extraneos contra-facientes Scholaribus Oxoniæ.[3]

A.D. 1290.

(9.) At the suit of Clerks the Chancellor deprives soldiers and others passing through Oxford of their armour and trappings to make satisfaction for debts contracted elsewhere.

Ad hoc quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum [4] milites, liberi homines, et alii transeuntes per patriam hospitentur ad domos Burgensium de Oxonia, et aliquis clericus Universitatis prædictæ actionem versus tales extraneos movere voluerit, juste vel injuste, pro transgressionibus seu conventionibus forinsecis et extra comitatum factis, prædictus Cancellarius, ad querelam clerici, sequestrari facit equitaturam et harnasium talium extraneorum, licet fuerint [5] in servitio Domini Regis aut alterius cujuscunque magnatis, et, si hospes ille [6] aliquem talem [7] extraneum, cum Domino Rege aut cum alio magnate existentem, arrestare et bona sua retinere non audeat vel non possit, sed ipsum [8] libere abire permittit, Cancellarius ipsum hospitem punit [9] ut culpabilem transgressionis prædictæ.

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[1] *somoniatur*, A. and B. and C.

[2] After this word three or four words are erased in C., but the text remains as above.

[3] No title in A. This is written in a somewhat later hand in the margin of B. only.

[4] *cum* omitted in A. and B. and C., but inserted by a later hand in A.

[5] *fuerit*, A.

[6] *ille* repeated in A.

[7] *talem* omitted in C.

[8] *se in ipsum*, A.; corrected by a late hand.

[9] *promit*, A., but corrected.

In quibus [illegible]

[illegible]

Ad quod Dominus Rex vult et præcipit quod transeuntes per villam Oxoniæ respondeant coram Cancellario de contractibus et transgressionibus factis Scholaribus infra villam Oxoniæ, et non de contractibus et transgressionibus forinsecis.

Henceforth such persons shall only be subject to the Chancellor's jurisdiction in causes which arise from debts, &c., contracted in Oxford.

Ad hoc quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum aliquis laicus per clericum fuerit vulneratus ita quod de vita desperetur, prædictus Cancellarius ipsum clericum petit sibi liberari, priusquam veritas de vita vel de morte vulnerati possit sciri, et contradictores excommunicari facit.

28. When a layman is mortally wounded by a clerk, the Chancellor demands the person of the clerk to be surrendered to him, before it can be ascertained whether the wounded man be alive or dead.

Quod debet Cancellarius [illegible].

A. 71.
B. 52.
C. 62.
D. 52.

A.D. 1290.

Ad quod Dominus Rex vult et præcipit Cancellario prædictæ Universitatis, firmiter injungendo, quod nullum clericum in prisona detentum pro vulnere aut pro mahemio de prisona deliberet, quousque veritatem certam et indubitatam intelligat quod de morte aut de mahemio non desperetur; et bene caveat Cancellarius in hoc articulo quod condignam faciat justitiam.

The Chancellor may not so rescue a clerk in future.

Ad hoc etiam quod prædicti Major et Burgenses queruntur quod, cum prædicti Cancellarius et Scholares clamant habere taxationem domorum Burgensium in quibus clerici inhabitant[1] in villa prædicta, et taxatio illa fieri debeat de septennio[2] in septennium, et hoc[3] per sacramentum Magistrorum et Burgensium, prædicti Cancellarius, Scholares, et Procuratores sui[4] Universitatis prædictæ Burgenses ipsos jurare faciunt de taxatione illa facienda de quinquennio in quinquennium, nec permittunt Magistros jurare propter quod taxationes illæ non sunt rationabiliter[5] factæ, sicut de jure esse[6]

29. The Chancellor and Scholars oblige the Townsmen to value the houses for Scholars every five years, whereas seven is the proper period.

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[1] *inhabitant* omitted in B. and C.

[2] *de septimo in septimum*, C.

[3] *et hoc* repeated in A.; after *per* in B. is written *in* or *non*.

[4] *sui* not in B.

[5] *rationabiliter* omitted in B.

[6] *esse* omitted in B. and C.

deberent, ad grave damnum Burgensium et etiam villæ Domini Regis, et sine warranto, ut credunt.

De taxationibus domorum.

Five years shall be the period for the future.

Ad quod Dominus Rex vult et firmiter præcipit quod taxationes domorum in villa Oxoniæ fiant de quinquennio in quinquennium, prout in[1] carta Domini Regis,[2] per duos clericos et duos laicos juratos, et, si clerici jurent per sacramentum quod fecerunt Universitati, laici jurent per sacramentum quod Domino Regi fecerunt, et, si clerici novum faciant juramentum, quod laici hoc[3] faciant, et in loco ubi temporibus retroactis facere consueverunt.

HÆC SUNT ANTIQUIORA STATUTA EJUSDEM AULÆ UNIVERSITATIS.[4]

A. 54.
B. 87.
C. 104.
D. 76.
A.D. 1292.
The statutes of William of Durham's Scholars.

Hæc est autem copia ordinationum congregationis Regentium et Non-regentium, ex procuratione executorum venerabilis Magistri Willelmi de Donelm ad honestatem suorum Scholarium, quæ fuerunt indentatæ inter Universitatem et dictos Scholares, et ex utraque parte alteri sigillatæ, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo secundo.

The relative rank and stipend of the Fellows.

In primis ordinatum quod senior in licitis et honestis domui[5] partibus[6] regulet juniores, et si diligenter per se et socios suos constitutiones nostras fecerit inviola-

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[1] *in* omitted in A.

[2] A later hand has inserted *vult* in A.

[3] *hoc* omitted in A., and inserted by a later hand.

[4] This title is found only in A., and, as the wording of it implies, the following code of statutes are placed after the code of 1311; an inverse order which is also observed in B., C., and D.

[5] *domui* is undoubtedly the reading of A.; in B. and C. it is "dñi," in the former a later hand has written *domui* over the line.

[6] "*pertinentibus*"?

biliter observari, habeat ultra alium socium dimidium marcæ quolibet anno ad sua necessaria, et tam ipse idem senior quam quilibet junior socius continue statuta nostra observans, habeat annuatim pro servis et camera dimidium marcæ; ita tamen quod quilibet eorum ad minus semel in anno omnes redditus ne ruant sed debite corrigantur visitet; et, ante omnem inceptionem in philosophia vel theologia, unam saltem[1] disputationem de utriusque facultatis principali quæstione in vesperiis, et aliam de inceptione consimiliter[2] in manso proprio habuerit.

Studies.

Item, bursarius ter in anno bona domus videat, ut supra, et decem solidos habeat pro labore si opus suum utiliter perfecerit.

Duties and stipend of the Bursar.

Item, nullus revelet statuta seu secreta domus alicui de facto[3] non socio, nisi illi tantum qui poterit honeste defectus, si qui fuerint, emendare, nec a socio,[4] cum petierit, abscondat.

Revealing of the Statutes, &c. forbidden.

Item, nullus sociorum, a tempore editionis horum statutorum, penes se ultra diem naturalem, existens in hac Universitate, decem solidos sibi[5] retineat, sed statim in communi custodia plurium sociorum, ut in aliis collegiis solet fieri, disponatur, existens autem extra hanc Universitatem, quam cito secure poterit, ad ultimum infra mensem, nisi major necessitas fuerit, et tunc de communi consensu omnium sociorum, liceat expectare ad utriusque temporis prædicti terminum duplicatum.

No Fellow shall keep to himself as much as ten shillings for more than a day.

Item, statutum est quod nullus sociorum per se vel per alium bona collegii, domum, redditum pecuniarum, librum, seu aliud valens quatuor solidos sterlingorum alienet, vendat, invadiet, conducat, vel ad firmam dimittat, sive aliter concedat, absque consensu omnium sociorum,

No property may be alienated without consent of the whole Society.

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[1] B. and C. repeat *unam*.

[2] B. and C. omit *consimiliter*.

[3] The words *de facto* are only in A.

[4] B. and C. have *a suo*.

[5] *pro se sibi*, A.

…is obligationibus, acquietanciis, … munimentis, et sigillo com-

… quod ante festum "Corporis … singuli socii, existentes in hac … sani corpore, ante auditionem … rationabilem ac strictum,[1] ut in …sario vel procuratore, examinent …umque præhabito juramento, sine ac- … deductis omni odio, favore, prece, …umque.

…est quod de omnibus bonis collegii …s in valore mobilibus et immobilibus … indentatum, cujus una pars in com- … cum procuratore habeatur; et sin- … computum simul ab omnibus sociis … tertio a procuratore domus vasa et … vel talia necessaria, ut supra, videantur. …ur[2] unusquisque liber domus, nunc datus … dandus, largo pretio, ut habens illum … ipsum perdere, et indentetur, cujus una …mmuni custodia et alia cum socio habente … concedatur extra collegium aliquis liber … meliore et hoc de consensu omnium

… debitum a domo aliis vel ab aliis …vendum sciatur prius ab omnibus, et aliter … solvatur ne per hoc domus damnetur. … anno in admissione procuratoris seu …communis, coram omnibus sociis domus … sic admissus de fideli servitio suo … cuilibet de communi bursa.

… B. and C.; … B … instead of

[1] B. omits *seu*.

[2] B. and C. have *indefenti*; A. *indeferenti*. Some word, probably *auxilio*, is omitted from all the MSS.

Debts to be discharged before the Michaelmas next ensuing.

Item, ne domus sine ardua causa indebitetur, satisfaciat unicuique quam cito poterit, ad[1] ultimum ante festum S. Michaelis proximum in anno illius debiti, nisi ipse vel ipsa cui debetur expresse diem dederit ulteriorem.

A copy of each kind of book belonging to the Society to be placed in an accessible place.

Item, ponatur in aliquo loco communi securo de quolibet genere librorum domus unus, ut tam socii, quam alii de consensu alicujus socii, proficere valeant de futuro.

Privileges in reading to be given to opponents, &c. in Theology.

Item, publice opponens in theologia, seu legens sententias, vel regens et legens communiter, actualiter tempore suæ indigentiæ, quemcumque librum sibi necessarium domus[2] ex mutuo habentis[3] capiat gratis, et, cum perfecerit,[4] restituat ipsum socio qui prius eundem elegerit.

Annual mass for the souls of all Benefactors.

Item, omni anno, ante cujuslibet termini resumptionem, fiat missa pro omnibus benefactoribus domus verbo, consilio, auxilio, opere, sive favore.

Item, si contingat, in absentia socii vel sociorum, domum vel cameram vel aliquid[5] domus alicui allocari, statim infra breve tempus, cum redierit, sibi intimetur, cum fidejussoribus vel alia bona securitate.

Mutual respect enjoined amongst the Fellows.

Item, nullus socius alium socium vilipendat, sed honeste et secrete delinquentem corrigat vel corripiat, sub pœna duodecim denariorum communi bursæ solvendorum, nec coram[6] aliquo non-socio illius collegii sub pœna duorum solidorum, nec publice in via, vel in ecclesia, vel campo, sub pœna dimidii marcæ, et in omnibus istis casibus qui primo parvipenderit duplabit re-parvi-pendentem,[7] et hoc maxime in disputatione observetur.

The ordinary weekly expenses may not exceed twelve pence

Item, nullus impediat honestum domus regimen, sive in lectura prandiorum, sive in occupatione domorum

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[1] B. and C. have *ante* for *ad*.

[2] *dominus*, B.

[3] *habentur*, B.

[4] *prefecerit*, B.

[5] *aliud*, B. and C. *ad*, A.

[6] *quorum*, B.

[7] *reperimpenderet*, B. and C.

camerarum, sed quilibet socius ad hoc juvet diligenter, et hoc maxime quod non excedant in hebdomada, præter tres[1] principales septimanas, singulariter in bursa communi duodecim sterlingos, nisi fuerit per Universitatem eis dispensatum, et ad hoc statutum specialiter cum aliis consuetis omni anno juret[2] pincerna eorum[3] in ejus admissione.

Others not of the society ought to be encouraged to live with the Fellows.

Item, cum dicti Scholares nondum habent unde per se solos utiliter vivant, sed aliquando[4] eis expedit alios secum honestos commorari, *ordinatum est* quod omni anno de quocumque commorari volente quæratur secrete ab omni socio de ejusdem moribus, et tunc, habito unanimi consensu, recipiatur, si velint, sub hac conditione, quod ipse idem coram eis promittat se honeste secundum consuetudines sociorum tempore suæ moræ pacifice victurum, debita soluturum, rebus domus nec in se nec sibi adhærentibus nociturum; et hoc fiat[5] omni anno ante Pentecosten si commode poterit, ne domus pejus occupetur vel debilius.

How and when this may be effected.

All the Fellows shall speak Latin.

Item, omnes socii domus sæpe Latinum loquantur, ut eis in disputatione et aliis locis opportunis facilior et promptior ac honestior modus loquendi habeatur.[6]

They may not fight, nor use abusive language, nor sing amatory songs, nor tell such tales, nor laugh at each other, &c.

Item, vivant omnes honeste ut clerici, prout decet sanctos, non pugnantes, non scurrilia vel turpia loquentes, non cantilenas sive fabulas de amasiis vel luxuriosis, aut ad libidinem sonantibus narrantes,[7] cantantes, aut libenter audientes, non irridentes vel aliquem ad iram moventes, non clamantes, ut studentes a studio vel quiete impediantur.

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[1] B. has the following words :— *Præter in principales septimas singuli in bursa quasi duodecim, item nisi*, &c. ; and C. has the same.

[2] A. adds after *juret* the words *de quoqunque commorari*, which are erased or marked as spurious.

[3] B. has *ejus in eorum admissione.*

[4] *alum.* A., B., and C.

[5] B. and C. omit *fiat.*

[6] *habentur*, B. and C.

[7] *narrantibus*, B.

Item, cum in dicto collegio sint Scholares sufficientes juxta facultates adhuc habitas, non ponimus[1] aliqua usque alias de modo eligendi socios vel de diversis aliis faciendis ab eis, de quibus, cum opportunum fuerit, per nos vel successores nostros statuetur, præter hoc, quod si contingat omnes socios domus dictæ subito mori, abire, promoveri vel amoveri de domo[2] sine electione prævia, ordinamus secundum testamentum fundatoris, quod[3] in tali casu veniant Magistri non promoti propinquiores Donelm ad Cancellarium et[4] Procuratores vel seniorem theologum et seniores artistas, qui eo ipso aliquos de melioribus illorum admittant ad præfatum collegium, et, si non sint tunc tales Magistri non-promoti illius patriæ, veniant Bachilarii, vel, si necesse fuerit, Sophistæ Donelm propinquiores, et, ut de Magistris dictum est, recipiantur illorum aliqui secundum statuta dicta, cum istis tribus[5] additis:

Who are eligible to fellowships in this Society.

Tu dabis fidem ad observanda statuta, privilegia, consuetudines, et libertates istius collegii.

The oaths they shall take on election.

Item, tu non fovebis adversantes statutis, privilegiis, consuetudinibus, aut libertatibus istius domus, sed ea, quantum in te est, defendes pariter et fovebis.

Item, hæc omnia te fideliter observaturum promittis, sicut Deus te adjuvet et sancta Dei evangelia.

Et[6] hæc viginti quatuor statuta pro nunc sufficiunt, quibus alia poterunt addi cum videbitur eis expedire, etc.

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[1] *possimus*, B.

[2] *dono*, B. and C.; A. has the abbreviation *do*°.

[3] *quia*, B.

[4] *vel*, B. and C.

[5] *tribus* omitted in B. and C.; in A. the figure 3 is found.

[6] B. and C. omit *et*.

A. 66. C. 40.

ORDINATIO DOMINÆ ELÆ COMITISSÆ DE WARWYKE DE CISTA.

A.D. 1293.

The Countess of Warwick having desired the spiritual good offices of the University in return for her generosity to them in temporal things,

Aspecturis vel audituris præsentes literas Christi fidelibus universis, Symon Cancellarius Oxoniæ cœtusque Magistrorum unanimis salutem in omnium Salvatore.[1]

Ampla caritas nobilis dominæ et reverendæ Dominæ Elæ Longespere[2] Comitissæ Warrewyk, inopiam Scholarium Oxoniæ studentium nullatenus passa suorum operum misericordiæ inexpertem, ipsis subvenire studuit larga manu. Ipsa autem, bonorum temporalium liberalissima, ac spiritualium avida beneficiorum, Universitatis nostræ amplum sibi præstari participium devotissime postulavit. *Nos igitur*, attenta consideratione diligentius advertentes ipsius devotionem, nobilitatem,

A. 67. C. 40.

it is hereby determined that she shall be remembered in their prayers, at their lectures, at masses, processions, and all other solemn occasions.

et caritativam liberalitatem, necnon et nostri nedum temporalis, verum etiam, prætextu indulgentiarum pro ea exorantibus concessarum, spiritualis commodi incrementum, quamquam propter caritatis communionem eam non solum nostri, verum etiam omnium Dominum timentium, participem æstimemus, ex intentione tamen nostra in eam caritative directa, operum nostrorum videlicet in orationibus, lectionibus,[3] missis, processionibus, et aliis quibuslibet meritoriis laboribus impensorum, specialius et propensius eam esse participem concedimus et optamus.

B. 93.

Every Scholar borrowing from the fund established by her, shall be bound to say the Lord's prayer thrice in honour of the Holy Trinity, and the Ave

Quia vero dicta [4]domina Ela quamdam summam pecuniæ Scholaribus indigentibus tradendam mutuo, secundum formam tactam in quibusdam aliis nostris libris, liberaliter erogavit, concorditer *ordinavimus* ut quicumque mutuo de pecunia recipiet

[1] *salvatorem*, but corrected, A.

[2] *Longespeye*, C.

[3] A. has *locutionibus*, and another hand has written over it, without making any erasure, *lectionibus*. C. has both words.

[4] A fragment of this document, beginning with the words *Domina Ela*, is in B.

antedicta, in honore S. Trinitatis [illegible] Dominicam, et in honore Beatæ Virginis [illegible] salutationem ejusdem [illegible]: Cumque annis singulis [illegible] publico singulis [illegible] quorumdam benefactorum Universitatis [illegible] suffragia a Scholaribus [illegible] concedimus ut ipsius [illegible] memoriæ Domini Henrici [illegible] regis Angliæ [illegible] existit[2] consanguinea [illegible] benefactorum Universitatis[3] [illegible] Scholaribus pro ea [illegible] indulgentiæ [illegible] diœcesani non [illegible] benefactorum [illegible] per [illegible] singulas [illegible]. *Insuper* missa de omnibus Sanctis [illegible] pro prædicta Domina [illegible] Comitissa de Warrewyke, die S. Clementis Papæ[4] ab Universitate in perpetuum solenniter [illegible] in qua quidem missa pro ipsa fiet memoria specialis, dicetur[illegible] post orationem de omnibus Sanctis [illegible] superstite, oratio. "*Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, miserere[5] famulæ Tuæ;*" et, in secretis, "*Proficiat, quæsumus, Domine, hæc oblatio, quam Tuæ supplices offerimus majestati;*" et, in post-communione, "*Sumentes, Domine, perpetua sacramenta salutis[6] Tuam deprecamur clementiam.*" Ipsa vero viam universæ carnis ingressa, fiet pro ea memoria cum hac oratione, "*Quæsumus, Domine, pro Tua pietate.*" Die siquidem Beati Petri in cathedra, dum superstes fuerit, pro fidelibus defunctis generaliter cum prefata memoria. Ipsa vero defuncta, missa solita pro defunctis pro ea specialiter, una cum præcedentibus exequiis devotius etiam ab Universitate in perpetuum

Mass five times in honour of the Blessed Virgin. And when the prayers with the bidding are said in all the schools, according to the custom, every year, to recite the names of the benefactors of the University, and to ask for them the prayers of the assembled Scholars, her name shall be mentioned next after that of King Henry III., and she shall be prayed for with the other benefactors: also the number of days of indulgence, granted to those who pray for her, shall be stated: And on S. Clement's day, when mass is said for all Saints, she shall be commemorated in special collects and prayers.

And after her death, mass for the dead shall be said specially for her, and she shall be commemorated always at the mass for the benefactors of

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[1] *recitare*, B. and C.
[2] *extitit*, B. and C.
[3] *specialiter*, B. and C.
[4] *Papæ*, erased in B.
[5] *animæ famulæ*, &c., B. and C.
[6] *salutem*, B. and C.

the University at the commencement and close of every term.

solemniter celebretur, utque in missis pro benefactoribus in principio resumptionis Magistrorum, et instante cessatione, ac in processionibus faciendis, et in omnibus aliis missis communibus Universitatis collectæ prædictæ, quæ supra pro eadem domina in missis specialibus memorantur, etiam in perpetuum recitentur,[1] quodque Magistri, qui mortis suæ tempore regentes fuerint, exequiis missam cum singulis psalteriis, velut pro Magistro defuncto fieri solet, dicere teneantur, bona fide promittimus, et tenore præsentium nos[2] arctamus.

In quorum omnium evidens testimonium, sigillum Universitatis nostræ, necnon et sigillum officii Cancellarii præsentibus sunt[3] appensa.

Datum Oxoniæ pridie Idus Maii anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo tertio.

ALIA[4] ORDINATIO DOMINÆ ELÆ COMITISSÆ DE WARVIKE[5] DE CISTA.

Aspecturis et audituris præsentes[6] literas Christi fidelibus, Symon Cancellarius Oxoniæ cœtusque Magistrorum ejusdem unanimis salutem in omnium Salvatore.[7]

The Countess of Warwick shall be commemorated as stated in the preceding ordinance.

Fervor devotionis et caritatis nobilis dominæ[8] et reverendæ Dominæ Elæ Longespere[9] Comitissæ de Warrewyk, quam multipliciter ipsius pia opera protestantur, nos vicissim[10] accendit ut nuper, ad ejus devotam instantiam, unanimiter concederemus eidem, quod ejus nomine, post nominationem celebris memoriæ Domini Henrici quondam Regis Angliæ, cujus existit[11]

[1] *recitetur*, C.
[2] *non*, B. and C.
[3] *sint*, B. and C.
[4] Omitted in B. and C.
[5] *Warrewyke*, B. and C.
[6] *præsentas*, B.
[7] *Salvatorem*, A.
[8] *dominæ*, omitted in C.
[9] *Longspeye*, C.
[10] *in tantum* for *vicissim*, B.
[11] *extitit*, B. and C.

consanguinea, cum benefactorum nostrorum nominibus ac summa dierum indulgentiæ orantibus pro ea concessæ, per scholas singulas recitato,[1] pro ipsa specialiter oretur a[2] cunctis, ac ut missa una in omnium Sanctorum honorem die Beati Clementis, et alia pro defunctis die Beati Petri in Cathedra, una cum speciali pro ea memoria, tam in dictis quam in aliis nostris missis communibus, pro ipsa ab Universitate in perpetuum solemniter celebrentur; quodque pro ipsa eadem domina, cum de[3] ejus obitu nobis constiterit, tanquam pro Magistro regente in exequiis, psalteriis et missa solemnitas habeatur, prout in aliis nostris literis patentibus plenius continetur. Verum quia ejus generositas, modicis non contenta missis per nos celebrandis, solemnitatem expetit adhiberi, quamvis igitur nobis ex more convenientibus sine diacono et subdiacono missæ nullatenus soleant celebrari, advertentes tamen pium fore cultum divinum et fidelium devotionem augeri,[4] et ad hæc teneri non esse servile, ad præfatæ dominæ petitionem devotam, præmissa omnia per nos prius ei concessa ratificantes, et tenore præsentium confirmantes, præconcessis adjicimus, et concedimus per præsentes, quod ambæ missæ[5] pro ea concessæ diaconi et subdiaconi ministerio, et earum altera, de Sanctis videlicet omnibus celebranda, sequentia et symbolo solemniter adornentur. Et quia eadem domina, pro concessionis nostræ observatione perpetua non modicum gerens zelum, per processum temporis sibi per nos concessa in oblivionem transire veretur, præmissa omnia nostro fecimus inseri communi registro, quæ ad perpetuam ejus memoriam volumus et concedimus recitari, saltem summaliter et sententialiter, coram nobis, cum statuta nostra nobis adunatim contigerint[6] recitari.

A. 67.
B. 93.
C. 41.

Whenever her death shall occur, a solemn funeral service shall be celebrated in her honour, at which the Masters then regent shall sing, as they do at the funeral of one of their own number.

There shall be a deacon and subdeacon at the above-mentioned masses.

All these particulars shall be inscribed in the University register, and be recited at the usual times along with the other statutes.

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[1] *recitantur*, B. and C.
[2] *ac*, B.
[3] *de* omitted in B. and C.
[4] *augere*, B. and C.
[5] *missæ*, omitted in B. and C.
[6] *contigerit*, B. and C.

In quorum omnium evidens testimonium, sigillum Universitatis nostræ, necnon sigillum officii Cancellarii præsentibus sunt appensa.

Datum Oxoniæ pridie Kalend: Junii, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo tertio.

ALIA[1] ORDINATIO DOMINÆ ELÆ COMITISSÆ DE CISTA.

Aspecturis et audituris præsentes literas Christi fidelibus universis, Symon Cancellarius Oxoniæ cœtusque Magistrorum ejusdem unanimis salutem in omnium Salvatore.[2]

Cum nobilis domina et reverenda Domina Ela Longespere[3] Comitissa Warrewyk æternorum intuitu plurima seminaverit in terris, quæ multiplicato fructu, retribuente Domino,[4] recolligere possit in cœlis,[5] inter cætera pietatis opera ad Scholarium indigentias, qui, ut in
A. 68. B. 93. C. 41. agro Domini scientiæ margaritam inquirant, laboribus et ærumnis variis se exponunt, compassionis et misericordiæ oculos sic convertit, ut absque suæ caritativæ munificentiæ participatione eorum inopiam manere[6] non sinat; *Noveritis igitur* nos sexies viginti marcas a prædicta venerabili domina recepisse, quas seorsum reponere in cista ad hoc specialiter deputanda, ac per duos Magistros fide-dignos et idoneos ejusdem cistæ custodiæ assignandos, pro quorum fidelitate, si, quod absit, casus adversus acciderit,[7] respondere et satisfacere tenore præsentium nos arctamus, Scholaribus indigentibus mutuo tradere fideliter promittimus, sub cautionibus idoneis, secundum formam domini Lincolniensis Episcopi in traditione pecuniæ in altera cista[8] nostra contentæ[9]

The University has received one hundred and twenty marks from the Countess of Warwick.

This sum is to be deposited in a chest set apart for that use, and two Masters shall be guardians of the same.

The University will guarantee their integrity, and the money shall be lent, upon sufficient pledges being

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[1] *alii ordinatio Domini*, B.
[2] *Salvatorem*, A.
[3] *Longespeye*, B. and C.
[4] *religere* inserted before *recolligere* in B. and C.
[5] *cœlo*, B. and C.
[6] *immanere*, B. and C.
[7] *accidere*, B.
[8] *altera* omitted in B. and C.
[9] *contentæ*, B.

hactenus observatam. Si vero per nos aut Magistros dictæ cistæ custodiæ deputandos secus [1] in fraudem vel elusionem tam piæ voluntatis præfatæ dominæ fuerit attentatum,[2] coercioni domini Lincolniensis Episcopi, qui pro tempore fuerit, nos subjicimus per præsentes. *Nos* autem Symon Cancellarius, officium tunc gerentes, prædictam pecuniam nullatenus alienandam,[3] sed in præfatos pios usus et non in alios convertendam diffinitive et sententialiter pronunciamus, communicato nobis consilio juris [4] peritorum, insuper eorumdem ac Universitatis Regentium accedente consensu, omnes et singulos primo, secundo, et tertio monemus, sub pœna excommunicationis majoris, quam ferimus in his scriptis, ne de [5] dicta pecunia quicquam malitiose auferre, diminuere, vel in alios usus vertere quoquo modo præsumat aliquis, aliquive præsumant.

deposited, to needy Scholars, on the same conditions as were prescribed by the Bp. of Lincoln for S. Frideswyde's chest.

All concerned are hereby solemnly cautioned against misuse or embezzlement of the said money, and if any one shall be guilty of such a misdemeanour, he is *ipso facto* excommunicated.

In quorum omnium evidens testimonium sigillum Universitatis nostræ necnon et sigillum officii Cancellarii præsentibus sunt appensa.

Datum Oxoniæ, pridie Idus Maii, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo tertio.

DE CONCORDIA FINALI INTER SCHOLARES ET BURGENSES.

A. 72
B. 83
C. 66
D. 32.

A.D. 1298.

Memorandum quod, die Lunæ proxima post festum S. Matthæi Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis [6] Henrici vicesimo sexto, discordia inter Cancellarium et Scholares Oxoniæ ex una parte, et Majorem et Communitatem ejusdem villæ ex altera,[7] in hunc modum conquievit; *videlicet*, quod dicti burgenses concedunt quod omnes libertates Universitatis Oxoniæ

The Scholars and Townsmen make peace on the following terms;

The Townsmen will observe all the liberties enjoyed by the University;

[1] *scelus ?*

[2] *acceptum tum coercionem*, B. and C.

[3] *alienandum*, B.

[4] *juris consilio*, MS.

[5] *de* omitted in C.

[6] B. and C. omit *Regis*.

[7] *ex altera* omitted in A. and C.

they will restore to the Chancellor the prisoners incarcerated by him, and whom they had rescued; they promise, moreover, that certain obnoxious persons shall henceforth have no dealings with the University, and that two of the bailiffs shall be removed from their office, and not restored, but at the King's command, or with the consent of the University; also that certain other persons shall not be allowed to live in Oxford.

hactenus usitatas in omnibus et singulis articulis plenarie observabunt, et prisones per Cancellarium incarceratos, et per Ballivos Oxoniæ a prisonis [1] deliberatos dicti Cancellarii prisonæ restituent. Concesserunt etiam dicti burgenses quod Thomas [2] le Marshall, Johannes [3] de Westone, Robertus de Welles,[4] Johannes de[5] Osenoye, pistor, Willhelmus de Colleburne et Rogerus de Lyntone, in omnibus tractatibus suis Universitatem Oxoniæ tangentibus, omnino amoveantur; [6] et quod Johannes de Coleshulle et Thomas de Heneseye [7] a balliva sua deleantur, et amodo in prædicta villa Oxoniæ in balliva non reponantur,[8] sine speciali præcepto Domini Regis, vel assensu et voluntate prædictorum Cancellarii et Universitatis; et quod Nicholaus [9] le Tavornir, Johannes Puncharde, Nicholaus Suatarde,[10] Johannes de London, Walterus serviens, Philippus et Robertus Wormenhale,[11] Petrus de Wode,[12] Adam Bernarde, Nicholaus de Wode,[12] Johannes Weytestaye, Thomas le Soler juxta Aulam "*Mangeri*," Johannes Buffarde, Willhelmus de Bistolk, et Johannes Godescalde [13] per aliquos prædictæ villæ Oxoniæ nullo modo receptentur vel manuteneantur in prædicta villa Oxoniæ.

And a general amnesty is agreed upon as to all offences prior to this agreement.

Concesserunt etiam, tam prædicti Major et burgenses quam Cancellarius et Scholares, quod nulla singularis persona alterutrius communitatis actionem aliquam prosequatur versus aliquam, per modum feloniæ, pro aliqua transgressione ante diem constitutionis præsentium facta; et si aliquis hoc facere præsumpsit, per communitatem cujus est, nec per aliquam de alterutra

[1] *prisona*, B. and C.
[2] *Marscal*, A.
[3] B. and C. omit *Johannes*.
[4] *de Well*, C. and D.
[5] *Oseneye*, B.; *Osenaye*, D.
[6] *ammoveantur*, D.
[7] *Henseye*, D.; *Hengseye*, B. and C.
[8] *reponant*, A.
[9] *Nichilous*, C.
[10] *Fuattard*, B. and C.
[11] *Wormonhalle*, C.
[12] *le Wood*, B. and C.
[13] *Goodscalde*, B.

commun[illegible] in cujus [illegible]

De causis [illegible]

Item [illegible] Hebdomadarum [illegible] Universitatis [illegible] tudines [illegible]

[illegible]

Quia [illegible] Cancellari[illegible] judicum [illegible] incertas [illegible] visum [illegible] successorum [illegible] Civilis Professores [illegible] fuerint [illegible] fide [illegible] Cancellarius [illegible]

[illegible]

The time of [illegible]

[illegible]

A. 59.
B. 70.
C. 50.
D. 16.

A.D. 1300 circ. ?

The jury shall swear that they will show no favour, and will not allow advocates to either party in a suit, but under certain circumstances.

* *

De juramento Judicum.[1]

Jurent autem sic electi, quod secundum statuta Universitatis et consuetudines approbatas, sine acceptione personarum et injusto favore, causas, quoties sibi committi contigerit, audient et decident discreto arbitrio, et non, nisi ex causa rationabili[2] indigentiæ, determinent parti vel partibus advocatos, quod si partem vel partes advocato vel advocatis non decreverint indigere, pars in hoc se reputans prægravari, præstito prius apud judicem juramento, quod non causa dilationis sed justæ necessitatis ad hoc[3] instare crediderit, sine appellatione Cancellarium adeat, ut infra biduum determinet an indigeat vel non indigeat advocato; in illo autem biduo judex illi causæ supersedeat, citatione præcedente, etiam post illud biduum, suum effectum ut prius in omnibus habitura.

A juryman may be challenged, and in such case the Chancellor shall appoint another.

* *

De recusatione Judicis.[4]

Quod si pars aliquem de istis judicibus sic electis habuerit probabiliter in sua causa suspectum, proposita primo coram eodem causa probabilis[5] suspicionis, et jurata coram Cancellario, infra biduum dominus Cancellarius alium det judicem de nominatis, in quem utraque pars consenserit, vel, si in unam personam consentire noluerint, aliquem de eisdem deputet suo motu. Habeant autem judices potestatem[6] suspendendi advocatos ad tempus, quos frustratorie noverint causas protraxisse.[7]

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[1] Title not in A.; supplied, as usual, from B.
[2] *rationabilis*, B. and C.
[3] *adhuc*, C.
[4] Title supplied from B.
[5] *probabiliter*, A.
[6] *potestates*, B. and C.
[7] *protaxasse*, B.

De Hebdomadariis.[1]

Obtentum est etiam pro consuetudine, quod omnium Decretistarum et Legistarum quilibet sua septimana causas ad ipsum pertinentes, et in sua septimana motas, si commode poterit,[2] intra triduum decidat, ita quod in prima septimana post festum S. Michaelis senior Decretista, et post Decretistas Legistæ, et cum quilibet in sua septimana hoc fecerit, iterum incipiat Decretista senior sicut prius, et sic per totum annum ad mandatum Cancellarii debent continuare.

Every cause shall, if possible, be decided within three days.

* *

De debitoribus Scholarium.[3]

Item consuetudo est, quod si aliquis alicui Scholari ad suam sustentationem dederit vel legaverit aliquam pecuniam, non tamen in fraudem alicujus, quod Scholaris poterit convenire debitorem vel creditorem coram Cancellario Oxoniæ.

If any one shall have given or bequeathed money to a Scholar for his maintenance, the person who owes him the same may be summoned before the Chancellor.

* *

De inquietatione Domorum.[3]

Statutum est quod nullus absens de domo sua vel de scholis suis, tempore vacationis, aliquo modo inquietetur nova lite.

No suit shall be instituted against a person in his absence during vacation.

* *

Qualiter actor et reus debent comparere in judicio cum advocato si indigeant.[4]

A. 60.
B. 71.
C. 51.
D. 17.
A.D. circ. 1300.

Statutum est ab antiquo quod si aliquis litigare debeat coram Cancellario vel quocunque ejus vices[5]

Either party to a suit must appear

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1 Title not in B.
2 *posset*, A.
3 Titles supplied from B.
4 The title is from C.
5 *vicem*, B.

before the Chancellor or his representative with his Master, and one advocate [if one is allowed him], and with his witnesses. Any Scholar failing to comply with these regulations shall lose his cause.

gerente, compareat quilibet sive actor sive reus cum Magistro suo, si velit, et cum advocato uno, si indigeat, et cum suis testibus, ita quod causa possit infra triduum terminari; et hanc formam decrevit Universitas ex nunc in posterum fore districtius observandam a quolibet volente in Universitate Oxoniæ, ut prædictum est, de cætero litigare, sub hac pœna; quod si pars actrix contra hanc formam venerit, cadat a causa simpliciter, sine spe redeundi in perpetuum ad eandem; si vero pars rea contra formam venerit supradictam, habebitur[1] pro non defensata, et contra illam tanquam non defensatam in judicio procedetur.

De recusatione Judicum.[2]

A juryman once allowed may not be challenged afterwards.

Item statutum est quod judex semel admissus non recusetur, nisi legitima causa coram eodem legitime proposita et allegata, et postea coram Cancellario per duos testes[3] probata.

In quibus casibus requiritur libellus in scriptis.[4]

A statute which prohibited the writing out of suits having failed of its object, which was to shorten the process, and having had the contrary effect of protracting them, it is hereby enacted that when a suit is for a sum of more

Quia statutum dictans causas in Universitate ista sine scriptis debere ventilari,[5] cujuscunque sint quantitatis, ut lites abbrevientur,[6] per excogitatam malitiam litigantium in calculo sententiæ processum totum negando, et onus probandi totum processum adversario imponendo, contrarium effectum producit,[7] et lites reddit immortales, et, quod deterius est, justitiam pervertit; *statutum est*, quod ubi causa excedit viginti solidos,

[1] *habebitur*, omitted in B.

[2] Title not in A.; supplied from B.

[3] *dies testes*, C.

[4] Title not in A., supplied from B. and C.

[5] *ventilare*, B.

[6] *abbrevient*, C.

[7] *inducit*, B. and C.

formetur libellus in scriptis, et dicta testium in scriptis etiam[1] redigantur, ne labilis hominum memoria dicta testium commendet oblivioni, et vincere debenti immineat gravis occasus.

than 20s., writing may be used, and the depositions of witnesses written down.

QUOMODO DARI DEBENT AUDITORES IN APPELLATIONIBUS.[2]

* *
A. 60.
B. 72.
C. 52.
D. 17.

Consuetudo est etiam quod si contingat ad Universitatem Regentium, sive communiter[3] Regentium et Non-regentium, appellari, quod a Procuratoribus dentur auditores, qui auditores in primo festo sequente, illam causam decidere teneantur.

In case of an appeal to the whole University, the Proctors shall appoint auditors of the appeal.

DE INJUSTE APPELLANTIBUS.

Cum causæ scholasticæ, coram quibuscunque judicibus ventilatæ, cum summa festinatione debeant terminare, et multi ad gravamen partis adversæ, nec sui relevamen sed judicum inquietationem, frivolas et falsas proponant appellationes, unanimi assensu Cancellarii et Magistrorum *est ordinatum*, quod infra triduum continue a tempore appellationis interpositæ suam appellationem prosequantur, et,[4] si ipsos injuste constiterit appellasse, duodecim denarios, quoties super hoc convicti, communi cistæ Universitatis solvere compellantur, ne commodum videantur ex sua malitia reportare.

Appellants shall be bound to proceed with their appeal within three days.

QUÆ SUNT PŒNÆ INJUSTE APPELLANTIS.[5]

Cum pro bono pacis et quiete studentium ab illustrissimis Edwardo, Dei gratia, et ejus progenitoribus regibus Angliæ, nobis sit concessum quod, tam super

The penalties to be inflicted upon persons who make unjust appeals have

[1] *etiam* omitted in B. and C.
[2] Title from B.
[3] *communi*, MS.
[4] D. omits the rest.
[5] *appellantium*, B. and C.

proved insufficient and consequently appeals have become so frivolous and so numerous, that the original cause at issue is often quite lost sight of, the ends of justice are defeated, and the University is wearied by the unceasing litigation: larger penalties must therefore be enforced, and for this purpose appellants are divided into three classes:—

(1) Those who are dependant upon others, and all whose weekly

contractibus quam delictis inter Scholares nostros, seu eorum aliquem vel aliquos, et laicos ejusdem municipii, seu in suburbio initis et commissis, expedite et de plano cognoscere et distinguere valeamus; cumque querelantium causas et quæstiones implicitas, ut debemus, nitimur[1] explicare; effrenata antiqui hostis malitia, pacis æmula, mater litium, materia jurgiorum, tot quotidie novas cavillationes et frivolas exceptiones generat, ac falsas et frustratorias confingit occasiones appellandi, ut, dum his discutiendis insistitur, pluries[2] alias appellationes et imbrigationes calumniose contingit interponi, et sic plerumque aut[3] perimitur causæ cognitio principalis, aut contra normam[4] justitiæ, et nostrorum præsertim statutorum, diutine protelatur, sic quod judicis sententia et auctoritas illuditur,[5] juri partium justitiam foventium injuste detrahitur,[6] pœna contra temere appellantes instituta propter sui exilitatem contemnitur, nunc Regentium, nunc simulRegentium et Non-regentium multitudo fatigatur, ac ipsa justitia æterni Judicis juste offenditur, dum iniquitas sub foliis verbi hujus "APELLO,"[7] sub umbra legis velata præjudicat æquitati, ut igitur debitus honor judicibus deferatur, litigatoribus justitiam faventibus consulatur, calumniantium seu calumniose litigantium improbitas, et appellandi malitiose pronitas, pœna docente, cohibeatur, laboribus Regentium et Non-regentium comparcatur, iniquitatibus ac hominum malitiis occurratur, diviso triplici hominum genere sive gradu, sub quorum primo gradu omnes alienis sumptibus militantes, et alios quoscunque hebdomadatim[8]

[1] *patimur*, D.; and here the statute ceases to be legible in C.

[2] *plures*, D.

[3] *autem*, A.

[4] *venam*, B., or some such word, omitting *justitiæ*.

[5] From this place C. is again legible.

[6] *juste trahitur*, D.; *juste trahitur*, A.; with the corrections by a later hand.

[7] *Apellatio*, B.

[8] *hebdomatim*, A. and D. A corrected as usual.

in bursa[1] sua duodecim denarios, et infra expendentes, sed non ultra, et omnes laicos pariter computamus. Sub secundo vero gradu omnes expendentes ultra duodecim denarios, citra summam ducentarum marcarum in redditibus possidentes;[2] sub tertio autem gradu omnes habentes in redditibus ducentos marcatus ad minus vel eo amplius continemus. His igitur tribus gradibus sic distinctis auctoritate et unanimi consensu Regentium et Non-regentium, *statuimus* ut, sive a gravamine sive a diffinitiva ab hebdomadario ad dominum Cancellarium appelletur, appellans suam appellationem infra triduum continue a tempore appellationis interpositæ, quantum in ipso est, coram domino Cancellario vel ejus commissario prosequi teneatur, alioquin pro non-appellante habeatur, et in duodecim denariis puniatur; qui, si in appellationis causa, a gravamine vel diffinitiva ad Cancellarium interjecta, pronuncietur perperam appellasse, ad examen prioris judicis remittatur, incurrens jacturam duodecim denariorum, ut est moris. Si vero a Cancellario ad Regentes ob idem gravamen vel aliud duxerit appellandum, ac, causa cognita, remittatur, quia frustratorie appellans, ut apparet ex eventu, convincitur[3] pluries indebite fatigasse, duorum solidorum jactura feriatur; si quidem ulterius ad Regentes et Non-regentes ob idem gravamen vel aliud voluerit appellare, et ibidem in causa succubuerit, quadraginta denarios solvere teneatur, et hoc ideo, quia sciens jus suum salvum in principali toties a fictis gravaminibus ad frustratorias appellationes convolavit, ac tot et tales, ut præsumitur malitiose, nonnullies[4] fatigavit. Cæterum[5] si a domino Cancellario ad Regentes et a[6] diffinitiva contigerit appellari, ac coram eisdem succubuerit appellator, jacturam octodecim denariorum patiatur; si autem ultra ad

expenses do not exceed twelve pence;

(2) Those whose weekly expenses are more than twelve pence, but who do not possess more than two hundred marks;

(3) Those who possess more than two hundred marks.

The penalties to be paid by the first class.

[1] *surba*, D.
[2] *possidentibus*, B.
[3] *committitur*, D.
[4] *nonnullis*, B. and C.
[5] *Cæterumque*, D.
[6] A. omits *a*, D *et*.

proved insufficient and consequently

contractibus quam delictis inter S
eorum aliquem vel aliquos, et laic
seu in suburbio initis et comm
plano cognoscere et distinguere val
lantium causas et quæstiones in
nitimur[1] explicare ; effrenata anti

appeals have become so frivolous and so numerous, that the original cause at issue is often quite lost sight of,

æmula, mater litium, materia
novas cavillationes et frivolas
falsas et frustratorias confingit
dum his discutiendis insistitu
tiones et imbrigationes calum
et sic plerumque aut[3] perimit
palis, aut contra normam[4] ju
sertim statutorum, diutine pr
sententia et auctoritas illudit
foventium injuste detrahitur,
pellantes instituta propter
nunc Regentium, nunc simul
multitudo fatigatur, ac i
juste offenditur, dum iniq

the ends of justice are defeated, and the University is wearied by the unceasing litigation : larger penalties must therefore be enforced, and for this purpose appellants are divided into three classes :—

" APELLO,"[7] sub umbra le
ut igitur debitus honor j
justitiam faventibus cons
lumniose litigantium im
pronitas, pœna docente,
et Non-regentium comp
num malitiis occurratur
sive gradu, sub quor

(1) Those who are dependant upon others, and all whose weekly

sumptibus militantes,

[1] *patimur*, D. ; and here t
tute ceases to be legible in C
[2] *plures*, D.
[3] *autem*, A.
[4] *venam*, B., or some su
omitting *justitiæ*.
[5] From this place C. is a
ble.

negotiis coram quocunque[1] vel quibuscunque judicibus, nostræ Universitatis statuta, privilegia, consuetudines, libertates etiam nostras tenere, custodire, ac etiam secundum ea causas suas et negotia pertractare, et illam specialiter et præcipue, qua[2] cavetur quod omnes et singulæ causæ principales infra triduum debeant terminari,[3] et causæ appellationum in primo festo sequente, secundum quod expressum est in consuetudine antiqua, aut nullatenus audiantur.

ORDINATIO REGENTIUM DE GROSSO MODO LITIGANDI; ET LEGANTUR UNDECIM SEQUENTIA CORAM HEBDOMADARIIS JURATIS AD FIDELEM EXECUTIONEM SUI OFFICII.[4]

A. 61. B. 70. C. 50. D. 18.

A.D. circ. 1300. * *

The great number of advocates having the effect of protracting suits indefinitely, it is enacted that all suits shall be conducted "*grosso modo*," and in any language commonly understood.

Cum advocatorum effrenata multitudo Magistrorum et Scholarium quietem impediant et profectum, eo quod lucra sectantes lites provocant, veritates[5] supprimunt et occultant, partes etiam inter se pacificare volentes concordare non permittunt; in causis principalibus et[6] appellationum contra statuta et antiquas consuetudines procurant fraudulenter dilationes indebitas ac nocivas, in periculum animarum suarum damnumque Magistrorum et Scholarium non modicum et gravamen, hujusmodi igitur damnis et gravaminibus volens mater Universitas consultius occurrere, ac efficax remedium adhibere, de consensu omnium[7] *ordinavit*, quod quicumque litigare volentes, actores, rei, ac etiam procuratores causarum vel negotiorum, grosso modo et idiomate quocunque communiter intelligibili factum proponant.

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[1] *quoque*, A. and B.
[2] *quæ*, D.
[3] *teminant*, B.
[4] The latter half of the title is not in A., and is supplied from B. The eleven statutes alluded to are marked thus * *, but the order has not been changed, as B. is the least reliable of the three MSS. In C., after *litigandi*, follow the words *usque ibi itaque*. and nothing more.
[5] *veritatem*, B. and C.
[6] *et* inserted in A. by a later hand.
[7] *communi*, B. and C.

MONKS IN PR[illegible]S.

[illegible]nno Domini m[illegible] trecen-
[illegible] *ordinatum fuit* unanimiter par
[illegible]am, quod albi monachi debeant
[illegible]ibus quibuscunque post praedica-
[illegible]monachos.

[illegible]TATIS A POTESTATE EPISCOPORUM.

[illegible]scopus, servus servorum Dei, [&c.].[3]
[illegible]emoriam.

[illegible]s et debitum ut, personis literarum
[illegible]s, per quas Divini nominis et fidei
[illegible]protenditur, justitia colitur, tam pub-
[illegible] res geritur utiliter, omnisque pros-
[illegible]conditionis augetur, favores gratiosos
[illegible]modilatis et libertatis auxilia libera-
[illegible]; exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro
[illegible] filiorum, Cancellarii, Magistrorum,
[illegible]nium Universitatis studii Oxoniensis
[illegible]cesi petitio continebat, quod olim
[illegible]memoriae Reges Angliae, qui fuerunt
[illegible] majori quiete et tranquillitate stu-
[illegible]ea studio, ipsis Magistris, Doctoribus
[illegible]nonnulla privilegia per carissimum in
[illegible]arum Regem Angliae illustrem post-
[illegible]a[4] concesserunt, et, inter alia, quod
[illegible] studii, pro tempore existens, haberet
[illegible]nem, vel quasi, quorumcunque con-

[illegible] *Magis-* [illegible] omitted here [illegible]ther.

[3] The address ends abruptly with *Dei* in B.

[4] *confirmata et in alia concesserunt*, A. and B.

tractuum factorum, necnon punitionem, seu quasi, delictorum commissorum pro tempore infra limites Universitatis prædictæ, ubi saltem altera partium Scholaris vel serviens ejus aut alias jurisdictionis dicti Cancellarii subjectus esset; ita quod nullus Scholaris præfati studii vel serviens ipsius, seu de hujusmodi jurisdictione dicti Cancellarii existens, occasione præmissorum vel alicujus eorumdem, etiam per brevia regia extra Universitatem præfatam trahi posset, tribus casibus, videlicet homicidio mutilatione et libero tenemento duntaxat exceptis, quodque ipsi Magistri, Doctores, Scholares, vigore concessionum hujusmodi, in pacifica possessione, vel quasi, privilegiorum ipsorum fuerint a tempore cujus contrarii memoria non existat; Quare, pro parte Magistrorum, Doctorum et Scholarium præmissorum, nobis humiliter fuit supplicatum, ut eis similem concessionem facere, ipsosque ab omni jurisdictione, dominio et potestate quorumcumque Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum et aliorum judicum ordinariorum eximere de benignitate Apostolica dignaremur, *Nos igitur*, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, Scholares et alias personas jurisdictioni Cancellarii dicti studii pro tempore existentis subjectos, in ipso studio pro tempore degentes, etiam si fuerint in sacris ordinibus constituti seu beneficia ecclesiastica obtineant, aut quorumcumque ordinum etiam mendicantium, vel alias a sede Apostolica exempti fuerint, quamdiu in dicto studio degerint, ab omni jurisdictione, dominio vel potestate quorumcumque Archiepiscoporum, etiam Legatorum natorum dictæ sedis, necnon Episcoporum et aliorum ordinariorum judicum, quoad contractuum initorum, vel quasi, necnon excessuum, criminum, et delictorum intra hujusmodi limites præfatæ Universitatis commissorum cognitionem,[1] et ipsorum excessuum ac delictorum et contractuum, vel quasi, correctionem et punitionem, una

a Scholar or his servant, or other person subject to the Chancellor's authority is a party,

[except cases of homicide, mutilation, and freehold; in these cases the delinquent may by the king's breve be brought before another tribunal,]

and praying for the confirmation of these privileges:

He, therefore, exempts the University from all Ecclesiastical authority whatsoever,

[1] *cogritionem*, B.

cum ipso Cancellario, quoad præmissos duntaxat[1] modo, ut præfertur, exceptos casus, et omnes actus scholasticos auctoritate Apostolica tenore præsentium eximimus, et totaliter liberamus; ipsosque Scholares et personas alias, quamdiu in præfato studio, ut præfertur, degerint, prædicto Cancellario subjicimus: ita quod idem Cancellarius de contractibus initis, ac de excessibus delictorum et criminibus commissis per Scholarès et alias personas hujusmodi cognoscere, ac excessus, crimina et delicta hujusmodi corrigere et punire, ac omnimodam jurisdictionem etiam ecclesiasticam et spiritualem in eosdem Scholares et personas alias exercere libere et licite valeat, secundum statuta, privilegia et consuetudines studii prælibati, felicis recordationis Innocentii Papæ quarti prædecessoris nostri circa exemptos edita, quæ incipiunt[2] "*Volentes*," et aliis constitutionibus Apostolicis contrariis non obstantibus quibuscumque: *Nos* enim quaslibet excommunicationum, suspensionum et interdicti sententias et quoscumque processus, quas et quos contra præfatos Cancellarium, Scholares et alias personas dicti studii, contra tenorem et formam exemptionis et liberationis hujusmodi, promulgari et haberi contigerit, decernimus irritos et inanes, jurisdictione tamen et potestate præfati Cancellarii et Universitatis, ac Collegiorum ejusdem, statutis et consuetudinibus, privilegiis,[3] libertatibus, illis præsertim, quibus caveri dicitur quod in præmissis Procuratores et Congregatio Magistrorum dictæ Universitatis in hujusmodi causis[4] jurisdictionem habeant, in omnibus semper salvis. Nulli igitur omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostræ exemptionis, liberationis, subjectionis et constitutionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire: Si quis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis

and pronounces null and void all previous sentences of excommunication, suspension, interdict, &c., which may have been hitherto fulminated against them.

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[1] *non*, B.
[2] *incipit*, MS.
[3] *previlegiis*, B.
[4] For *causis* B. has the contraction *Canc.* for *Cancellarii*.

Dei, et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum Ejus, se noverit incursurum.

Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum, secundo Idus Junii, Pontificatus nostri anno sexto.

QUOD NULLUS PROCURATOR CEDENS OFFICIO IN EADEM ELECTIONE VOCEM HABEAT PASSIVAM.

B. 56.
C. 32.

A.D. 1304.

Statutum est per Regentes et Non-regentes quod circa electionem Procuratorum Universitatis Oxoniæ hoc de cætero firmiter observetur, ut nullus Procurator, qui proximo ante ipsam electionem officio Procuratorum cedit, seu ipsum officium quovis alio modo dimittit, habeat in ipsa electione vocem passivam; *videlicet* quod non sit unus de primis duobus nominandis ad eligendum sex electores, nec unus ex illis sex, nec tertius nec septimus ad concordandum prædictos duos vel sex, si eos contigerit discordare; per hoc tamen non intendit Universitas aliquem excludere, quin in simili electione eligi poterit in Procuratorem, si aliunde ad hoc idoneus et utilis reputetur. Editum erat istud statutum cito post Pascha anno Domino millesimo trecentesimo quarto.

An outgoing Proctor may not be one of the board for the nomination of the electors of the new Proctor, nor may he be one of the electors,

but he may be re-elected Proctor.

Quia frequenter, altero Procuratorum, et forte minus juste aliquoties, contradicente, congregationibus artistarum præviis ad congregationem Regentium et Non-regentium apud S. Mildredam faciendam, negotia summe expedientia Universitati et honesta remanent non expedita, *statutum est* quod de cætero alter Procuratorum cum consensu Cancellarii posset apud S. Mildredam Magistros regentes in facultate artium congregare, et omnia proponere et proposita expedire, contradictione alterius Procuratoris non obstante.

The consent of one of the Proctors with the Chancellor shall henceforth be deemed sufficient for summoning congregation and transacting business of the University.

A. 66.
C. 39.

Ordinatio Domini Johannis de Pontysera[1] quondam Wyntoniensis Episcopi de cista.

A.D. 1306.

The executors of John Pontysera, Bishop of Winchester, have given to the University the sum of two hundred marks for the use of the Masters and Scholars, on the following conditions:— that on S. Nicholas' eve annually the said Bishop shall be commemorated in a mass for the dead, with special remembrances made of John Maunsel, and John nephew of the Bishop, and that every year the priest, making circuit of the schools with the bedel, shall recite the names of the aforesaid persons among the benefactors of the University;

Aspecturis et audituris præsentes literas Christi fidelibus universis, Walterus Cancellarius cœtusque Magistrorum Universitatis Oxoniæ unanimis salutem in omnium Salvatore.[2]

Cum inter cætera pietatis opera Scholarium indigentiis subvenire pium existat, qui, ut in agro Domini scientiæ margaritam acquirant, laboribus, discriminibus et ærumnis variis se exponunt, hac igitur consideratione executores bonæ memoriæ domini Johannis de Pontisara quondam Wyntoniensis Episcopi benevolentiam et specialem affectionem ad Magistros et Scholares Universitatis antedictæ concipientes, nobis ducentas marcas sterlingorum liberaliter donarunt et tradiderunt, quas ab eisdem executoribus recognoscimus recepisse et habuisse, convertendas[3] in usum et utilitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium Universitatis prædictæ, sub forma articulorum inferius annotatorum, *videlicet*, quod singulis annis in vigilia Beati Nicholai in hieme, fiat a nobis anniversarium dicti Episcopi solemne, cum plenario officio mortuorum, et speciali memoria pro animabus domini Johannis Maunsel et Johannis dicti domini Johannis nepotis defunctorum, et quod sacerdos circuiens scholas singulas cum serviente publico, ut fieri solet annuatim, nomina præfatorum defunctorum recitet inter alios benefactores Universitatis.

that at the commencement and close of each term, and in processions and masses celebrated by the University, special remembrance shall be made of the said persons;

Item, quod in missis pro benefactoribus in principio resumptionis Magistrorum, et instante cessatione eorumdem, ac processionibus faciendis in omnibus aliis missis communibus Universitatis, fiat memoria specialis de dicto Episcopo cum hac oratione: "*Deus, qui inter*

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[1] *quondam* repeated in A.
[2] *Salvatorem*, A.
[3] *convertantas*, A.

"*Apostolicos sacerdotes,*" etc. Et de dictis Johanne et Johanne fiat similiter memoria specialis.

Item, quod electio custodum illius cistæ, in qua dicta pecunia conservatur, in vigilia conceptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis annis singulis celebretur; et quod iidem custodes eligantur sicut Procuratores Universitatis, secundum formam statutorum super hoc editorum in singulis articulis observatam, præterquam in hoc, quod scrutatores[1] in electione istorum custodum sint quinque, *videlicet;* junior de qualibet facultate, qui etiam scrutinii collationem inter se faciant in privato, non in publico, quis quem nominat exprimendo; et quod[2] qui Regentes sint electi, licet postea ante finem anni fiant Non-regentes, nihilominus de dicta custodia onerentur usque ad annum revolutum a tempore suæ electionis, nisi alias ex causa legitima ab eadem custodia fuerint præpediti.

that guardians of the chest, in which the money bequeathed as aforesaid is kept, shall be elected annually, on the eve of the conception of the Blessed Virgin, and in the same form as that by which the Proctors of the University are elected;

Item, quod in eadem congregatione, qua eliguntur isti custodes, per Cancellarium cum junioribus theologo et decretista, et per Procuratores vel per Procuratorum substitutos, dentur auditores computi quinque numero de discretioribus Universitatis, inter quos sint duo Non-regentes, ita quod isti iidem auditores, in proxima congregatione Magistrorum, resumptione habita post Natale, facta, custodum et defectus, si quos invenerint, una cum statu illius cistæ vel armarioli Universitatis, quantum ad incrementum contingens de cautionibus venditis, et, quoad alia[3] dictam cistam vel armariolum contingentia, et etiam memoranda per eosdem auditores confecta, summam totalem illius cistæ una cum summa incrementorum ex venditione pignorum proveniente continentia, Universitati porrigant in com-

that at the time of such election auditors of the accounts of the outgoing guardians shall be appointed, who shall make a written statement as to the state of the chest, the amount of increase arising from the sale of pledges deposited by borrowers, &c.;

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[1] *structatores*, A.
[2] *quod* omitted in C.
[3] *aliam*, MS.

. ,uae alias poterunt custodes
u :ari, distincte referre valeant
. .agentius caveatur in prædictis,
.cujus Procuratoris inter cæteros,
., nominentur auditores, si eidem
sae custodia tunc proximo incum-

.auur custodes de discretioribus et
..sitatis, inter quos sint duo Non-
... iuus; ita quod semper illius cistæ
.an custodes.

:atetur tempus, videlicet annale, infra
. ista existentia luantur: et, si infra
. ; uantur, statim venditioni exponantur,
... primum mensem cujuslibet termini
esumptionem habitam Magistrorum;
.. summa[1] retenta, de eo quod superest
.. consuetudinem Universitatis ordinetur.

..atuta seu ordinationes per venerabilem
.. Symonem nuper Cancellarium Oxoniæ
..versitatis ejusdem, circa conservationem
,..rum ad alias cistas pertinentes et
..amdem, edita, dummodo supradictis
. . seu adversa, circa istam cistam in
. .mnia conserventur.

...libet mense teneantur custodes dictam
...dum visitare, proclamatione per scho-
...eniente.

. .cholares cujuscumque facultatis, dum
..., possint beneficio cistæ gaudere;[2]
.... egens percipiat quadraginta solidos,

| [2] *gaudere*, omitted in C.

non-regens duas marcas cum dimidia, Bachillarius duas marcas, Sophista unam marcam,[1] et eodem ordine in facultatibus aliis observetur. Ita quod Magistris et Scholaribus per istam cistam quoad[1] beneficia aliarum cistarum in nullo derogetur.

chest, as follows: a Regent Master may borrow forty shillings, a Non-regent, two marks and a half, a Bachelor two marks, a Sophist one mark.

Item, quod quilibet Scholaris recipiens de pecunia antedicta dicere teneatur, pro animabus dictorum defunctorum, quinquies orationem Dominicam cum totidem salutationibus Beatæ Virginis; ad quæ omnia singula fideliter et sine fraude in perpetuum facienda et observanda *Nos*, dicti Cancellarius et Magistri, obligamus nos et successores nostros, et ea omnia facere et observare promittimus bona fide, et ad perpetuam rei memoriam præmissa omnia in registro nostro inseri fecimus inviolabiliter permansura, statutis et consuetudinibus nostris, præsentibus literis non derogatoriis, in suo robore duraturis.

And every Scholar thus borrowing shall be bound to say, for the souls of the aforesaid persons, the Lord's prayer and the "*Ave Maria*," each five times.

The University accept the bequest and promise to fulfil the conditions.

In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem præsentes literas fieri fecimus, sigillo Universitatis prædictæ una cum sigillo officii Cancellarii patentes consignatas.[2]

Datum Oxoniæ, quinto decimo Kalend: Maii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexto.

QUOMODO ELIGI DEBENT MAGISTRI SCHOLARUM GRAMMATICALIUM.

A. 84.

A.D. 1306.

Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexto, in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium facta post festum S. Michaelis, in præsentia venerabilium virorum Domini Archidiaconi Oxoniæ sacræ theologiæ professoris, scilicet Magistri Gilberti de Segrave, et Magistri Gilberti de Mideltona. tunc officialis Domini Epi-

Two Masters of Arts shall be elected every year to be inspectors of the schools of grammar:

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[1] *marcam, quo,* these words omitted in C.

[2] *assignatas*, C.

muni cista repon...
cistæ in suo co...
et aperte. Hoc ...
ne per substitu...
ut supradictu...
substituto ill...
bebat.

these guardians shall be discreet and faithful members of the University, and shall always be three at the least.

Item, qu...
fideliorilus
regentes v...
tres vel q...

Pledges not redeemed within a year shall be sold.

Item, ...
quod pign...
illud tem...
solumm...
post ...
ita qu...
juxta ...

The statutes already in force as to other chests shall apply also to this chest.

Item
virum ...
et Ma...
cista...
dist...
non
omni...

A. 66.
C. 40.

Every month the guardians shall proceed to inspect the chest, proclamation having been first made throughout all the schools.

Scholars of all faculties, who are needy, may borrow from the

I...
...
tu...
ita

... quod duo Magistri
... superintendentes in Uni-
... annum, ut fieri con-
... salarium *sic est*
... omnibus, salva sede
... ...iuum in duas partes
... una Magistro artium,
... applicetur.

...NDI SALARIUM.

... colligendi, ne fraus fiat,
... totius salarii fiat per

...ISPUTANDI.

... Magistri scholarum gram-
... Veneris grammaticalia dun-

...SSE SCHOLAS GRAMMATICALES.

...od nullus Regens in artibus
...aticales simul ultra triennium.

...NT LECTIONES "CURSORIÆ" IN
... GRAMMATICALIBUS.

...evit ab antiquo quod Magistri
...maticales positivæ informationi[3]
... debito juramenti vel fidei præ-

... *est* inserted in C.
[3] *informationem*, MS.

[illegible] intendere debeant et vacare, quidam [illegible] et cupiditati inhiantes ac propriæ [illegible], prædicto statuto contempto, lectiones [illegible] quas vocant audientiam abusive, in doctrinæ [illegible] suorum evidens detrimentum legere præ[illegible] propter quod Cancellarius, utilitati eorum[illegible] et precipue juniorum volens prospicere, [illegible] dictam audientiam, quam non tantum fri[illegible] damnosam profectui dictorum juniorum repu[illegible] statuit quod, quicumque scholas gram[illegible] deinceps tenere voluerit, sub pœna privationis [illegible] scholarum, ac sub pœna incarcerationis ad [illegible] Cancellarii subeundæ, ab hujusmodi lectura [illegible]ria[1] desistant, ita quod nec in scholis suis, nec [illegible] in Universitate hujusmodi cursus legant, nec legi [illegible] per quoscunque, sed, aliis omnibus[2] prætermissis, instructioni positivæ[3] Scholarium suorum intendant diligentius et insudent. Alii vero a Magistris scholas tenentibus, qui idonei fuerint reputati, in locis distantibus a scholis illis, si voluerint, hujusmodi cursus legant, prout antiquitus fieri consuevit.

grammar, and having been led by love of money to neglect this and give "cursory" lectures, such "cursory" lectures are hereby prohibited under pain of deprivation and imprisonment. Other persons, not being Masters of schools, may, if thought capable, give cursory lectures elsewhere.

[4] HÆC SUNT STATUTA AULÆ UNIVERSITATIS SIVE SCHOLARIUM MAGISTRI WILLELMI DE DONELM.

A. 54. B. 87. C. 103. D. 75.

A.D. 1311.

Ad honorem Dei et Virginis gloriosæ omniumque Sanctorum, et sacrosanctæ matris Ecclesiæ exaltationem, necnon specialiter ad salutem animæ bonæ memoriæ Magistri Willelmi de Donelm defuncti, Scholariumque

The Chancellor and others issue the ordinances following for the Scholars of Master William of Durham.

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[1] and [3] *cursoria* et *positivæ*, added over the line by a later hand in A., and absent from C.

[2] *omnibus*, omitted in C.

[4] The title is wanting in B. and C. and, of course, there is none on the original indenture, from which the copies in A., B., C., and D., differ but little, the only variation of any importance occurs in C., viz., the omission of the word *in omni pagina* [illegible] *tunc regentis* [illegible] *Procura*[illegible] *per quosdam Doctores*

scopi Lincolniensis, *statutum est* quod duo Magistri artium scholis grammaticalibus superintendentes in Universitate Oxoniensi, de anno in annum, ut fieri consuevit, eligantur; et quoad eorum salarium *sic est statutum*, quod, deductis expensis omnibus, salva sede propria vice-monitoris, totum residuum in duas partes æquales dividatur, cujus videlicet una Magistro artium, et altera vice-monitori æqualiter applicetur.

De modo colligendi salarium.

To avoid fraud, both of them shall collect their salary.

Quantum vero ad modum colligendi, ne fraus fiat, *statutum est*, quod collectio totius salarii fiat per utrosque conjunctim.

A. 84.
C. 25.

De modo disputandi.

The Masters of schools of grammar shall be bound to *dispute* in grammar on Thursdays.

Item statutum est quod Magistri scholarum grammaticalium teneantur die Veneris grammaticalia duntaxat disputare.

Quamdiu debent habere scholas grammaticales.

No Regent in Arts shall hold a school of grammar longer than three years.

Item statutum est quod nullus Regens in artibus obtineat scholas grammaticales simul ultra triennium.

[1] Quomodo legi debent lectiones "cursoriæ" in scholis grammaticalibus.

The Masters of such schools being bound to *instruct* their Scholars in

Cum statutum[2] fuerit ab antiquo quod Magistri tenentes scholas grammaticales positivæ informationi[3] Scholarium suorum, ex debito juramenti vel fidei præ-

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[1] The title in C. is *De lectionibus cursoriis in grammatica.*

[2] *est* inserted in C.

[3] *informationem*, MS.

stitæ, summopere intendere debeant et vacare, quidam tamen eorum lucro et cupiditati inhiantes ac propriæ salutis immemores, prædicto statuto contempto, lectiones "*cursorias*," quas vocant audientiam abusive, in doctrinæ Scholarium suorum evidens detrimentum legere præsumpserunt; propter quod Cancellarius, utilitati eorumdem Scholarium et præcipue juniorum volens prospicere, ut tenetur, dictam audientiam, quam non tantum frivolam sed damnosam profectui dictorum juniorum reputat, suspendendo *statuit* quod, quicumque scholas grammaticales deinceps tenere voluerit, sub pœna privationis a regimine scholarum, ac sub pœna incarcerationis ad libitum Cancellarii subeundæ, ab hujusmodi lectura cursoria[1] desistant, ita quod nec in scholis suis, nec alibi in Universitate hujusmodi cursus legant, nec legi faciant per quoscunque, sed, aliis omnibus[2] prætermissis, instructioni positivæ[3] Scholarium suorum intendant diligentius et insudent. Alii vero a Magistris scholas tenentibus, qui idonei fuerint reputati, in locis distantibus a scholis illis, si voluerint, hujusmodi cursus legant, prout antiquitus fieri consuevit.

grammar, and having been led by love of money to neglect this and give "*cursory*" lectures, such "*cursory*" lectures are hereby prohibited

under pain of deprivation and imprisonment.

Other persons, not being Masters of schools, may, if thought capable, give cursory lectures elsewhere.

[4]HÆC SUNT STATUTA AULÆ UNIVERSITATIS SIVE SCHOLARIUM MAGISTRI WILLELMI DE DONELM.

A. 54.
B. 87.
C. 103.
D. 75.

A.D. 1311.

Ad honorem Dei et Virginis gloriosæ omniumque Sanctorum, et sacrosanctæ matris Ecclesiæ exaltationem, necnon specialiter ad salutem animæ bonæ memoriæ Magistri Willelmi de Donelm defuncti, Scholariumque

The Chancellor and others issue the ordinances following for the Scholars of Master William of Durham.

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[1] and [3] *cursoria* et *positivæ*, added over the line by a later hand in A., and absent from C.

[2] *omnibus*, omitted in C.

[4] The title is wanting in B. and C., and, of course, there is none on the original indenture, from which the copies in A., B., C., and D., differ but little, the only variation of any importance occurs in C., viz., the omission of the words *in sacra pagina tunc regentes una cum Procuratoribus ac per quosdam Doctores*.

profectum ejusdem in Universitate Oxoniæ studentium, per dominum Cancellarium Oxoniæ venerabilesque doctores, in sacra pagina tunc regentes, una cum Procuratoribus ac per quosdam Doctores et alios Magistros, de singulis facultatibus ab Universitate deputatos ad hoc specialiter, vice et auctoritate dictæ Universitatis, unanimiter ab eisdem *extitit*, modo quo sequitur, *ordinatum*.

In the election of a fellow, morals, learning, and poverty shall be the qualifications of the successful candidate,

In primis ordinatum est quod in electione cujuscumque socii, ad eleemosynam per antedictum Magistrum Willelmum assignatam Scholaribus, de cætero facienda, omnes et singuli socii, quibus ex eleemosyna ministratur ejusdem, et qui pro tempore electionis præsentes fuerint, eligent sine acceptione patriæ vel personarum talem, quem credunt ornatum moribus, in facultatibus pauperem et ad proficiendum in facultate theologica magis aptum, cæteris vero paribus, ordinarunt quod ille præferatur cæteris, qui de partibus Donelmi proximo oriundus extitit.

cæteris paribus a native of the neighbourhood of Durham is to be preferred.

The fellow elected shall be presented to the Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity and Proctors, who shall admit or reject him within two or three days.

Electores vero electum suum, quam citius poterunt, dictis domino Cancellario et Doctoribus sacræ theologiæ una cum Procuratoribus præsentent, qui ad deliberandum de electo et ejus conditionibus biduum habeant aut triduum, et extunc, juxta conscientias eorum, ipsum reprobent vel admittant; quod si contingat ipsum ex causa legitima reprobari, absque omni strepitu judiciali prædicti socii, juxta formam qua prius, alium eligant sine mora.

The fellows may study theology only, except in the Long Vacation.

Ordinatum est etiam quod omnes socii de domo audiant theologiam continue, ita quod aliam facultatem audiendo non admisceant, nisi in magna vacatione, et tunc liceat eis audire decretales, si voluerint, vel decreta.

They shall live together in one house.

Ordinatum est insuper quod socii simul maneant in una domo, ita quod absens quocumque colore in villa

vel extra, pro tempore absentiæ nihil percipiat, nisi fuerit absens causa recreationis, et tunc ultra mensem non percipiat, sed cum præsens fuerit pro eo liberetur consueta communa.

Item, Procurator eorum, qui et Bursarius dicitur, ultra quemcumque alium, decem solidos annuos percipiat pro labore.

The bursar shall have an annual additional stipend of ten shillings.

Item, habeat quilibet socius pro pensione domus et salario famulorum et aliis necessariis, ultra communas suas, dimidium marcæ annuatim.

Every fellow shall be allowed half a mark yearly on account of servants, &c.

Item, si contingat aliquem ultra plenum terminum absentare, licentia a sociis non obtenta, eligatur alius loco sui, nisi adversa valetudine vel alia legitima causa in aliis partibus ne veniat fuerit impeditus.

If one be absent without lawful cause longer than one term, his fellowship shall be vacated.

Item, si aliquis fuerit promotus ad beneficium quinque marcarum, tunc non percipiat ulterius de eleemosyna prædicta, sed loco sui alius eligatur.

A benefice of the value of five marks a year shall vacate a fellowship.

Item, quod quilibet socius infra septennium suæ auditionis in scholis opponat et ulterius proficiat prout decet.

The fellows shall proceed to their opponency within seven years.

Item, *ordinatum est* quod dicti Scholares, qui pro tempore fuerint, duas missas, singulis annis in parochia ubi degunt, pro anima fundatoris faciant celebrare.

They shall have mass celebrated twice a year, in the parish in which they live, for the soul of the founder.

Item, quod senior, si non est capellanus, se faciat capellanum, quam cito poterit, ordinari.

The senior shall be chaplain.

Item, quod nomine vulgari, quantum in eis est, Scholares Magistri Wilhelmi de Donelmo se faciant nominari.

They shall go by the name of The Scholars of William of Durham.

Item, quod procurator domorum, qui pro tempore fuerit, de omnibus receptis et expensis coram Cancellario et quibusdam aliis per ipsum vocandis, et coram comitiva singulis annis, citra resumptionem Magistorum

A. 54.
B. 87.
C. 104.
D. 75.

They shall give an account to the

Chancellor and others of their receipts and expenditure.

post Pentecosten, fidelem computum reddat, prius ad hoc corporali præstito sacramento; socii etiam computi auditores ad computum fideliter examinandum, in virtute sacramenti præstiti, astringantur.

In the event of deprivation of a fellow, the Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, and Proctors shall have cognizance of the case.

Item, ordinarunt præfati quod si aliquem a præfata domo, vel officio in illa, propter aliquod sinistrum amoveri contingat, cognoscendi de causa summarie et amovendi culpabilem dicti Cancellarius et Doctores, una cum Procuratoribus Universitatis, omnem habeant potestatem.

The fellowships shall increase in number with the increase of revenue.

Item, ordinatum est quod, ad augmentationem reddituum sufficienter pro uno socio, novus socius eligatur.

In cases of doubt on any subject, the Chancellor, &c., shall be appealed to.

Item, si in aliquo prædictorum fuerit hæsitatio seu dispensatio facienda, super omnibus talibus habeant prædicti dispensandi plenarie potestatem.

The fellows shall recite these statutes on the days of commemoration of their founder.

Item, recitent inter se has ordinationes diebus singulis quibus pro suo celebrant fundatore.

On election they shall swear to observe all these statutes.

Item, ordinatum est quod dicti Scholares singuli, et eorum successores, in primo sui ingressu sacramentum præstent corporale, quod omnes supradictos articulos inviolabiliter observabunt, nisi beneficium dispensationis fuerint adepti.

Hæc *ordinarunt* prædicti dominus Cancellarius et Doctores, ut præmittitur, aliis ordinationibus seu statutis quibuscumque, istis non contrariis, nihilominus in suo robore duraturis.

Datum Oxoniæ, in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis, quinto nonarum Julii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo undecimo; in cujus rei testimonium, parti hujus scripti indentati penes prædictos Scholares remanenti sigillum commune Universitatis est appensum, alteri vero penes Universitatem residenti, ad procurationem prædictorum Scholarium, Sigillum Decani Christianitatis Oxoniæ est appensum.

Istud erat confectum in tempore Henrici de Mammefeld tunc Cancellarii, ac Magistrorum Thomæ de Abendone et Roberti de Bridlingtone tunc Procuratorum.

Sigillum Universitatis Oxoniæ.

De portantibus arma.[1]

A. 62.
B. 75.
C. 54.
D. 23.
A.D. 1313.

Statuta infra scripta edita sunt secundo Non: Julii, tempore Magistri Henrici de Harkla tunc Cancellarii, [et Magistrorum Thomæ de Humbletone et Johannis de la Grave Procuratoribus Universitatis],[2] anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo decimo tertio.

Whereas it is notorious that Scholars bearing arms under pretext of self-defence are the cause of constant disturbances; they are hereby prohibited from doing so in future, except when coming into the town or going out from it on long journeys, under penalty of imprisonment and forfeiture of their weapons.

Quia vertitur in dubium an Scholares arma portantes, protegentes se quodam velamine, dicentes se hoc non fecisse causa mali perpetrandi, debeant incarcerari, ex quo[3] materia contentionis, et pugnandi[4] audacia, et maxima pacis perturbatio insurgere dignoscitur,[5] sicut rerum docuit experientia, *statutum est*, sub pœna incarcerationis, ne quis amodo de die vel de nocte arma quoquomodo portare præsumat,[6] de remotis venientibus, et ad remota exeuntibus, et ad hospitia se transferentibus inhabitandi causa duntaxat exceptis. Si quis autem cum armis inventus fuerit, etiam[7] si nulli insultum vel injuriam fecerit, vel si injuriatus fuerit levi injuria, omni modo incarceretur et ibidem ad arbitrium Cancellarii detineatur, si vero atroci, per octo dies ad minus incarceretur; armis eisdem in casibus præmissis nullo colore retradendis.

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[1] Title supplied from B. and C.
[2] The words in brackets are in D. only.
[3] *rite materia*, D.
[4] *pugnarum*, D.
[5] *dignoscuntur*, B. and C.
[6] *officiariis regis in villa et aliis*, written over the line in a later hand in A. only.
[7] *et*, B.

Moreover, the division of the Scholars into separate nations—North and South—being the cause of constant violations of the place,

Item, cum separati... ... interesse debes, nec lium, cum nationes ... sentire, sed eas potius quam laicis sit su... cum talium nation... et paci Univers... ...ondere nisi debitæ ex... *est*, quod ad petitio... ...sitate, secundum formam ...ati concessi, teneatur Uni... ...stros, vel quoscunque alios ... quasi inter nationes, per... ...legibus Universitatis obtem... hoc exequendum teneatur ...o juramenti.

A. 62.
B. 75.
C. 54.
D.

MODUS COMP...

A.D. 1313.

it is enacted, that no person shall excite the nations to take up the quarrels of individuals, by making conspiracies, leagues, meetings, &c.

Statut... delinquere ... propter ... et hoc ... ad ...

... CONVICTO.[2]

...*t* quod si aliquis, convictus super ...ussus[3] per judicem adire carcerem, ...aventus et requisitus adire, recusa ...anitus.

... CARCERIS (*sic*) SINE LICENTIA CANCELLARII.[2]

...*st* quod quicumque per Cancellarium ...arium incarceratus carcere[4] exierit, ...a consulta[5] per Cancellarium aut ... fuerit liberatus, eo ipso bannitus

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... *proprii*, ... a blank ... A., and is

[2] Title supplied from B. or C.
[3] *missus*, D.
[4] *carcerem*, C.
[5] *consueta* ?

.. CONCEDENDIS VEL NEGANDIS.[1]

A. 62
B. 58.
C. 27.
D. 23.
A.D. 1313.

.. Universitate solet quandoque esse in- ..tio, et indiscreta gratiarum confusio, et hoc .. negatur digno donec concedatur indigno, ..es etiam turpes et inhonestæ multoties appo- ..quæ, si detegerentur,[3] in opprobrium tende- ..Universitatis, *statutum est*, quod quilibet Magister ..gens gratiam negaturus vel concessurus, absque omni ..mparatione vel relatione[4] gratiæ ad gratiam, [et[5] ..adjectione turpium et inhonestarum conditionum], ad honorem Universitatis simpliciter et absolute deneget vel concedat, quod si hoc noluerit facere, nihilominus, ipso vel ipsis negantibus, gratia concessa pronuntiari poterit indilate.

In order to prevent the granting of graces subject to dishonourable conditions, as has often been done, it is hereby enacted that henceforth the vote of every Master shall be entirely unconditional.

Editum est hoc statutum anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tertio decimo.[6]

ORDINATIO CISTÆ DE GULDEFORDE.[7]

B. 90.
C. 44.
A.D. 1313.

Inspecturis et audituris præsentes literas Christi fidelibus universis, Henricus de Harcla Cancellarius cœtusque Magistrorum Universitatis Oxoniæ unanimis salutem in omnium Salvatore.

Cum inter cætera pietatis opera Scholarium indigentiis[8] subvenire pium existat, qui, ut in agro divinæ[9] scientiæ margaritam requirant, laboribus discrimini-

The executors of Henry Gildford have given to the University the sum of one hundred pounds

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[1] This title is not in B. or C., and the latter omits *item*, inserting this statute among others of a miscellaneous nature.

[2] *apponantur*, B. and C.

[3] *cognoscantur*, D.

[4] *relaxatione*, B.

[5] The words in brackets are written over the line in A., and do not occur at all in C.

[6] This clause, containing the date, occurs only in C.

[7] *Cistæ Gildeforde*, in the title in C.

[8] *indigentium*, B. and C.

[9] *Domini*, C.

"vel accendes, nec conventiculis interesse debes, nec "eisdem tacite vel expresse consentire, sed eas potius "modis quibus poteris impedire."

A. 62. D. The University is bound to intimate to the diocesan the names of all persons, whether Masters or others, who disturb the peace of the University, and especially as between the Northern and Southern Scholars.

Item, quia frustra est jura condere nisi debitæ executioni demandentur, *statutum est*, quod ad petitionem cujuscunque de Universitate, secundum formam privilegii super hoc Universitati concessi, teneatur Universitas loci Diœcesano Magistros, vel quoscunque alios pacem Universitatis, maxime quasi inter nationes, perturbantes denunciare, nisi legibus Universitatis obtemperare voluerint: et ad hoc exequendum teneatur Cancellarius [1] proprii debito juramenti.

De convicto.[2]

A. 62. B. 75. C. 55. D. Any one convicted of disturbing the peace and refusing to go to prison, is *ipso facto* banished the University.

Item, ordinatum est quod si aliquis, convictus super pacis perturbatione, jussus [3] per judicem adire carcerem, seu per Bedellum inventus et requisitus adire, recusaverit, eo ipso sit bannitus.

Pœna exeuntium carceris (*sic*) sine licentia Cancellarii.[2]

Any one leaving prison before being liberated by the Chancellor in due form, is similarly banished.

Item, statutum est quod quicumque per Cancellarium vel ejus Commissarium incarceratus carcere [4] exierit, priusquam in forma consulta [5] per Cancellarium aut ejus Commissarium fuerit liberatus, eo ipso bannitus existat.

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[1] A word is lost before *proprii*, and *proprii* is inserted in a blank space by a later hand in A., and is omitted in D.

[2] Title supplied from B. or C.

[3] *missus*, D.

[4] *carcerem*, C.

[5] *consueta ?*

alicui communitati aliquam tradant partem pecuniæ quoquo modo; nec alicui singulari personæ, nisi prius habita cautione pignoraticia[1] sufficienti, et saltem aliquo summam tradendæ pecuniæ excedenti; et quod iidem custodes eligantur sicut Procuratores Universitatis, secundum formam statutorum super hoc editorum in singulis articulis observatam, præterquam in hoc, quod scrutatores in electione istorum[2] custodum sint quinque, videlicet junior in qualibet facultate; qui scrutinii collationem inter se faciant in privatis, non in publico quis quem nominat exprimendo;[3] onerentur usque ad annum revolutum a tempore suæ electionis, nisi alias ex causa legitima ab eadem custodia fuerant impediti.

That neither the University, nor any College or society therein, shall be allowed to borrow from this fund, nor any individual, unless he shall first have deposited a sufficient pledge; That the guardians aforesaid shall be elected in the same manner as the Proctors of the University;

Item, quod in eadem congregatione, qua eliguntur isti custodes, per Cancellarium cum junioribus theologo et decretista, et per Procuratores vel per Procuratorum substitutos, dentur auditores computi, quinque numero, de discretioribus Universitatis, inter quos sint duo Non-regentes, qui quidem auditores ratiocinia dictorum custodum, infra mensem proximo sequentem, indilate audiant et complete, ita quod iidem auditores in proxima congregatione Magistrorum, resumptione habita post Natale, ratiocinia seu facta prædictorum custodum, seu defectus, si quos invenerint, Universitati Regentium, una cum statu illius cistæ, saltem summarie recitent, ut sic demum, anno revoluto, dictæ Universitati dictorum custodum appareat fidelitas, et dictæ cistæ in perpetuum duraturæ integritas. Et quantum ad incrementum contingens de cautionibus venditis, et quoad alia dictam cistam contingentia, et etiam memoranda per eosdem auditores confecta, summam totalem illius cistæ una cum summa incrementorum ex venditione pigno-

That when the guardians are elected, five auditors of the accounts of this fund shall be appointed, who shall audit the accounts within one month after their election, and render an account of the state of the aforesaid funds to the University;

[1] *pignorantia*, B.
[2] An erasure here in C.
[3] *exprimendi*, MS.

under the following conditions:—

bus et ærumnis variis se exponunt, hac igitur consideratione executores Henrici de Gildeforde clerici, dicti "*Le Mareschal*," benevolentiam et specialem affectionem ad Magistros et Scholares Universitatis antedictæ concipientes, nobis centum libras sterlingorum liberaliter donarunt et tradiderunt, quas ab eisdem executoribus recognoscimus recepisse, et habuisse conservandas in quadam cista communi ad hoc deputata, administrandas et convertendas in usum et utilitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium Universitatis prædictæ, sub forma articulorum inferius[1] annotatorum; videlicet quod singulis annis in festo S. Gregorii Papæ,[2] missa fiat a nobis pro anima dicta Henrici de Guldeforde et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, exequiis prius mortuorum completis, [solemniter celebretur,][3] et quod sacerdos, circuiens scholas singulas cum serviente publico, ut fieri solet annuatim, nomen prædicti Henrici defuncti recitet inter alios benefactores Universitatis.

that every year on the feast of S. Gregory they shall say mass for the soul of Henry Gildford and all the faithful departed; that the priest, when he goes annually his circuit of all the schools with the bedel, shall recite the name of the aforesaid Henry among the benefactors of the University;

Item, quod in missis pro benefactoribus, in principio resumptionis Magistrorum, et instante cessatione eorumdem, ac in processionibus faciendis, et in omnibus aliis missis communibus Universitatis fiat memoria specialis de dicto Henrico cum hac oratione—"*Inclina, Domine, aurem.*"

that when mass is said at commencement of term for the benefactors of the University, he shall be commemorated with a special collect;

Item, quod electio custodum[4] illius cistæ, in qua dicta pecunia conservatur, in vigilia conceptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis singulis annis celebretur; et quod, ibidem congregatis Regentibus, in memoriam hujus eleemosynæ, tenor hujus scripturæ prius registratus coram omnibus recitetur; et quod, custodibus sic electis, coram tota Universitate Cancellarius injungat, in virtute sacramenti præstiti, quod nec Universitati, seu Collegio, vel

that guardians of the Gildford chest shall be elected every year on the eve of the conception of the Blessed Virgin; and that these regulations shall then be read before the assembled Masters;

[1] *inferiorum*, B.

[2] *Papæ* erased in B.

[3] The words inclosed in brackets are in both MSS.; the reader has the option of omitting them or *fiat*.

[4] *custodi*, C.

alicui communitati aliquam tradant partem pecuniæ quoquo modo; nec alicui singulari personæ, nisi prius habita cautione pignoraticia[1] sufficienti, et saltem aliquo summam tradendæ pecuniæ excedenti; et quod iidem custodes eligantur sicut Procuratores Universitatis, secundum formam statutorum super hoc editorum in singulis articulis observatam, præterquam in hoc, quod scrutatores in electione istorum[2] custodum sint quinque, videlicet junior in qualibet facultate; qui scrutinii collationem inter se faciant in privatis, non in publico quis quem nominat exprimendo;[3] onerentur usque ad annum revolutum a tempore suæ electionis, nisi alias ex causa legitima ab eadem custodia fuerant impediti.

That neither the University, nor any College or society therein, shall be allowed to borrow from this fund,

nor any individual, unless he shall first have deposited a sufficient pledge;

That the guardians aforesaid shall be elected in the same manner as the Proctors of the University;

Item, quod in eadem congregatione, qua eliguntur isti custodes, per Cancellarium cum junioribus theologo et decretista, et per Procuratores vel per Procuratorum substitutos, dentur auditores computi, quinque numero, de discretioribus Universitatis, inter quos sint duo Nonregentes, qui quidem auditores ratiocinia dictorum custodum, infra mensem proximo sequentem, indilate audiant et complete, ita quod iidem auditores in proxima congregatione Magistrorum, resumptione habita post Natale, ratiocinia seu facta prædictorum custodum, seu defectus, si quos invenerint, Universitati Regentium, una cum statu illius cistæ, saltem summarie recitent, ut sic demum, anno revoluto, dictæ Universitati dictorum custodum appareat fidelitas, et dictæ cistæ in perpetuum duraturæ integritas. Et quantum ad incrementum contingens de cautionibus venditis, et quoad alia dictam cistam contingentia, et etiam memoranda per eosdem auditores confecta, summam totalem illius cistæ una cum summa incrementorum ex venditione pigno-

That when the guardians are elected, five auditors of the accounts of this fund shall be appointed,

who shall audit the accounts within one month after their election, and render an account of the state of the aforesaid funds to the University;

[1] *pignorantia*, B.

[2] An erasure here in C.

[3] *exprimendi*, MS.

rum proveniente continentia, Universitati porrigant, [et] in eadem cista reponenda, per quæ alias poterunt custodes cistæ in suo computo onerari, [distincte referre valeant et aperte,] hoc tamen diligentius caveatur in prædictis, ne[1] per substitutum alicujus Procuratoris inter cæteros, ut supradictum est, nominentur auditores, si eidem substituto illius cistæ custodia nunc proximo incumbebat.

If any money remain after the sale of pledges, and it be not known to whom it belongs, it shall go to the augmentation of the Gildford chest;

Item, quod si, venditis pignoribus, ultra sortem principalem aliquid accrescat, nisi sciatur cui reddi debeat, prædictæ cistæ cedat in augmentum.

The guardians shall be discreet and faithful members of the University, and one, at least, a Non-regent;

Item, quod eligantur custodes de fidelioribus et discretioribus Universitatis, inter quos sint duo Non-regentes vel saltem unus; ita quod semper illius cistæ tres vel quatuor sint custodes.

B. 96.
C. 45.

If pledges be not redeemed within a year, they are to be sold;

Item, quod limitetur tempus, videlicet annuale, infra quod pignora existentia in cista luantur, et, si infra illud tempus non luantur, statim venditioni exponantur, solummodo infra primum mensem cujuslibet termini post [electionem][2] resumptionem habitam Magistrorum.

The statutes before enacted as to other chests shall hold good as to the Gildford chest;

Item, quod statuta seu ordinationes, per venerabilem virum Magistrum Symonem, nuper Cancellarium Oxoniæ, et Magistros Universitatis ejusdem, circa conservationem cistarum ac pignorum ad alias cistas pertinentia[3] et distractionem earumdem edita, dummodo supradictis non sint contraria seu adversa, circa istam cistam in omnibus et per omnia observentur.

Every month the guardians shall visit the chest, after proclamation first made in all the schools;

Item, quod quolibet mense teneantur custodes dictam cistam visitare, proclamatione per scholas publica præcedente.

[1] *nec*, MS. The whole of the last part of this statute is evidently wrongly transcribed, but it has been thought better to leave it as in the MS., including some words, which appear redundant, in brackets.

[2] *electionem*, inserted in B. and C.

[3] *pertinentes*, MS.

Item, quod Scholares cujuscunque facultatis, dum tamen sint indigentes, possint hujusmodi cistæ beneficio gaudere; ita quod Magister regens percipiat triginta solidos, Non-regens viginti solidos, Bachilarius unam marcam, Sophista dimidiam marcam, et eodem ordine in facultatibus aliis observetur; ita quod Magistris et Scholaribus per istam cistam, quoad beneficia aliarum cistarum, in nullo derogetur.

Poor Scholars of any faculty may borrow from this fund, as follows: a regent Master may borrow thirty shillings, a Non-regent twenty shillings, a Bachelor one mark, a Sophist half a mark;

Item, quod quilibet Scholaris recipiens de pecunia antedicta dicere teneatur, pro anima dicti Henrici et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, quinquies orationem Dominicam cum totidem salutationibus Virginis gloriosæ :—

And all who thus borrow shall be bound to say the "*Pater Noster*" and "*Ave Maria*" five times for the repose of the soul of the aforesaid Henry Gildford and all the faithful departed:

Ad quæ omnia et singula fideliter et sine fraude in perpetuum facienda et observanda, *Nos*, dicti Cancellarius et Magistri, obligamus nos et successores nostros, et ea omnia facere et observare promittimus bona fide.

All which conditions the Chancellor and Masters bind themselves and their successors to fulfil.

Et ad perpetuam hujus rei memoriam præmissa omnia in registro nostro inseri fecimus inviolabiliter permansura, statutis et consuetudinibus nostris, præsentibus literis non derogatoriis, in suo robore duraturis. In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem præsentes literas nostras fieri fecimus, sigillo Universitatis prædictæ una cum sigillo officii Cancellarii patentes consignatas.

Datum Oxoniæ, quarto decimo Kalend: April: anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tertio decimo.

Quantum Magister, Bachilarius, vel Scholaris potest de cista de Guldeforde mutuari. C. 46.

In cista Guldeforde Scholaris potest mutuari dimidiam marcam, Bachilarius, cujuscumque facultatis fuerit, unam marcam, Magister regens triginta solidos, Magister non-regens viginti solidos.

A. 9.

Certain Articles condemned at Oxford.

A.D. 1314.

The Doctors of divinity at Oxford pronounce certain articles to be heretical.

Isti articuli subscripti fuerunt reprobati tanquam erronei a Magistris theologiæ Universitatis Oxoniæ, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quarto-decimo, mense Februarii :—

(1.) Quod Deus Pater potuit produxisse creaturam ante Verbum origine, natura vel tempore.

(2.) Quod Pater potuit producere omnem creaturam sine Filio producente, de potentia absoluta etsi non de potentia ordinata.

(3.) Quod etsi Filius nullam creaturam produceret, vel produxisset, vel producere potuisset, cum Pater omnem creaturam creabilem in priori originis, Verbo non producto, produceret, Filius nihil minus esset omnipotens, quia haberet eandem vim et eandem potentiam cum Patre, sicut Spiritus Sanctus est omnipotens, quamvis non possit producere Filium sicut Pater potest, quia, non obstante, hic tamen haberet eandem vim et eandem potentiam cum Patre.

(4.) Quod si creatura produceretur ante Verbum, debet intelligi produci a prima persona in divinis, non a Patre.

(5.) Quod opera Trinitatis, respectu creaturarum, sunt indistincta[1] de facto, non tamen necessario, quia alio modo posset fieri de potentia Dei absoluta, sicut redemptio generis humani posset fieri, vel potuisset fieri, sine Christi morte et incarnatione.

(6.) Quod si Pater potest producere Verbum, quod majus est quam creatura, sine socio, eadem ratione, vel majori, Pater potest producere creaturam, quæ minor est, sine socio, id est, sine Filio producente.

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[1] MS. *indisticta*.

In hanc autem formam communem pro utraque[1] cista, Nos Cancellarius et Magistri praefati unanimiter consentimus, videlicet, quod singulis annis, quarta feria post festum Sanctae Trinitatis, fiat a nobis missa solemnis in perpetuum pro eodem, et quod sacerdos circuiens scholas singulas cum servientibus publicis, ut fieri solet annuatim, nomen praefati domini Gilberti recitet inter alios Universitatis benefactores.

Therefore the Chancellor and Masters make the following ordinance:— Every year mass shall be said for the soul of the founder of the chest, and his name shall be mentioned with those of the other benefactors of the University.

Item, quod in missis pro benefactoribus in principio resumptionis Magistrorum et instante vacatione eorundem, ac in processionibus faciendis in omnibus aliis missis communibus Universitatis fiat memoria pro eodem inter alios benefactores Universitatis.

And he shall be remembered in the masses celebrated at the commencement and close of every term.

Item, quod iidem custodes eligantur sicut Procuratores Universitatis, et eodem die, secundum formam statutorum super hoc editorum in singulis articulis observatam, ita tamen quod duobus custodibus, quorum alter sit Australis, alter Borealis, adjungatur tertius Non-regens per eosdem electores, qui usque ad primam electionem Procuratorum sequentem post Pascham, cistae custodiae intendere teneantur.

The guardians of the Rothbury chest shall be elected in the same manner as the Proctors of the University, and on the same day; they shall be three in number, one a North-country-man, another a South-country-man, and the third a Non-regent master;

Item, in eadem congregatione dentur auditores computi custodum praecedentium, qui tempore consueto ratiocinia eorundem audire teneantur, et indenturam summas praedictas continentem una cum excrescentiis novis et antiquis, in prima vel secunda congregatione post auditum computum, Universitati porrigant in communi cista reponendam, per quam poterint custodes ad easdem cistas tunc electi in suo computo onerari.

when they are elected, auditors of the accounts of the outgoing guardians shall be elected, who shall render an account to the University of the state of the fund, &c.

Item, quod limitetur tempus, videlicet, annale, infra quod pignora Magistrorum et Scholarium in cista exis-

Pledges deposited for money borrowed there-

[1] *parte cista*, C.

prædictis Magistris, quantum comprobationem[1] omnium et singulorum articulorum prædictorum.

A. 49.
C. 38.

CISTÆ ROUBURI.[2]

A.D. circ. 1320.

Aspecturis et audituris præsentes literas Christi fidelibus universis, Johannes Luterel, Cancellarius, cœtusque Magistrorum Universitatis Oxoniæ unanimis, salutem in omnium Salvatore.

Gilbert de Routhebury, of his charity, has bequeathed to the University the sum of two hundred and fifty marks, to establish two funds; the one, of two hundred marks, to be lent to the Masters and Scholars solely; the other, of fifty marks, also for the use of the Masters and Scholars, may on occasion be lent to the University to defray legal expenses;

Cum inter cætera pietatis opera Scholarium indigentiis subvenire pium existat, qui, ut in agro Domini scientiæ margaritam acquirant, laboribus, discriminibus et ærumnis variis se exponunt, hac igitur consideratione dominus Gilbertus de Routheburi, benevolentiam et specialem affectionem ad Magistros et Scholares Universitatis antedictæ concipiens, nobis ducentas et quinquaginta marcas sterlingorum donavit et tradidit, quas ab eodem recognoscimus nos habuisse et recepisse, in duabus cistis conservandas, una videlicet ducentarum marcarum, alia quinquaginta marcarum; quarum una, quæ erit ducentarum marcarum, in utilitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium Universitatis prædictæ convertetur sub forma inferius annotata, alia sub eadem forma; hoc adjecto, quod si contingat Universitatem, vel propter litem, vel alias causas, pecunia indigere, præstita cautione sufficienti, possit totam illam summam quinquaginta marcarum, vel partem ejusdem, mutuari: ita [quod] cum denunciatum fuerit custodibus cistæ illius per Cancellarium et Procuratores de Universitatis indigentia instante, vel quæ futura verisimiliter timeatur, ex tunc non liceat custodibus dictæ cistæ quidquam Magistris aut Scholaribus mutuare, quousque per Cancellarium et Procuratores fuerint præmuniti.

[1] *reprobationem?*

[2] Title from C.

In hanc autem formam communem pro utraque[1] cista, *Nos*, Cancellarius et Magistri prædicti, unanimiter consentimus, videlicet, quod singulis annis, quarta feria post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis, fiat a nobis missa solemnis in perpetuum pro eodem, et quod sacerdos circuiens scholas singulas cum serviente publico, ut fieri solet annuatim, nomen præfati domini Gilberti recitet inter alios Universitatis benefactores.

therefore the Chancellor and Masters issue the following ordinance:— Every year mass shall be said for the soul of the founder of the chest; and his name shall be mentioned with those of the other benefactors of the University.

Item, quod in missis pro benefactoribus in principio resumptionis Magistrorum, et instante cessatione eorundem, ac in processionibus faciendis in omnibus aliis missis communibus Universitatis, fiat memoria pro eodem inter alios benefactores Universitatis.

Also he shall be remembered at the masses celebrated at the commencement and close of every term.

Item, quod iidem custodes eligantur sicut Procuratores Universitatis, et eodem die, secundum formam statutorum super hoc editorum in singulis articulis observatam, ita tamen quod duobus custodibus, quorum alter sit Australis, alter Borealis, adjungatur tertius Non-regens per eosdem electores, qui, usque ad primam electionem Procuratorum sequentem post Pascham, cistæ custodiæ intendere teneantur.

The guardians of the Routhebury chest shall be elected in the same manner as the Proctors of the University, and on the same day; they shall be three in number, one a North-country-man, another a South-country-man, and the third a Non-regent master;

Item, in eadem congregatione dentur auditores computi custodum præcedentium, qui tempore consueto ratiocinia eorumdem audire teneantur, et indenturam summas prædictas continentem, una cum excrescentiis novis et antiquis, in prima vel secunda congregatione post auditum computum, Universitati porrigant in communi cista reponendam, per quam poterint custodes ad easdem cistas tunc electi in suo computo onerari.

when they are elected, auditors of the accounts of the outgoing guardians shall be elected, who shall render an account to the University of the state of the fund, &c.

Item, quod limitetur tempus, videlicet, annale, infra quod pignora Magistrorum et Scholarium in cista exis-

Pledges deposited for money borrowed there-

[1] *parte cistæ*, C.

from, must be redeemed within a year, if not, they shall be sold.

tentia luantur, et, si infra illud tempus non luantur, statim venditioni exponantur,[1] infra primum mensem cujuslibet termini post lectionum resumptionem actualem, ita quod, mutui summa retenta, de eo quod superest juxta morem et consuetudinem Universitatis ordinetur.

The ordinances issued for the regulation of other chests shall hold good with respect to the Routhebury chest.

Item, quod statuta seu ordinationes[2] per venerabilem virum bonæ memoriæ Magistrum Simonem de Feversham, quondam Cancellarium Universitatis Oxoniensis, et Magistros Universitatis ejusdem, circa conservationem cistarum et pignorum ad alias cistas pertinentia,[3] et distractionem eorundem edita, dummodo supradictis non sint contraria seu adversa, circa istam cistam in omnibus et per omnia conserventur.

Every month the guardians shall visit the chest, having first caused a proclamation to be made in all the schools.

Item, quod quolibet mense teneantur custodes dictas[4] cistas visitare, proclamatione per scholas publica præcedente.

A. 50.
C. 39.

Scholars of any faculty, if needy, may borrow from this fund,— a Master may borrow forty shillings, a Bachelor two marks, a Sophist one mark;

Item, quod Scholares cujuscunque facultatis, dum tamen sint indigentes, possint beneficio cistarum gaudere, ita quod Magister regens percipiat quadraginta solidos, Bacularius duas marcas, Sophista unam marcam, et eodem ordine in facultatibus aliis observetur, ita quod Magistris et Scholaribus per istas cistas quoad beneficia aliarum cistarum in nullo derogetur.

and every one thus borrowing shall say "*Pater Noster*" and "*Ave Maria*" five times for the repose of the soul of the aforesaid Gilbert.

Item, quod quilibet Scholaris recipiens de pecunia antedicta, dicere teneatur pro anima dicti domini Gilberti quinquies orationem Dominicam, cum totidem salutationibus Beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

The University bind themselves and their successors to observe this ordinance for ever.

Ad quæ omnia et singula fideliter et sine fraude in perpetuum facienda et observanda, *Nos*, dicti Cancellarius et Magistri, obligamus nos et successores nostros, et ea omnia facere et observare promittimus bona fide:

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[1] *reponantur*, MS.
[2] *ordinationem*, C.
[3] *pertinentes*, MS.
[4] *dicti custodes*, C.

Et, ad perpetuam rei memoriam, præmissa omnia in registro inseri fecimus inviolabiliter permansura, statutis et consuetudinibus nostris, præsentibus litteris non derogaturis, in suo robore duraturis. In quorum omnium testimonium[1] præsentes litteras fieri fecimus, sigillo Universitatis prædictæ, una cum sigillo officii Cancellarii patentes,[2] consignatas.

Datum Oxoniæ.[3]

In[4] cista Gildeford Scholaris potest mutuari sex marcatas.

Bachilarius, cujuscunque facultatis, . . .

Magister regens triginta solidos.

Magister non-regens viginti solidos.

Statutum est ex unanimi consensu Regentium et Non-regentium, quod cista Lyncolniæ, cista Viennæ, cista Burnelli,[5] cista Cicestriæ, cista Reginæ, quantum ad pecuniam mutuandam, sint ejusdem conditionis cum cista de Guldeforde; hoc excepto, quod Magistri, regentes et non-regentes, dictæ pecuniæ æqualem per-

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[1] MS. *et fidem* in the margin.

[2] *patente*, MS.

[3] No date is given; but it may be gathered that it was about the year 1320, from the following circumstances: that this ordinance was issued in the chancellorship of John Luterel. Now, from a French and Roman Roll, 11 Edw. II., m. 13, *i.e.* in the year 1318, we find that the king requests the pope to listen to the business of J. Luterel, Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Again, in a Close Roll, 16 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 12, *i.e.* in the year 1323, the king commands John Luterel to appear before him at York, to answer to certain accusations arising out of his chancellorship, during his tenure of that office. Thus this statute must fall between the years 1318 and 1323.

[4] This short paragraph is of a different and rather later hand than the preceding or succeeding, and does not properly belong to the ordinance for the Routhebury or Gildford chests.

[5] No ordinance exists relating to this chest; but we find, from Patent Roll, 33 Edw. I., p. 1, m. 19, *i.e.* in the year 1305, that the executors of William Burnell, late Provost of Wells, have licence to give nine shops and a messuage in Oxford to the Master and Scholars of Balliol College. Probably this is the founder of the Burnell chest.

cipiant portionem, summam triginta solidorum nullatenus excedendo.

A. 65.
B. 54.
C. 30.

De cessione officii Cancellarii.

Ad honorem Dei et [1] Beatæ Virginis, et omnium Sanctorum, necnon ad pacem et tranquillitatem Universitatis futuris temporibus firmius observandas, *edita fuerunt subscripta statuta,* facta congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxoniæ, tunc existente Cancellario venerabili viro Magistro Henrico de Sowere, necnon existentibus Procuratoribus tunc temporis Magistris Willelmo de Skeltone et Symone Yfhtele,[2] quarto non: Decembris, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo secundo.

A.D. 1322.

The Chancellor's office shall be tenable for two years: at the expiration of his term of office, which shall be at the end of term before Whitsuntide, he shall deliver up the seal of the office to the Proctors, either in person, or, if he be absent, by his Commissary;

Statutum est, propter eandem causam propter quam alias proinde fuerat ordinatum, [3] quod Procuratores Universitatis annis singulis suis officiis cederent, quod de biennio in biennium, facta congregatione solemni Magistrorum, die quo cessatio fuerit ante Pentecosten, Cancellarius Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, in ipsa congregatione officio suo cedat, et coram Universitate in eadem congregatione Procuratoribus Universitatis, in signum evidens cessionis factæ, sigillum officii sui tradat; quod si absens fuerit Cancellarius eo tempore, nec præsens fuerit in villa, Commissario suo dictum sigillum mittat, qui, nomine Cancellarii tunc absentis,[4] Procuratoribus illud tradat, necnon et signum nomine Cancellarii, auctoritate statuti, et statim coram congregatione faciat cessionem, et, cessione facta per Cancel-

and at the same time the election of a new Chancellor shall commence.

[1] The words *Beatæ Virginis et omnium Sanctorum,* have been erased in B., as usual wherever they occur in the MSS.

[2] *Vistele,* A.

[3] *per quod,* B. and C.

[4] A large blank space here in C.

larium præsentem, vel per Commissarium ipsius absentis, statim in eadem congregatione more solito ad novam electionem Cancellarii procedatur.

De Magistris mittendis pro confirmatione Cancellarii.

Statutum est etiam quod, si Cancellarius in persona sua propria cesserit, priusquam electio denuo facienda totaliter compleatur, nullatenus a congregatione recedat; quod si ipse iterum, vel alius, in Cancellarium eligatur, pro nova commissione habenda, per unum vel duos Magistros ad plus, super hujusmodi negotio ad plenum instructos mittatur; et ipse, vel ipsi nuncii, secum communem habeant servientem, si hoc Magistris regentibus visum fuerit expedire.

When the Chancellor is elected, one or two Masters with a bedel shall be sent to obtain his confirmation.

De computatione biennii quoad officium Cancellarii.[1]

Statutum est etiam, ut omnis dubitatio de computatione biennii officii Cancellarii sit amota, quod[2] si contingat aliquem eligi in Cancellarium post Pentecosten, ante festum Natalis Domini proximo sequens, a die suæ electionis usque in diem cessationis proximum ante Pentecosten, Cancellario de tempore suo biennali computabitur annus alter, et reliquus ab illo die cessationis ante Pentecosten proximo sequentem: quod si contingat aliquem eligi post Natale Domini in Cancellarium, ante diem cessationis præfatæ proximo sequentis, tunc tempus medium, inter diem electionis et diem proximum cessationis ante Pentecosten, non

If the Chancellor from any cause happen to be elected after Whitsuntide, but before Christmas, that year in which he is elected shall count as one of his two years of office: but if he be elected after Christmas and before Whitsuntide, he shall hold office for two full years, reckoning from Whitsuntide after his election.

[1] The whole folio in A. is much damaged, so much so as to render collation useless.

[2] *quod* omitted in B.

computabitur pro anno altero præfati temporis biennalis, nec aliqua parte ipsius, sed a proximo die cessationis sequentis ante Pentecosten numerabitur Cancellario tempus sui officii biennale; ne propter modicum tempus[1] dies cessationis et electionis, cum deliberatione statuti in aliis diebus anni, proinde præelectus in alterum minus convenientem mutetur.

Quod tenentur Procuratores prosequi si Cancellarius intolerabilis existat.

If the Chancellor be guilty of injustice and will not redress it, it shall be competent to the Proctors to summon a congregation to consider the matter; and the Chancellor shall be informed of the reason wherefore the congregation is held: if it be found that he is justly accused, he shall have three days in which to repair his error; if he fail to do this within the three days, the Proctors shall require him to surrender his seal of office.

A. 65.
B. 54.
C. 31.

Statutum est etiam quod, si Cancellarius, postquam electus fuerit, ante diem quo cedere tenetur officio suo, adeo intolerabilis devenerit, quod de eo, si Universitati Magistris vel Scholaribus injuriatus fuerit, justitiam in Universitate fieri non permittat, statim liceat Procuratoribus Universitatis congregare Regentes cujuscunque facultatis, coram quibus ipsi Procuratores gravamina per Cancellarium illata proponant, quæ si per Cancellarium fuerint confessa,[2] aliterve probata legitime coram congregatione in præsentia Cancellarii, vel in ipsius absentia, dum tamen prius per alterum Procuratorum monitus fuerit de congregatione ob causam hujusmodi facienda, faciat dominus Cancellarius, modo quo Regentes decreverint, quam poterit, gravamina reparari; denunciato sibi decreto Regentium per Procuratores Universitatis: et, si tunc infra triduum noluerit errata corrigere arbitrio seu decreto Regentium, nec desistere ab inceptis, faciant Procuratores congregationem Regentium et Nonregentium, quorum decreto, si non paruerit infra triduum a tempore quo sibi constiterit modo dicto, auctoritate totius Universitatis denuncient ipsi domino Cancellario Procuratores Universitatis, quod infra triduum sequens officio suo cedat, et alteri Procuratorum

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[1] *inter dies?* | [2] *confessata,* C.

sigillum officii Cancellarii infra idem reddat;[1] nec liceat ipsi Cancellario, ultra triduum illud, in officio Cancellarii aliquod jus clamare, sed juxta omnia, quæ sibi denunciata fuerint, modo dicto infra triduum facere teneatur, in virtute præstiti sacramenti.

STATUTA ONERANTIA PROCURATORES: PRIMO SUNT ILLA TRIA QUÆ POSITA IN ELECTIONE CANCELLARII. QUARTUM.[2]

Cum ex casibus fortuitis plura pericula ex dissipatione[3] bonorum communium Universitatis,[4] in futurumque timemus poterint imminere, *statutum est* quod postquam aliquis fuerit in Procuratorem Universitatis electus, juramentum præstet corporale, quod de omnibus recipiendis ex parte Universitatis fidelem computum reddat, nec ab Universitate recedat, quousque de omnibus receptis dictæ Universitati satisfecerit, finali computo persoluto, nisi in casu quo procuratorem sufficienter instructum præsentem habuerit paratum, coram judicibus ad hoc specialiter deputatis, ad omnia et singula facienda, quæ in persona propria facere teneretur;[5] qui quidem judices, ad alterius Procuratoris vocationem, ad audiendum ratiocinia antedicta cum effectu in eadem congregatione juramento corporali sint astricti.

The Proctors shall swear that they will render a faithful account of all the receipts of the University and that they will not leave the University without having first performed this duty,

unless a competent deputy be by them appointed to perform it for them.

Jurent etiam Procuratores et eorum substituti ad ordinationes cistarum cum quatuor clavibus, et cistæ C. 30.

The Proctors and their deputies

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[1] An erasure occurs here, probably merely of words repeated, for *nec reddat* is inserted in C.

[2] The word *quartum* is here placed as it occurs in the MS., it evidently once alluded to some arrangement of the statutes, what that was it is now unfortunately impossible to discover, in each MS. the arrangement is different, and in each a mere jumble.

[3] *discipatione*, B. and C.

[4] Some word is evidently omitted here, probably *imminent* or *accidunt*. The whole statute is extremely carelessly written, and full of omissions of letters and parts of words, in C.

[5] *tenerentur*, C.

shall swear that they will observe the statutes relating to the chests.

pannorum, exemplariorumque cistam, et cistam Procuratorum concernentes.[1]

B. 55.
C. 59.

IN ISTIS SUBSCRIPTIS CAVEANT PROCURATORES UT DEBITAM FACIANT EXECUTIONEM.

The duties of the Proctors specified.

Contra non accedentes ad scholas.
Contra trahentes in scholis in quadragesima.
Contra determinatores minus diu stantes.
Contra eosdem non "*logicalia*" disputantes.
Contra non accedentes ad licentiationes.
Contra non parentes monitionibus Cancellarii.
Contra transgredientes privilegia vel statuta.
Contra non opponentes inceptoribus.
Contra non solventes Magistris.
Contra non legentes modo suo consueto.
Contra prorogantes vel anticipantes ordinarias.
Contra non volentes expedire negotia Universitatis.
Contra non venientes tempestive ad scholas.
Contra non habentes habitum et tonsuram decentes.
Contra non habentes nomina Scholarium.
Contra non recitantes rotulum.
Contra non parentes regulis Procuratorum.
Contra impetrantes pacis suspendium per triennium.
Contra suspectos qualitercunque.
Contra venientes cum multitudine.
Contra recusantes adire carcerem.
Contra solventes mancipiis ultra statuta.
Contra solventes scissoribus ultra statuta.
Contra custodes ratiocinia non reddentes.
Contra Procuratores ratiocinia non reddentes.
Contra judices compulsionibus[2] non parentes.
Contra advocatos et procuratores excedentes.

[1] *concernentem*, MS.

[2] *confalsionibus*, *confulsionibus*, B. and C.

De iis qui possunt litigare per Procuratorem.

A. 61.
B. 70.
C. 50.
D. 50.
A.D. 1323.

Memorandum quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo tertio *ordinatum* erat per Regentes et Non-regentes, quod nullus præsens in villa litigaret per Procuratorem, nisi Regens, vel Non-regens, vel Bachalarius actualiter textum legens in aliqua facultate.

No one may sue by the Proctor except a Regent or Non-regent Master, or Bachelor actually lecturing in some faculty.

Letter of David, Bishop of Saint David's, to the University of Oxford, on the subject of the riotous conduct of certain of the clergy of his diocese in the University.[1]

David, permissione Divina Menevensis Episcopus, venerabilibus viris Domino Cancellario ac Universitati Magistrorum et Scholarium Oxoniæ Lincolniensis Diœcesis, salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem.

Quærentes in agro scholasticæ disciplinæ scientiæ margaritam non immerito quo possumus favore prosequimur, eaque libenter eis concedimus, per quæ, materia submota gravaminis, ipsorum pacis tranquillitas prosperetur. Hinc est quod, vestris devotis precibus inclinati, cum intellexerimus quod nonnulli, propriæ salutis immemores, cum, propter delicta in Universitate Oxoniæ perpetrata, suspensionis vel executionis[2] sententiis per Cancellarium Universitatis ipsius, [vel] judices inferiores deputatos ab eo, vel per ipsum Cancellarium una cum tota Universitate, quandoque solum Regentium

Having heard that the peace of the University is imperilled by clerks, who have been suspended [from lecturing] or otherwise punished by the Chancellor, leaving Oxford, and thereby defying his power and the authority of the Church, the Bishop of S. David's undertakes, that if any clerks holding benefices in his diocese shall be convicted of dis-

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[1] This MS. is a small piece of parchment, and appears to be the original letter, the seal is, however, wanting, but the parchment has evidently been cut, and there are holes at the bottom of it, which probably were for the strings by which the seal was appended; it is introduced into this series, although not transcribed into A., B., C., or D., as being of the same character.

[2] *excommunicationis?*

turbing the peace of the University, he will, on being duly advised thereof by the Chancellor, sequestrate their benefices for three years, that compensation may be made out of the revenues of such benefices to the parties injured:

quandoque Regentium et Non-regentium, fuerint innodati, [et] a vestra jurisdictione recedunt, claves Ecclesiæ temere contemnendo, ut dictæ sententiæ robur obtineant firmitatis, quoties nos super hoc a vobis fuerimus legitime requisiti, quod nos vel[1] officiales nostrum nostrosve commissarios seu ministros in nostra diœcesi executioni debitæ demandentur, vobis concedimus per præsentes, volentes insuper tranquillitati vestræ uberius providere, ut vestra Communitas in futurum in statu prospero et tranquillo valeat gubernari, tenore præsentium, vobis concedimus, et, quantum ad nos attinet, ordinamus, ut, si qui clerici in nostra diœcesi beneficiati die aut nocte inventi fuerint in pacis vestræ perturbationem arma deferentes, vel tranquillitatem ipsius Universitatis per modum alium perturbantes, et super hoc convicti fuerint legitime aut rite, seu per eorum fugam præsumptive confessi, quod eorum beneficia in manibus nostris, ad denunciationem Cancellarii, faciendam nobis sub ipsius Universitatis sigillo communi, faciemus per triennium sequestrari, ut de fructibus beneficiorum hujusmodi, percipiendis interim vel perceptis, læso aut læsis, per convictos seu confessos aut fugitivos hujusmodi, denunciatione super hoc unica nobis facta, legitime satisfiat. Quod si beneficium ecclesiasticum non habuerint ad tempus, secundum qualitatem et quantitatem delicti ad beneficium ecclesiasticum minime admittantur, nisi ipsi ad beneficium ecclesiasticum promovendi, ante quam hujusmodi beneficium assequantur, suam innocentiam in præmissis ostendant, aut læsis ab ipsis satisfaciant competenter, et gratiam Universitatis meruerint obtinere, et sic restituantur legitime famæ suæ.

and, if the accused persons do not actually hold benefices, they shall be held incapable of institution until they have either cleared themselves of the charge against them, or, if guilty, until they have made satisfaction to the persons injured by them, and been restored to the favour of the University.

In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Datum apud Londinium,

[1] Something seems here omitted in the MS.

tertio non: Martii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo tertio, et ordinationis nostræ vicesimo octavo. . . .

[1] HIC EST PROCESSUS ET FINALIS CONCORDIA, FACTA INTER CANCELLARIUM UNIVERSITATIS OXONIÆ ET MAJOREM AC BURGENSES EJUSDEM, DE SITUATIONE PILLORII MUNICIPII OXONIÆ ANTEDICTÆ.

B. 82. C. 65. D. 42.

A.D. 1325.

The Chancellor summoned the Mayor of Oxford to appear before him, to answer a charge of contempt of his authority, in having moved the pillory from its ancient and accustomed place, without first obtaining the consent of the said Chancellor and of the University, and in defiance of an inhibition issued by him;

In nomine Domini, *Amen*. Anno Ejusdem ab incarnatione, secundum cursum et computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo quinto, indictione nona, die decimo nono mensis Decembris, reverendus vir et discretus Magister Wilhelmus de Alburwyke sacræ theologiæ professor, ecclesiæque cathedralis Eboracensis præcentor, et Universitatis Oxoniæ Lincolniensi diœcesi Cancellarius, in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Oxoniæ prædictæ, in mei, Matthæi notarii publici, et testium subscriptorum præsentia ad hoc specialiter vocatorum et rogatorum, pro tribunali sedens, Wilhelmum de Burcestre, tunc villæ Oxoniæ prædictæ Majorem, præsentialiter inibi existentem, propter suum manifestum contemptum eidem domino Cancellario et Universitati prædictæ, ut continebatur,[2] contractum seu perpetratum, eo quod collistrigium seu pillorium villæ seu municipii Oxoniæ a loco debito et antiquitus consueto ad locum novum et insolitum, irrequisito consensu Cancellarii et Universitatis Oxoniæ prædictæ, et contra inhibitionem dicti Magistri Wilhelmi tunc, ut præmittitur, Cancellarii, ut asserebatur, amovit seu amoveri fecit, in scriptis excommunicavit sub hac forma.

and excommunicated the said Mayor in the following form:—

The form of excommunication.

In Dei nomine, *Amen*. "*Nos*, Cancellarius Universi-" tatis Oxoniæ te, Wilhelmum de Burcestre, propter

[1] There is no title to this document in B. or C.

[2] *ut dicebatur*, D.

" tuum manifestum contemptum, excommunicamus in " his scriptis."

Upon this the Mayor appealed from the Chancellor's sentence to the Regent Masters.

A qua sententia dictus Wilhelmus de Burcestre Major [1] appellavit ad Regentes.

This took place on the nineteenth of December,

Acta sunt hæc et data anno [2] Domini, die, mense, et loco antedictis, præsentibus ibidem Magistris Ricardo de Kamshale sacræ theologiæ professore, Griffino Trenaur [3] juris canonici, Thoma Sampsone et Matthæo Trenaur,[3] juris civilis professoribus, testibus ad præmissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

B. 82.
C. 65.
D. 43.

and on the tenth of January following, the Mayor, attended by the more substantial of the citizens, appeared before the Chancellor's Commissary, and the Proctors, and the public Notary, holding court at S. Mary's church, and, after an amicable discussion of the question at issue about the pillory, arranged the difficulty in the following manner:—

First, the Mayor is to go to the Masters, to whom he had appealed, and formally renounce the appeal; next, he is to ask and receive absolution from the Commissary above-mentioned.

Item, decimo die mensis Januarii, anno et indictione prædictis, dictus Wilhelmus de Burcestre Major, et multi burgenses de legalioribus et majoribus villæ prædictæ, in dicta ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Oxoniæ prædictæ, coram Magistro Ricardo de Kamshale memorato, tunc locum tenente domini Cancellarii antedicti, pro tribunali sedente, in Universitatis prædictæ Procuratorum, meique, Matthæi notarii publici, et testium subscriptorum præsentia ad hæc specialiter [4] vocatorum et rogatorum personaliter, constituti, habitoque primitus per custodem Aulæ de Merton, necnon alios de dicta Universitate Magistros,[5] et de prædicta villa [6] burgenses, super negotio amotionis collistrigii seu pillorii dictæ villæ Oxoniæ, absolutioneque [7] sententiæ excommunicationis in dictum Wilhelmum Majorem, ut prætangitur, latæ, necnon novæ situationis collistrigii seu pillorii prædicti, amicabili tractatu, in hunc modum conquieverunt et fideliter concordaverunt; videlicet, quod idem Major judices appellationis, dicto Majori per dictos Procuratores, in causa dictæ [8] appellationis a dicta excommuni-

[1] *Major Oxoniæ*, D.

[2] *anno indictione*, &c., omitting *Domini*, B. and D.

[3] or *Trevaur*, MS.

[4] *principaliter*, D.

[5] *Magistrorum*, D.

[6] C. adds *Oxoniæ*.

[7] *absolutionique*, A. and C.

[8] *dictæ*, omitted in D.

cationis sententia per ipsum Majorem, prætense datos et assignatos, adiret, et coram ipsis appellationem sua[1] pura sponte simpliciter et absolute renunciaret, absolutionemque postmodum a dicto Magistro Ricardo, locum domini Cancellarii tenente, peteret et ob[tineret.[2]

Dictisque] postmodum judicibus appellationis prædictæ ibidem tunc præsentibus, per ipsum Wilhelmum Majorem aditis, et renunciatione per eundem Majorem, ut prædictum est, facta coram eisdem, ipsoque ad judicem priorem, qui ipsum, ut præmittitur, excommunicavit, de suo expresso consensu remisso, coram dicto Magistro Ricardo de Kamshale, locum tenente prælibato, dictus Wilhelmus Major personaliter comparuit, et a dicta excommunicationis sententia sibi absolutionis beneficium impendi petiit; dictusque Magister Ricardus de Kamshale,[3] petitioni suæ in ea parte annuens, recepto prius ab eodem Majore juramento de stando et parendo juri, ipsius et Ecclesiæ mandatis, ipsum Wilhelmum Majorem a dicta excommunicationis[4] sententia absolvit, et ipsum ad ipsius[5] Ecclesiæ gremium restituit; et demum constituebant,[6] tam idem Wilhelmus Major et burgenses prædicti, quam Magister Ricardus, locum tenens domini[7] Cancellarii antedicti, et Procuratores memorati ac dictæ Universitatis Magistri, eo quod dictum collistrigium seu pillorium indebite, et in præjudicium privilegiorum Universitatis prædictæ, per dictum Majorem a loco debito et consueto fuerat amotum et alibi situatum, quod illud[8] a loco illo amoveretur, et situaretur in loco novo, de communi consensu Cancellarii, seu ejus commissarii, et Majoris dictæ villæ concorditer eligendo. Et statim Magister Ricardus, locum tenens Cancellarii, et

With both these requirements the Mayor complied and upon this received absolution;

and then both parties agreed that, as the removal of the pillory was an infringement of the privileges of the University, it should be again moved and placed in a spot to be chosen by agreement between the Commissary and the Mayor; and hereupon, forthwith, the Commissary and the Mayor, the Proctors and chief citizens, accompanied by a great crowd of people, taking the Notary public along with them, went to the pillory, and

[1] *appellationi suæ puræ*, &c., B., C., and D.

[2] The words in the bracket are in a later hand in B.

[3] B. inserts *locum*.

[4] B. omits *sententia*.

[5] D. omits *ipsius*.

[6] *consentiebant*, C. and D.

[7] B. omits *domini*.

[8] *aliud*, D.

" tuum manifestum contem[p]
" his scriptis."

Upon this the Mayor appealed from the Chancellor's sentence to the Regent Masters.

A qua sententia dictus
Major [1] appellavit ad Regen[tes]

Acta sunt hæc et data a[nno]
loco antedictis, præsentibu[s]
de Kamshale sacræ theolo[giæ]
naur [3] juris canonici, Thom
naur,[3] juris civilis profess[oribus]
vocatis specialiter et roga[tis]

This took place on the nineteenth of December,

B. 82.
C. 65.
D. 43.

Item, decimo die mensi[s]
prædictis, dictus Wilhelm[us]
burgenses de legalioribus
dicta ecclesia Beatæ M[ariæ]
Magistro Ricardo de K[amshale]
tenente domini Cancell[arii]
dente, in Universitatis
Matthæi notarii publici
sentia ad hæc specia[l]
personaliter, constituti,
Aulæ de Merton, ne[c]
Magistros,[5] et de pr[æ]
gotio amotionis coll[istrigii]
Oxoniæ, absolutione[m]
in dictum Wilhelmu[m]
necnon novæ situatio[nis]
amicabili tractatu,
fideliter concordave[runt]
judices appellationi
tores, in causa dict[a]

and on the tenth of January following, the Mayor, attended by the more substantial of the citizens, appeared before the Chancellor's Commissary, and the Proctors, and the public Notary, holding court at S. Mary's church, and, after an amicable discussion of the question at issue about the pillory, arranged the difficulty in the following manner:—

First, the Mayor is to go to the Masters, to whom he had appealed, and formally renounce the appeal:
next, he is to ask and receive absolution from the Commissary abovementioned.

...he-
Apo-
...orum
[d]omini
...capi-
præmis-
proximo
...gina sive

[1] *Major Oxoniæ*, D.
[2] ...*anno indictione*, &
D... B. and D.
...or *T*...*naur*, MS.
[5] ... D.

...the letters **We.**
...adopted in the

...and *proat* have
...and written again
...over the erasure.

parte quæ huic folio[1] sive paginæ juncta est, et in junctura nomine et signo meo privato tribus locis consignata, narrantur, una cum testibus antedictis præsens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi, scripsi et in hanc publicam formam redegi,[2] signoque[3] consueto signavi rogatus.

Promissum[4] autem prædictum, ut in proxima pagina superiori continetur, de erigendo et situando pillorium prædictum in loco supradicto, dicti Major et burgenses infra quindenam postea actualiter impleverunt.

And the Mayor and citizens performed their agreement within fifteen days afterwards.

De congregationibus; et quod facultas artium plene deliberet de tractandis in congregatione generali.

B. 57.
C. 30.

A.D. 1325.

Cum utile et expediens visum sit Universitati, de omnibus tractandis in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium facultas artium plenam deliberationem habeat et tractatum. Idcirco innitendo consuetudini antiquitus registratæ, qua cavetur quod artistæ, ad vocationem Procuratorum, seorsum ab aliis facultatibus videant quid sentiant faciendum, in gratiis concedendis et aliis negotiis in plena congregatione expediendis, antequam suam pronuntiant sententiam, et tunc senior Procurator debet eorum sententiam promulgare, Universitas Regentium ex unanimi consensu provide *ordinavit* quod de cætero nullus articulus, nec gratia[5] nec aliquid in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium pertractetur, nisi seorsum, ut prius, saltem per diem, articuli[6] hujuscemodi inter artistas per Procuratores proponantur tractandi. Facta est hæc ordinatio per Regentes in festo

The faculty of Arts shall have the right of deliberating by themselves upon every measure that is to come before congregation, at least one day beforehand.

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[1] D. adds *hujus libri* after *folio*.
[2] *redigi*, B.
[3] D. adds *meo* after *signoque*.
[4] *præmissum*, D.
[5] *gratiosis*, omitting *nec aliquid*, C.
[6] *articulus*, &c., C.

S. Barnabæ Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo quinto.

[Interpretatio istius termini "*saltem per diem,*" i.e. in aliqua parte diei præcedentis; et ista interpretatio facta fuit per Regentes in die S. Barnabæ Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo quarto.]

C. 8. A.D. 1326.

Memorandum [1] quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo sexto, die Martis proximo post festum SS. Philippi et Jacobi, *ordinatum erat* in congregatione Regentium,[2] . . . . . Johannis de Northwode Cancellarii Universitatis Oxoniæ, Rogeri Coke et [Walteri][3] de Ingestre Procuratorum ejusdem. [Ad istam ordinationem jurabant quæstionistæ.][4] *Ordinatum est* ad profectum et utilitatem Scholarium in facultate artium [legentium], quod quilibet Bachilarius facultatis artium singulis annis apud Augustinenses semel disputare et semel respondere teneatur, dummodo per collatores [ad] hujusmodi disputationes assignandos, per quindenam ante diem qua disputare aut respondere debet, ad disputandum vel respondendum legitime fuerit requisitus, quod si sic requisitus disputare aut respondere recusaverit, si per medietatem anni immediate præcedentem non disputaverit nec respon[derit], eo ipso nec auditio, nec lectura aliqua in eadem facultate, pro [illo anno sibi cedat pro forma; et ad istam observandam ordinationem quilibet ad quæstionem responsurus, antequam ad quæstionem respondeat, coram altero Procuratorum juramentum præstet corporale.]

Every Bachelor of Arts must, upon being duly required to do so, once *dispute* and once *respond* [grammar] before the Augustines.

[1] This statute is much mutilated: the latter half has been completely lost, and the page torn off and mended again, and then the lost portion supplied from CC.

[2] *in præsentia* is probably omitted.

[3] *Walteri*, supplied in the margin by a later hand, the MS. being torn in this place.

[4] Here again the MS. is mutilated, and the text supplied by a later hand.

De pacis perturbatoribus.

B. 75. C. 55. A.D. 1327.

Ad honorem Dei [et Beatæ Virginis et omnium Sanctorum, necnon][1] ad pacem et tranquillitatem Universitatis futuris temporibus firmius observandas, *edita fuerunt subscripta statuta,* facta congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis Oxoniæ, tunc existente Cancellario venerabili viro Magistro Thoma de Hodhom, necnon existentibus Procuratoribus tunc temporis Magistris Antonio de Goldesburgh et Helya Walewayn, die Veneris proxima post festum S. Dionysii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo septimo.

Cum pacis et tranquillitatis Universitatis ipsius omnisque boni hostis callidus et antiquus, novissimis diebus, novis excogitatis insidiis, novo turbandi genere, per suos multiplicatos filios et ministros, ipsi Universitati occasiones varias inauditas dederit insolita statuendi, per quæ illorum, quorum malitia semper crescit, concrescat et pœna, ut quieti studentium de cætero sit provisum,[2] *Quod si perturbator pacis recusaverit cautionem præstare, sit bannitus.*

The crafty malice of the enemy of all peace having caused lately much disturbance in the University, and called forth unusual measures for its repression, *it is enacted*, that henceforth turbulent persons, who refuse to give surety, are banished;

C. 56.

Statuit etiam quod si aliquis manifeste de pacis perturbatione suspectus, ter monitus per Cancellarium vel ejus Commissarium, vel requisitus[3] idoneam cautionem de non infringendo de cætero pacem istius Universitatis præstare, noluerit, auctoritate istius statuti ex tunc ab hac Universitate noverit se bannitum.

and suspected persons, if, after being thrice warned, and required to give surety, they refuse to do so, are likewise banished.

Qualiter scribi debent nomina perturbatorum pacis.[4]

Item provisum est quod perturbatores pacis singuli,[5] cum fuerint perturbationes, si ad pacem redeant, cum

The names of turbulent persons who have given surety, and

[1] These words are erased in B.

[2] *statutum est* is apparently here omitted in the MSS.

[3] *requisitus præstare*, C.; *præstare* erased in B.

[4] *pacis* omitted in A.

[5] *singulis temporibus*, A.

... quem semper
... fugitivi in eodem

...RUM QUI LICENTIANDI
...ARIAM DECRETALIUM.

C. 8.
A.D. 132...

...atis servanda, *statuit et* ... caetero ad lecturam ordi- ... Universitate, priusquam ad ...cellarium admittantur, jurent ...orum regentium super sancta ... in personis suis omnia ... pace servanda, quae incep- ...ceptionibus per Procuratores ... vero, tempore hujus editionis ...si fuerint ad dictam lecturam, ...tate quale praemittitur prae- ...si coram congregatione, cum ...curatores fuerint requisiti, sint ...fuerint requisiti, a lectura sua ... donec, ut praemissum est, jura-

Every B... of Arts ... upon bei... required ... once ... once ... [gramm... before t... Augusti...

... LICENTIANDIS AD VOLUMINA.

... licentiandi ad volumina in jure ... alii gradum Bachilarii in hac ... assumpturi, cujuscumque fuerint ... ea servanda jurati non fuerint, ... ejus Commissario, vel altero Pro- ... ad gradus hujusmodi admittantur.

... ound in ... out from ... other sta- tutes of that date, I have assigned the date as above. Ed.

jurent se servaturos statuta prædicta; si vero jam ad gradus hujusmodi sint admissi, necdum jurati fuerint, ad præmissa coram Cancellario vel ejus Commissario, Procuratorum altero assidente, cum requisiti fuerint, jurati [sint]: quod si aliquis, de his per Cancellarium vel ejus Commissarium requisitus, jurare præmissa recusaverit, ab usu et executione gradus accepti, hujus auctoritate statuti, noverit se suspensum.

said statutes: and, if any who have been already so licensed, and have not been sworn, shall, on being required to do so, refuse to take the oath, they shall be deprived of the privileges acquired by their licence.

Statutum de revocatione quorumdam concessorum.

Item, cum nuper quidam in hac Universitate, de suis multiplicatis viribus præsumentes, ab ipsa Universitate petiverint nonnulla fieri, quæ rationi et æquitati consona minime videbantur, ac ipsa Universitas ad instantiam eorumdem quædam ordinaverit vel statuerit, quæ alias spontanea voluntate minime statuisset, *Nos*, Cancellarius Universitatis prædictæ, de consensu et ordinatione communi Magistrorum, tam regentium quam non-regentium, ea omnia et singula, quæ alias ad prædictam instantiam per Universitatem fuerint edita vel concessa, vel per ipsos, vel eorum aliquem proposita vel petita, simpliciter revocamus, quassamus, reprobamus, necnon et ea omnia et singula inania et irrita ab initio [1] esse pronunciamus in his scriptis.

Certain influential persons having by means of their influence obtained graces from the University, which would never have been granted except under such unjust influence, the Chancellor and Masters hereby cancel and annul all such concessions whatever.

Statuit etiam Universitas prædicta quod nullus de manifestis perturbatoribus pacis, qui, anno proxime prælibato, in tantum pacem perturbaverunt, quod Universitas fere ad plenum fuisset dispersa, de cætero gaudeat privilegiis Universitatis, vel ad statum aliquem admittatur in ipsa, donec Universitati pro suis delictis satisfecerit competenter.

None of these turbulent persons, who were lately the cause of the University being almost deserted, shall henceforth enjoy any privilege of the University, unless they shall have made due satisfaction for their outrages.

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[1] et esse, MS.

the names of such as have fled from justice, shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Chancellor.

forma cautionis scribantur in penes se habeat Cancellarius; si scribantur.

D. 22.

[1] STATUTUM DE JURAMENTO I . SUNT AD LECTURAM ORDIN

A.D. 1327.

Hereafter all who are licensed to read decretals shall, before receiving such licence, swear to observe all the statutes made for the preservation of the peace of the University;

and all who may have been so licensed before the making of the present statute, shall, unless they have already been sworn, be liable to be called upon to take the same oath, under pain of being suspended from reading.

Item, pro pace Universita *decrevit* quod licentiandi de nariam decretalium in hac l hujusmodi lecturam per Canc coram congregatione Magisto Dei evangelia, se servatur statuta et singula edita de toribus universis in suis in publice legi solent; si qui v statuti, licentiati vel admiss nec alias coram Universit stiterint juramentum, et i per Cancellarium et Procu jurati: quod si jurare nol auctoritate istius statuti, verint, sint suspensi.

QUODDAM STATUTUM D

Also those who are to be licensed to read Civil law, and all who may wish to take the degree of Bachelor, in any faculty, shall, if they have not before been sworn, swear to observe the afore-

Statutum etiam quod civili, necnon quicunqu Universitate de cætero facultatis, si prius ad coram Cancellario, aut curatorum, priusquam

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[1] These statutes are only fo D., and there without date, b their juxtaposition with oth

electi, vel, si nondum electus fuerit, theologi senioris[1] et alterius Procuratoris, necnon et trium facultatum, quarum una sit facultas[2] Artium, dum tamen ad ordinationem hujusmodi faciendam Magistri singuli regentes more solito sint vocati, a suis lectionibus ordinariis ac aliis teneantur cessare, statutis aliis ac consuetudinibus non obstantibus, quibus arctari solent Magistri aliqui ad continuam[3] lecturam; nec resumant donec notorie cessaverit impedimentum propter[4] quod hujusmodi ordinata fuerit cessatio, vel per Cancellarium aut[5] ejus Commissarium electum, vel,[6] si nullus[7] electus fuerit, theologum seniorem et Procuratores Universitatis, ad ordinandum si et quum suas lectiones resumere debeant, cum[8] fuerint revocati.

Pœna infligenda resumentibus.[9]

Statuit etiam Universitas antedicta quod nullus ibidem legat, a tempore cessationis hujusmodi ordinatæ, donec alias de communi Magistrorum consilio resumatur: si quis vero tunc[10] temporis publice legerit audieritve[11] legentem, ad omnem gradum et actum scholasticum in Universitate prædicta inhabilis[12] habeatur.

and if any one shall resume his own lectures, or attend those of another, before the Masters have by common consent resolved to resume lecturing, he shall be held incapable of proceeding to any degree in the University;

Statutum pro pace conservanda.

Statuit etiam quod si quis Magister vel Bacularius,[13] cujuscunque facultatis vel conditionis fuerit, pacem

and any Master or Bachelor bearing arms, offensive or de-

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[1] *vel et*, A.
[2] *facultatas*, C.
[3] *ad continuandam lecturam*, B. and C.
[4] *propter hoc*, C.
[5] *vel*, C.
[6] *aut*, B.
[7] *ullus*, A.
[8] A., B., C., and D. omit *cum*.
[9] This and the two following titles are in C. only.
[10] *nunc*, A. and C.; *tunc*, D. and C.
[11] *audierit vel*, A., D., and C.
[12] *nihil*, D.
[13] *Bachilarius*, C.

fensive, and disturbing the peace of the University, and, either in person or by deputy, causing gatherings of the Scholars, or in any other way hindering the tranquillity of the students, if he hinder the execution of justice by the Chancellor, by assembling a mob or otherwise, and prevent the due execution of his sentence of punishment, shall be suspended from proceeding to any superior degree, and from the use of the privilege of any degree already taken, for three years;

istius Universitatis perturbaverit arma portando defensiva, vel alias[1] offensiva, vel conventicula faciendo, vel fieri procurando, vel alia faciendo unde pax et tranquillitas[2] studentium poterunt impediri, ab omni gradu scholastico nondum obtento,[3] necnon cujuscunque gradus obtenti executione vel usu in dicta Universitate, si de ipso per Cancellarium vel ejus Commissarium justitiam fieri non permiserit, vel multitudinem convocaverit, vel aliter contra Cancellarium aut Universitatem conspiraverit, quominus juxta sua demerita libere per Cancellarium, vel ejus Commissarium, puniatur, per triennium sit suspensus; Cancellario vel Commissario, assistentibus Procuratoribus, vel eorum altero, contra hujusmodi transgressores summarie procedente. Quod si infra dictum tempus parere[4] vel satisfacere recusaverit pro delicto, maneat perpetuo sic suspensus.

and if any Scholar, who has not as yet taken a degree, shall be guilty of the above-mentioned offences, he shall not be allowed to proceed to a degree for two years;

Si vero Scholaris aliquis, nondum ad gradum scholasticum in dicta Universitate promotus, sub hujusmodi transgressione convictus, justitiam de ipso, ut præmittitur, fieri non permittat, per biennium ad gradum communem[5] magistralem, sive ad statum Bacularii[6] in dicta Universitate sumendum, inhabilis habeatur. [7]Quod si infra dictum tempus parere recusaverit, pro suo [*sic*] perpetuo inhabilis similiter babeatur.

Quod nomina delinquentium eorum Diœcesano mittantur, si, &c.

and, if such offenders be clerks, their names, together with the crime of which they have been guilty, shall be sent, in a

Statuit etiam eadem Universitas antedicta quod nomina quorumcumque delinquentium, modo quo superius[8] est præmissum, si clerici fuerint, una cum delictis super quibus convicti fuerint, si, infra mensem

[1] *aliter*, C.
[2] *transquillitas*, C.
[3] *optendo nec vero*, B.
[4] *paretur*, D.
[5] *communiem*, C.; *omnem*, D.
[6] *Bachilarii*, C.
[7] This last clause is not in the later copy in C., fol. 55.
[8] *dictum est*, C.

a tempore quo fuerint per Cancellarium aut ejus Commissarium requisiti, Universitatis legibus minime pareant, ex tunc eorum Diœcesanis sub sigillo Universitatis communi, absque dilatione aliqua, transmittantur, ut juxta tenorem privilegii in diversis consiliis Universitati concessi per Prælatos et clerum, per ipsorum Diœcesanos contra transgressores hujusmodi procedatur.

writing under the seal of the University, to the Bishop of the diocese to which they belong, unless they shall have surrendered themselves to justice within one month after being summoned by the Chancellor,

QUOD NOMINA HUJUSMODI SUSPENSORUM SCRIBANTUR IN REGISTRO.

Statuit etiam quod nomina hujusmodi suspensorum, de quibus superius est præmissum, ac inhabilium effectorum, cum die et anno quibus suspensi hujusmodi, vel inhabiles facti fuerint, per [1] Procuratores in aliquo registro pro talibus ordinato, vel alias ordinando, scribantur.

and a register shall be kept in which the names of all such delinquents shall be enrolled, together with the date of their suspension;

DE PERTURBANTIBUS PACEM.

Statuit [2] *etiam* quod si hujusmodi pacem studentium perturbantes, nec Magistri fuerint, nec Scholares, et modis prædictis, si Universitatis legibus inventi fuerint rebellantes, si infra mensem eisdem non paruerint,[3] ex tunc nullis Universitatis istius privilegiis gaudeant in futurum.[4]

if, however, the offenders be neither Masters nor Scholars, they shall be deemed incapable of ever enjoying the privilege of the University, unless they surrender within the time specified as above.

[1] *per*, omitted in A. and C.

[2] *statutum*, D.

[3] *parueruerint*, A.; *pervenerint*, C. and D.

[4] From the matter of this set of statutes not much information can be derived as to their date. The cessation of lectures, however, and the reporting of the names of offending clerks to the Diocesan, seem to point to the conclusion that these statutes were made after some disturbance which had its origin among the members of the University, and not from dissensions with the Town. From their juxtaposition with other statutes in C. and D. (the most reliable of the MSS. as to dates), they would appear to belong to the year 1327, or thereabouts; and this date corresponds with a great controversy between the University and the Archdeacon of Oxford, which was finally settled in the year 1345–6.

D. 2.
A.D. 1331.

THE SETTLEMENT OF A DOUBTFUL POINT BY THE UNIVERSITY AND THE VICAR OF S. PETER'S IN THE EAST.

At the funeral of a monk of Canterbury at S. Peter's in the East in Oxford, the Chancellor, being present with the regent Masters, and offering at the celebration of mass, entered a protest, then and there, against this act being considered to establish a precedent that the University should offer at mass for the souls of religious who might die members of the University.

Memorandum, quod die Mercurii proxima ante festum S. Thomæ Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo primo, Magistro Nigello de Wanere Cancellario Universitatis Oxoniæ, Magistris Thoma de Redrugg, Willhelmo de Wyttetone Procuratoribus ejusdem Universitatis, in ecclesia beati Petri in Oriente Oxoniæ, in exequiis seu funeratione cujusdam domini[1] Rogeri de Hodmarsham, monachi monasterii ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ, Scholaris dictæ Universitatis dum vixit, una cum cæteris Magistris regentibus in dictis exequiis præsentibus personaliter constitutis, dictus Cancellarius, nomine suo dictorumque Procuratorum [et] cæterorum Magistrorum regentium, ex ordinatione et assensu eorumdem, in præsentia Magistri Johannis de Alesbury, vicarii dictæ ecclesiæ S. Petri, palam publice et expresse extitit protestaturus, immediate ante horam qua solitum est, inter missarum solemnia pro defunctis, quod ipsi dicti Procuratores ac cæteri Magistri regentes ea vice offerrent non animo introducendi[2] consuetudinem offerendi in futurum pro animabus corporum suæ conditionis, sed si contigerit per Universitatem Regentium et Non-regentium in eorum congregatione declarari, quod, de consuetudine introducta in præteritum offerre pro animabus hominum conditionis[3] dicti monachi, non teneantur Regentes in Universitate prædicta, dictæ oblationes, tanquam indebite oblatæ, a dicto vicario repetentur; cui protestationi consensit vicarius antedictus, alioquin quod prædictæ oblationes sederent insolutæ.

[1] *dompnii*, D.
[2] *introeendi*, D.
[3] *ditionis*, D.

Personal violence to the Chancellor.[1]

A. 47.
B. 59.
C. 29.
A.D. 1333.

Statutum est, quod quicunque de cætero[2] dominum Cancellarium vel ejus Commissarium generalem armis invaserit, vel in eorum alterum manus injecerit temere violentas, eo ipso sit bannitus.

Any one laying violent hands upon the Chancellor or his Commissary is *ipso facto* banished.

Istud statutum fuit editum in crastino S. Luciæ Virginis, anno millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo tertio, in solemni congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium, Magistro Ricardo Radin[3] Cancellario [Universitatis Oxoniæ][4] existente, ac Magistris Edwardo[5] de Wyk[6] et Johanne de Gotham tunc Procuratoribus [existentibus Universitatis Oxoniæ antedictæ].[7]

Absence of Chancellor.

Quia propter absentiam Cancellarii multa pericula contingunt, et de facili poterunt in futurum,[8] statutum est, quod si contingat Cancellarius in pleno termino, a festo Dionysii usque ad [festum translationis S. Thomæ Martyris],[9] se, nisi in negotiis Universitatis vel ex gratia speciali, per mensem [continuum][10] absentare, vacet Cancellarii[11] officium eo ipso, et ex tunc, quam citius poterit, sigillum officii Cancellarii Procuratoribus Universitatis mittere teneatur.

The absence of the Chancellor is the cause of many perils, *it is therefore enacted*, that if he absent himself during full term, *i.e.*, from the festival of S. Denys to that of the translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, for as much as a month continuously, unless he be detained by business of the University, his office shall be vacant.

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[1] No title to either of these statutes.

[2] *de cætero*, omitted in B. and C.

[3] *Radi*, B.

[4] These words omitted in B. and C.

[5] *Edward*, MS.

[6] *Wyke*, B. and C.

[7] These words omitted in B. and C.

[8] *poterunt evenire*, B. and C.

[9] These words erased in B., and over the erasure is written *ad septimum diem mensis Julii*.

[10] Omitted in B. and C.

[11] *Cancellariæ*, B. and C.

C. 24.

THE SUM TO BE PAID TO MASTERS LECTURING IN LOGIC.[1]

Memorandum, quod in crastino S. Luciæ Virginis, anno Domini trecentesimo tricesimo tertio, subscripta fuerunt edita, tempore Magistri Radi Cancellarii Universitatis Oxoniæ, et Magistris Edwardo de Wyke et Johanne de Gotham Procuratoribus ejusdem Universitatis, in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium.

Masters of Arts are not sufficiently remunerated for their severe labours in these days when Scholars are more careful of their money than formerly, *it is therefore enacted*, that

Licet nemo teneatur propriis stipendiis militare, ac modicum sit illis corporalia metere quibus spiritualia seminantur, Magistri tamen artium liberalium varios et graves labores in legendo et disputando, ad profectum et utilitatem Scholarium suorum, sponte subeunt et agnoscunt, nec ab eisdem propter tenacitatem, quæ modernis temporibus plus solito inolevit, pro hujusmodi laboribus, sicut deceret et antiquitus fieri consueverat, liberaliter præmiantur,

B. 51.
C. 24.

QUANTUM AUDIENTES ORDINARIE LOGICALIA MAGISTRIS SUIS TENENTUR SOLVERE.

every Scholar shall pay at the least twelve pence a year for lectures in logic;

Statutum est quod singuli Scholares facultatis artium communas hebdomadales in aula ponentes, pro veteri logica sive nova duodecim denarios ad minus pro toto anno, per ratam portionem singulis terminis dividendo,

QUANTUM AUDIENTES NATURALIA ORDINARIE MAGISTRIS SUIS TENENTUR [SOLVERE].[2]

and for physics eighteen pence a year.

Pro libris vero naturalibus octodecim denarios pro toto anno ad minus suis Magistris, de quibus dictos libros ordinarie audiunt, solvere teneantur.

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[1] No title in B. or C.; in B. the statutes following are inserted among others of an entirely different nature, and without the *Memorandum* at the head, which gives the date in C.

[2] *solvere*, omitted in both MSS.

Item, cum illi qui similem gerunt vitam similem in legibus subire debeant disciplinam, et quos par professio concorditer sociat impar legis observantia non debeat separare,

QUI MAGISTRI TENENTUR COLLIGERE, ET QUI NON.

Also *all* Masters of Arts shall be obliged to collect their salary, whether they need the money or not, except persons of royal or noble family, for otherwise poor Masters, who are obliged by their poverty to take money, would have no auditory.

Statutum est quod singuli Magistri artium cujuscunque status sive conditionis fuerint, exceptis filiis regum, comitum vel baronum, annis singulis auctoritate statuti colligere teneantur; aliter enim absurditas hæc sequetur, quod divitibus Magistris, cum non indigeant, non colligentibus, Magistri pauperes et in facultatibus exiles, quos colligere oportebit, erunt debito auditorio, quod habituri essent, frustrati.

DECRETALS, HOW TO BE READ.

**A. 99.
B. 45.
C. 5.
A.D. 1333.**

Memorandum, quod in crastino S. Luciæ Virginis, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo tertio, in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium, *edita fuerunt ista subscripta*, tempore Magistri Ricardi Radi Cancellarii Universitatis Oxoniæ, ac Magistrorum Edwardi de Wyk et Johannis de Gotham Procuratorum Universitatis prædictæ.

Cum caveatur de statuto quod legens ordinarie decretales, eas una cum sexto libro decretalium quasi ordinarie infra annum, juramento præstito, perlegere teneatur, ac constitutionibus Clementinis Universitas uti debeat in judiciis et in scholis, et plerumque nihil de sexto nec de Clementinis legitur, et [nihilominus] [1] multum omittitur de antiquis, ut Universitati, legentibus pariter et audientibus, salubriter succuratur,

For the future, the decretals and Clementine constitutions shall

Statutum est, quod legens ordinarie decretales sub pœna centum solidorum obligetur, quod per se, et extra

[1] Written over an erasure in B.

be regularly read as follows: in the first year, the first, fourth, and fifth books of the old decretals, with the Clementine constitutions; in the second year, the sixth book, with the second and third of the old decretals, under pain of a penalty of one hundred shillings.

ordinarium suum, complebit lecturam inferius annotatam, [illegible] *videlicet*, quod uno anno per se, et extra ordinarium [illegible] suum, legat primum, quartum, et quintum libros decre- [illegible] talium antiquarum, una cum constitutionibus Clemen- [illegible] tinis, et quod ille, qui secundo anno lecturus fuerit, sub [illegible] pœna eadem obligetur ad lecturam sexti libri, ac secundi [illegible] et tertii antiquarum, ita quod lectura antiquarum, sexti [illegible] et Clementinarum[1] per biennium, modo quo præmittitur [illegible] compleatur: nec duobus annis continuis legatur aliqua [illegible] portio prædictarum, sed vicissim, ut in codice et digestis [illegible]

Item, statutum est, quod lectura sexti libri sufficiat [illegible] pro forma legentis, tanquam lectura cujuscumque alterius [illegible] libri decretalium antiquarum.

A. 76.
B. 94.
C. 41.
D. 36.
A.D. 1336.

ORDINATIO CISTÆ DE TUREVYLE,[2] ET EST STATUTUM.

Inspecturis et audituris præsentes literas[3] Christi [illegible] fidelibus universis, Cancellarius cœtusque Magistrorum [illegible] Universitatis Oxoniæ unanimis, salutem in omnium [illegible] Salvatore.

Master Philip Turville, canon of Lichfield, out of his pity for the misery of poor Scholars, has left to the University the sum of one hundred marks.

Cum inter cætera pietatis opera Scholarium indigentiis subvenire, pium existat, qui, ut in agro Domini scientiæ margaritam acquirant, laboribus, discriminibus sæpe et ærumnis variis conteruntur, hac consideratione venerabilis vir Magister Philippus de Turvile, canonicus ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfeld, cupiens, ex affectu caritatis studentium in Universitate nostra prædicta indigentiis subvenire, nobis et Universitati[4] nostræ prædictæ centum marcas sterlingorum donavit et tradidit; quas ab eodem recognoscimus nos in unam cistam recepisse, cistam "Turville" perpetuo nuncupandam, sub pignoribus mutuandas Magistris et Scholaribus indigentibus

This money shall be kept in a chest to be called the "Turville Chest" for ever, and shall be lent to poor Scholars under the conditions of the ordinance below stated;

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[1] *Clementarum*, corrected by a late hand, B.

[2] *Turvyle*, B.; *Turrevyle*, C.; *Thurville*, D.

[3] *præsentes*, omitted in C.

[4] *et Universitate*, omitted in A., B., and C., supplied in D.

in eadem, sub forma inferius annotata, ita videlicet quod singulis annis in die S.[1] Ceddæ fiat a nobis et successoribus nostris, Cancellariis et Magistris, missa solemnis, dicto Magistro Philippo superstite, de eodem Sancto, cum secunda oratione, "*Deus, qui caritatis dona;*" et, post mortem ipsius Magistri Philippi, missa solemnis eodem die cum exequiis præcedentibus in perpetuum pro eodem.

that on S. Chad's day the Chancellor and Masters shall celebrate mass every year in honour of the aforesaid saint as long as Philip Turville shall live, and, after his death, on the festival of the same saint, a solemn funeral service shall be performed in memory of him for ever;

Item, quod sacerdos circuiens scholas[2] cum serviente[3] publico, ut fieri solet annuatim, nomen præfati Magistri Philippi recitet inter alios Universitatis benefactores.

that the priest making his annual circuit of the schools shall mention the name of Philip Turville among the other benefactors of the University;

Item, quod in missis pro benefactoribus in principio resumptionis Magistrorum, et instante cessatione eorumdem, ac[4] in processionibus faciendis, et in omnibus aliis missis et orationibus communibus Universitatis, fiat memoria, inter alios benefactores Universitatis, pro eodem.

and at all masses for benefactors at the commencement and close of term, and in processions, &c., he shall be commemorated among the other benefactors;

Item, quod singulis annis eligantur custodes dictæ cistæ, de fidelioribus et discretioribus Universitatis prædictæ, quorum duo sint Regentes Artistæ, unus Australis, et alter[5] Borealis, et tertius Non-regens, in crastino S. Nicholai, in forma qua custodes cistarum[6] "Guldeforde"[7] et "Wyntone" eliguntur.

that every year three guardians of the chest shall be elected, who shall be trusty and discreet members of the University, and one of whom shall be a North-country-man, and another a South-country-man;

Item, quod[8] in eadem congregatione dentur auditores computi quinque, de discretioribus Universitatis, sub forma in ordinatione Guldeforde contenta, qui ratiocinia dictorum custodum, infra mensem proximo sequentem, diligenter audiant, et finem imponant, et indenturam

that auditors of the accounts of the chest shall be appointed also at the same time, as in the case of the Gildford chest, who shall render an ac-

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[1] *Sanctæ*, A., B., and C.
[2] *scholas singulas*, B. and C.
[3] *servitute*, A.
[4] *necnon in*, D.
[5] *alius*, D.
[6] *cistæ*, B. and C.
[7] *Gildeforde*, B.; *Guldeforde*, C.; *Gulforde*, D.
[8] Omitted in B. and C.

count to the University of the state of the fund.

B. 94. C. 42. D. 37.

summam prædictam continentem, una cum excrescentiis novis et antiquis, in prima vel in secunda congregatione post auditum complete computum, Universitati porrigant[1] in communi cista reponendam, per quam poterunt[2] custodes ad eandem cistam de novo electi in suo computo onerari.

Pledges deposited for money borrowed, if not redeemed within a year, may be sold, and the surplus money, if there be any, after satisfying the debt, shall go to the augmentation of the chest, unless claimed.

Item, quod si pignora infra annum a tempore mutuatæ pecuniæ non luantur, ex tunc infra mensem venditioni publicæ exponantur, et, si quid venditis pignoribus ultra sortem excrescat, illud in usus similes cum sorte convertatur, donec venerint, qui pignora exposuerint, prædictas excrescentias recepturi.

The statutes made for other chests shall, so far as they are not contradictory to the present ordinance, hold good with respect to the Turville chest.

Item, quod statuta alias cistas concernentia, dummodo his non sint contraria, in omnibus firmiter observentur.

The guardians shall every term visit the chest, after proclamation first made in every school.

Item, quod ad minus[3] in quolibet mense in pleno termino teneantur custodes dictam cistam visitare, proclamatione publica more solito præcedente per scholas.

Any Master or Scholar, being poor, may borrow from the Turville chest,

Item, quod Magistri et Scholares cujuscunque facultatis, dummodo tamen sint indigentes, possunt beneficio dictæ cistæ gaudere.

a Regent master forty shillings, a non-regent forty shillings, a Bachelor two marks, a Scholar one mark.

Item, quod Magister regens mutuari possit quadraginta solidos, non-regens quadraginta solidos, Bacularius[4] duas marcas, Scholaris unam marcam.

A person borrowing from this chest shall be also at liberty to borrow from other chests.

Item, quod Magistris et Scholaribus per istam cistam, quoad beneficia aliarum cistarum, in nullo derogetur.

Those who borrow from it shall be bound to say

Item, quod quilibet Magister seu Scholaris recipiens mutuum de pecunia antedicta, dicere teneatur, pro

[1] *porrogant*, C.

[2] *potuerunt*, A.

[3] D. omits *in*.

[4] A. *Bachilarius*; D. *Bachalarius*

anima dicti Magistri Philippi, quinquies orationem Dominicam, cum totidem salutationibus Virginis gloriosæ.

five times the "Pater Noster" and "Ave Maria" for the repose of the soul of the founder.

Volumus etiam[1] *et consentimus* quod, per congregationem Regentium et Non-regentium, per Cancellarium, quam citius commode poterit, faciendam, præmissa omnia et singula statuantur, et ex tunc tanquam statuta inviolabiliter observentur, et in registro nostro cum statutis aliis inserantur perpetuo duratura.[2] Et, ad hæc omnia et singula fideliter observanda, *Nos*, dicti Cancellarius et Magistri, obligamus nos et successores nostros, et ea[3] omnia facere et observare promittimus bona fide.

All these conditions shall be considered as statutes of the University, and the Chancellor and Masters, and their successors, will observe them for ever.

In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem præsentes literas patentes, ad modum indenturæ confectas, sigillo communi Universitatis nostræ prædictæ fecimus consignari, et dicto Magistro Philippo liberari, altera parte dictæ indenturæ ejusdem tenoris per omnia penes nos remanente,[4] sigillo dicti Magistri Philippi et dicto nostro sigillo communiter consignata.

Datum Oxoniæ in vigilia S. Edmundi regis,[5] anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo sexto.

Ordinatio Cistæ de Langetone, et est statutum.

B. 94.
C. 42.
A.D. 1336.

Universis sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis præsentes literas inspecturis seu etiam audituris, Robertus de Stratford, Archidiaconus Cantuariæ et Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniæ, cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum Universitatis ejusdem, salutem in omnium Salvatore.

Inter cætera caritatis[6] opera pium esse dignoscitur studentium necessitatibus[7] consulere, ipsis de opportuno

John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, desirous of relieving the necessities of poor Scholars,

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[1] D. omits *etiam*.
[2] *durabili*, D.
[3] D. omits *ea*; B. and C. omit *et*.
[4] *penes remanente nobis*, B.
[5] *regis*, omitted in B. and C.
[6] *pietatis*, B. and C.
[7] *necessitatis*, B.

and of encouraging learning, has given one hundred pounds to the University; This sum shall be kept in a chest to be called the "Langton Chest" for ever, and shall be applied to the service of the University in the manner specified in the following ordinance, which has been approved by the founder.

subsidio providendo, ut,[1] submotis inopiæ distrahentis molestiis, et pastum sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ in agro exercitationis scholasticæ tanto uberius quanto liberius fructus afferat scientiæ ac virtutis;[2] hac igitur consideratione permotus et divinitus inspiratus, venerabilis pater et dominus Dominus Johannes de Langetone, Dei gratia Episcopus Cicestrensis, nobis et Universitati nostræ prædictæ centum libras donavit et tradidit, quas ab eo in pecunia numerata nos recepisse fatemur, in cista, quam, ex ejusdem patris cognomine speciali, cistam de Langetone, perpetuo nominari volumus, integre reponendas, ac deinceps in utilitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium in Universitate nostra prædicta studentium convertendas, secundum modos et formas,[3] de dicti patris consensu, per nos ordinandas et inferius annotandas:

As a recompense for his bounty to them in temporal things, the University will endeavour to repay him in spiritual things; therefore they admit him into the list of their benefactors, and to a participation in all their honours at the usual times of commemoration; and every year, while he lives, mass of the Holy Trinity shall be said for him on the feast of the translation of S. Richard, and,

Nos igitur, Cancellarius et Magistri Universitatis prædictæ, præfati patris erga nos in Universitatem nostram munificentiam cum gratiarum actionibus merito amplectentes, sibique spiritualium retributionem munerum rependere cupientes, præfatum venerabilem patrem inter benefactores Universitatis nostræ admittimus, concedentes[4] eidem quod particeps sit omnium bonorum quæ pro benefactoribus dictæ Universitatis fient in perpetuum, et quod nomen ejus nominibus benefactorum nostrorum perpetuo ascribatur, quodque, annis singulis, sacerdote circuiente scholas singulas Magistrorum, ad orandum pro benefactoribus Universitatis, nomen præfati patris, tam in vita quam post obitum[5] ipsius, inter cæteros benefactores specialiter recitetur. Singulis insuper annis, dum vixerit, missa pro eo de Sancta Trinitate in festo translationis beati[6] Ricardi; et, post ejus obitum, pro ejus anima missa de defunctis

[1] A portion of the sentence is apparently omitted, but the passage is left as found in the MS.

[2] *virtutem*, B. and C.

[3] *modum et formam*, B.

[4] *concedimus*, A.

[5] *vitam vel obitum*, B.

[6] *Sancti*, C.

in eodem festo, cum exequiis mortuorum præcedentibus, a nobis et successoribus nostris fiet in perpetuum celebris et solemnis, cum Diacono et Sub-diacono, cunctis Magistris regentibus ad hujusmodi officia more solito convocandis.

after his death, mass for the dead on the same festival every year shall be said for the repose of his soul for ever.

Quoad præfatæ vero cistæ ac pecuniæ supradictæ administrationem et custodiam,[1] annis singulis, in crastino S. Nicholai in hieme, eligantur duo Magistri Regentes, quorum alter sit Australis et alter Borealis, et tertius Non-regens, in forma qua custodes aliarum cistarum consueverint[2] eligi, ipso die: eodem quoque die deputentur per Procuratores Universitatis auditores computi custodum præcedentium, qui infra[3] mensem eorum ratiocinia teneantur[4] audire, dummodo infra mensem prædictum[5] legitime fuerint requisiti; et indenturam, summam sortis cistæ continentem, una cum excrescentiis antiquis et novis, in prima vel secunda congregatione post hujusmodi computum receptum, Procuratoribus[6] Universitatis assignent, in eorum cista reponendam, per quam custodes novi in suo computo futuro valeant onerari.

Three guardians of this chest shal be elected every winter on the day after the feast of S. Nicholas, and, on the same day, the Proctors shall appoint auditors of the accounts of the guardians of the preceding year, who shall audit the accounts within the month ensuing, and furnish a written report of the state of the funds to the University; and this report shall be deposited in the chest.

Item, quod nulli communitati vel personæ præstetur mutuum de sorte prædictæ cistæ vel ejus excrescentiis, nisi sub reali pignore, quod, nisi infra annum a tempore mutui accepti vel facti luatur, statim, proclamatione publica per scholas præcedente, saltem infra mensem post superannuationem, si vacatio tempore superannuationis non fuerit, distrahatur; quod si tempore superannuationis vacatio fuerit, tunc infra primum mensem proximi termini sequentis pignus hujusmodi, proclamatione communi, ut præmittitur, præcedente,[7]

No money, either from the capital or accumulations of this fund, shall be lent to any society or individual unless a pledge be first deposited; if this pledge be not redeemed within a year, it may be sold, after a month's public notice, unless it shall happen to be in vacation, in which case the sale shall not take place until the next term, after due notice and if the sale

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[1] *de dicti patris consensu, sic duximus ordinandum, videlicet, quod ad prefatæ cistæ custodiam,*" &c., C.

[2] *consueverunt*, B. and C.

[3] *infra in mensem*, B.

[4] *auditores audire*, B. and C.

[5] *prædictam*, A.

[6] *Procuratoribus*, B. and C.

[7] *præsidente*, A.

produces more than the amount owed to the chest, the surplus shall be restored to the borrower.

venditioni publicæ exponatur; ita quod, cum pignus venditum fuerit, retenta cistæ summa, mutui residuum pretii, si quid fuerit, impignoranti solvatur.

A register shall be kept in the chest, in which, before the annual audit, the guardians shall enter the names of those to whom money is due from the sale of pledges, together with the amount due to them; and the auditors shall examine this register, and take care that no one be defrauded of his due.

A. 77.
B. 95.
C. 43.

Item, quod in præfata cista sit registrum, in quo, annis singulis, instante computo, per custodes computum reddituros scribantur sigillatim nomina illorum quibus debebuntur excrescentiæ de pignoribus venditis anno illo, videlicet post ultimum computum præcedentem, una cum summis excrescentiarum debitarum singulis eorumdem; quæ[1] scriptura per auditores computi examinetur, ut concordet cum summa novarum excrescentiarum inserenda indenturæ super illo computo faciendæ, ne quis, cujus pignus ultra[2] summam mutui per ipsum de cista accepti venditum forsan fuerit, per custodum cistæ injuriam seu negligentiam, debitis sibi excrescentiis defraudetur.

When the claims of such creditors have been satisfied, the register shall be cancelled, but not in such a way as to render it illegible,

Cum autem excrescentiæ[3] in registro descriptæ illi cui debebuntur fuerint persolutæ, scriptura[4] ipsas concernens cancelletur in præfato registro, ita tamen ut videri possit quid fuerit ibi scriptum.

and the auditors of the next year shall examine these cancelled registers, to make sure that the accounts are correct.

Cancellatæ vero hujusmodi scripturæ per auditores proximi computi sequentis examinentur,[5] ut concordent cum summa excrescentiarum, quas custodes coram eis allegabunt de temporibus suam administrationem præcedentibus se solvisse, ne forte in posterum eædem[6] excrescentiæ indebite persolvantur.

Every month, in full term, the guardians shall visit the chest, (to inspect it,) proclamation having been first made through all the schools.

Item, quod quolibet mense pleni[7] termini teneantur custodes dictam cistam visitare, proclamatione more solito per scholas publice præcedente.

The warden or provost of Merton Hall, or of any other similar hall, at present existing or here-

Item, quod custodes et præpositi, seu alii generalem et liberam administrationem Aulæ de Mertone, et aliarum aularum similium præsentium et futurarum, in

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[1] *quum*, A.
[2] *summum*, B.
[3] *excrescentii*, A., and *sint* follows in A., B., and C.
[4] *scripturas*, A., B., and C.
[5] *examinetur*, B. and C.
[6] *eodem*, B. and C.
[7] *plene*, B.

eadem Universitate habentes, quilibet etiam Magister vel Scholaris, usque ad summas infra distinctas, gaudere possit beneficio hujus cistæ, videlicet, quilibet custos et præpositus, seu generalis administrator, cujuslibet aulæ aularum prædictarum, usque ad sexaginta solidos ad communem utilitatem cujuslibet aularum earumdem: quilibet etiam Magister, dum tamen sit studens in Universitate prædicta, usque ad quadraginta solidos, Bacularius, similiter studens, usque ad duas marcas, et Scholaris usque ad unam marcam; ultra vero distinctionem prædictam nulli aulæ vel personæ præstetur mutuum, ex sorte cistæ prædictæ vel ejus excrescentiis, quocumque colore: cæteris vero communitatibus non-studentium, et personis quæ Scholares non fuerint, nihil penitus de cista ista valeat mutuari: per beneficium vero hujus[1] cistæ nulli communitati vel personæ quoad aliarum cistarum[2] beneficia derogetur.

after to exist in the University, and any Master or Scholar, may borrow from the Langton chest in the following proportions: a warden or provost, for the use of his hall, may borrow sixty shillings; a Master, actually reading in Oxford, forty shillings; a Bachelor, actually reading in Oxford, two marks; a Scholar, one mark. More than this no one may borrow under any circumstances whatever.

Item, quod nullum[3] pignus de cista prædicta venditioni expositum, sive de voluntate impignorantis infra annum, sive per custodes cistæ post annum, cuiquam ad examinationem vel inspectionem tradatur, nisi corporale præstiterit juramentum quod pignus hujusmodi non accipit[4] fraudulenter, ad impediendum vel differendum venditionem[5] ipsius, et ad juramenta hujusmodi exigenda singuli librarii seu stationarii Universitatis specialiter astringantur.

No pledge shall be allowed to be taken away for inspection and approval [by a person wishing to buy it] unless he shall first make oath that his object is not to prevent or put off the sale of it; and the stationers of the University shall be in an especial manner bound to require this oath;

Item, quod qui pignus venditioni expositum ad inspectionem vel examinationem habere voluerit, aliud pignus excedens pretium pignoris venalis, secundum æstimationem stationarii seu librarii venditoris, eidem exponat, et sic pignus venale ad examinationem per octo dies licenter habeat; quod si infra dictos octo

Moreover, no one shall be allowed so to inspect a pledge unless he first deposit in its place another pledge of superior value; but, on complying with these regulations, he may take the pledge for examination, and keep it eight days; but

[1] *hujusmodi*, B. and C.
[2] *cistarum* omitted in B. and C.
[3] *nullus*, B. and C.
[4] *accidit*, B. and C.
[5] *venditioni*, omitting *ipsius*, B. and C.

If he neither restores the pledge within the eight days, nor pays the stipulated price for it, then the pledge deposited by him in its place shall be sold, and the claim satisfied; if the sale produces more than the sum due, the surplus shall be given to the owner of the pledge

dies pretium constitutum super pignore venali eidem stationario non solverit, nec ipsum pignus venale eidem restituerit, ex tunc pignus ejus sic stationario expositum remaneat cistæ in statu prioris pignoris obligatum, ita videlicet quod per custodes cistæ pretio constituto venditioni exponatur, sicut de pignoribus superannuatis fieri consuevit, quo venditori[1] reservetur summa mutui principalis; et, si quid residuum fuerit, assignetur ei, qui primum pignus exposuit, summa in qua pretium super ejus pignore constitutum excedit summam mutui principalis.[2] Et si adhuc præter hoc[3] aliquid superfuerit, illud ei, qui pignus posterius stationario exposuit, assignetur,[4] et sic fiat singulis impignorantibus quod est justum.

and all who deposit pledges shall make oath that they are really at liberty so to dispose of the property.

Item, quod quicumque exponentes pignora, sive pro pecunia dictæ cistæ, sive pro aliis pignoribus venditioni expositis, et[5] ad inspectionem seu examinationem receptis, jurent se potestatem habere taliter obligandi pignora quæ exponunt.

A guardian of this chest may not appoint any one to be his deputy except a Master or Bachelor, and such deputy shall be bound by oath to the University, and be held responsible for his principal at the audits.

Item, quod nullus custodum dictæ cistæ administrationem suam committat nisi Magistro vel Baculario[6] Universitati jurato, qui etiam tempore ratiociniorum reddendorum, nomine custodis[7] cujus vices gesserit, ipso absente, una cum reliquis custodibus, vel eorum substitutis, si et ipsi absentes fuerint, tanquam procurator in hac parte principalis custodis, ad reddenda ratiocinia compellatur, ne per fraudulentas absentationes[8] custodum eorum ratiocinia indebite differantur.

Within one month from the appointment of the new guardians, the out-

Item, quod, infra mensem a tempore quo novi custodes electi fuerint et jurati, teneantur custodes priores de sua administratione coram auditoribus sibi deputatis

[1] *vendito*, B. and C.
[2] *pignoris*, C.
[3] *hæc*, B. and C.
[4] *signetur*, B.
[5] *et* omitted in B. and C.
[6] *Bachalario*, B.
[7] *custodes*, A.
[8] *absentationum*, B. and C.

plenam reddere rationem; et post mensem prædictum non liceat eis cuiquam de sorte cistæ, vel ejus excrescentiis, mutuare, seu datas impignorationis cujuscumque pignoris immutare; liceat tamen eis excrescentias solvere, si infra dictum tempus computum[1] non reddiderint iis quibus debebuntur, juxta statuta, consuetudines laudabiles et ordinationes dictæ Universitatis, et pecuniam debitam cistæ exigere et recipere, ac etiam pignora liberare. — guardians shall render their accounts.

Item, quod statuta et ordinationes et consuetudines laudabiles, per Cancellarios et Universitatem nostram circa hujusmodi conservationem cistarum in Universitate nostra facta, et in posterum facienda, dum tamen præsenti ordinationi non obvient seu repugnent, circa cistam præfatam *ordinamus et volumus* observari. — A. 78. B. 95. C. 44. A.D. 1336. The ordinances made for other chests shall hold good with respect to this chest.

Item, quod quilibet recipiens mutuum de cista prædicta pro dicto patre et cunctis fidelibus vivis, dum vivit, seu pro anima ejus et omnibus[2] fidelibus defunctis, post ejus obitum, quinquies orationem Dominicam, totiesque salutationem Beatæ Virginis, dicere teneatur. — Every one borrowing from the Langton chest shall be bound to say five times the "*Pater Noster*" and "*Ave Maria*" for the founder, during his life, and for the repose of his soul after death.

Item, quod[3] custodes ad dictæ cistæ custodiam eligendi, statim post electionem eorum, vel quam cito commode fieri poterit, in aliqua congregatione Universitatis nostræ, sacramentum præstent corporale, quod ordinationem præsentem, quantum ad se pertinuerit, absque dolo vel fraude fideliter observabunt: si autem præmissa, vel eorum aliqua, ex causis vel casibus in futurum forsan emergentibus, pro conservatione et utilitate dictæ cistæ, declaratione, correctione, interpretatione, seu immutatione indigere contigerint,[4] de consensu et assensu dicti patris, potestatem nobis et successoribus — The guardians, as soon as possible after their election, shall swear to observe this ordinance faithfully, but if any at present unforeseen circumstances shall hereafter render a change in any of the particulars of this ordinance desirable, the University, with the consent of the founder, reserves to itself the right of making alterations therein.

[1] *computum*, B. and C.; omitted in A.

[2] *omnibus ejus*, B. and C.

[3] *quod*, omitted in B.

[4] *contingerit*, C.

nostris reservamus ea declarandi, corrigendi, interpretandi, seu immutandi. Ad præmissa autem[1] omnia et singula fideliter et sine fraude perpetuo facienda et inviolabiliter observanda,[2] *Nos*, Cancellarius et Magistri prædicti, obligamus nos et successores nostros, et ea omnia facere et observare promittimus bona fide.

The University bind themselves and their successors to the fulfilment of the above ordinance.

Et, ut præfatæ nostræ concessiones et ordinationes robur obtineant perpetuæ firmitatis, præsentes literas nostras patentes, per modum indenturæ, super his fieri fecimus, sigillo Universitatis nostræ communi, una cum sigillo officii Cancellarii[3] ejusdem appensione, munitas, et penes supradictum patrem, seu Capitulum ecclesiæ Cicestrensis præfatum, perpetuo conservandas, altera parte indenturæ, sub sigillo dicti patris, penes nos perpetuo remansura; *volumus etiam et consentimus* quod per congregationem Regentium et Non-regentium, per Cancellarium et Procuratores, quam citius poterint commode, faciendam, præmissa omnia et singula statuantur, et ex tunc tanquam statuta inviolabiliter observentur, et in Registro nostro cum statutis aliis inserantur perpetuo duratura.

Datum Oxoniæ, quarto Idus Februarii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo sexto.

ORDINATIO UNIVERSITATIS DE BEDELLIS INFERIORIBUS.

A. 108.
B. 67.
C. 34.
A.D. 1337.

On giving up their office in congregation, according to custom, the inferior bedels make complaint, that whereas, time out of mind, the

Memorandum, quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo septimo, cedentibus servientibus[4] Universitatis Oxoniensis officiis suis in plena congregatione Regentium, ut est moris, per servientes inferiores deposita fuit[5] hæc querela, quod cum ex ordinatione antiqua servientes superiores servientibus inferioribus in

[1] *autem* omitted in B. and C.
[2] *observandi*, A.
[3] *Cancellariæ*, B.
[4] *servientibus* omitted in B. and C.
[5] *fuit* omitted in B.

mensa competenti, et camera, et[1] in decem solidis pro calceatura, annis singulis teneantur, dicti superiores, spreta ordinatione præmissa, dictos inferiores a longo tempore pascere non curârunt; super quo, cum pro apponendo remedio fuerat cum instantia supplicatum, Universitas Regentium, nedum[2] conquerentium profectui providere,[3] sed æquitati satisfacere plus affectans, deliberatione præhabita et tractatu, formam infra scriptam censuit et decrevit futuris temporibus inviolabiliter observandam; videlicet, quod Bedelli inferiores, ne de victu sint totaliter destituti, sed ut de aliquo,[4] licet non ad competentis mensæ æquivalentiam, sint securi, singulis annis optionem[5] habeant stare cum superioribus suis in mensa, aut percipere ab eisdem septem denarios singulis hebdomadis pro communis; ita tamen quod [6][quilibet eorum Magistrum suum citra Translationem S. Thomæ] præmuniat, quam partem elegerit pro anno proximo subsequente. Quod si contingat aliquem de superioribus per unam septimanam, aut per amplius, devillare, habeat interim suis famulis hebdomadatim prætaxatam summam, quamquam in ejus præsentia secum fuerat commensalis.

superior bedels have been bound to furnish the inferior bedels with board and lodging, and to allow them ten shillings a year for shoes, they have now for a long time neglected to find board for them, therefore the University decrees that henceforth the inferior bedels shall have the option either of standing at meals with the superior bedels, or of receiving an allowance of sevenpence a week by way of compensation.

Item, si aliquem famulorum, sive in negotiis Universitatis, sive in negotiis propriis, devillare contingat, nihil omnino percipiet interim pro communa.

If any of them be absent from Oxford on any account whatsoever, he shall have no allowance during his absence.

Item, præter prædictam, habeat quilibet eorum pro calceatura, juxta ordinationem antiquam, decem solidos annuatim. In ordinatione vero prædicta sint Bedelli superiores, singulis annis, in reassumptione virgarum suarum, in congregatione Regentium condemnati, et ad

Each of them shall have ten shillings a year to find his shoes.

When the superior bedels resume their maces every year, they

[1] *et etiam*, B. and C.

[2] This word is erased in B., and *non solum* supplied by a late hand.

[3] Three words erased in C.

[4] *aliquo certo*, B. and C.

[5] *optionem* omitted in B. and C.

[6] The words inclosed in brackets do not appear in B. There is, however, a small erasure, over which is re-written in a later hand, *citra tertium diem Julii*. C. omits *quilibet eorum*.

shall be bound to fulfil these conditions, under pain of losing their office.

ejus observationem, sub pœna amissionis officiorum suorum, firmiter[1] astricti.

B. 49.
C. 20.

QUOD TENENTES VESPERIAS HABEANT CORAM SE DESCAM.

A.D. 1339.

The faculty of arts is the source and origin of all the other faculties, therefore, that Masters of that faculty may not be subjected to unnecessary toil and ignominy, they shall be allowed, when holding "Vesperies," to have one or even two desks for their books before them and those sitting on the same bench with them; and they may stand or sit, when disputing, at their discretion.

Ad excessum laboris inutilis refellendum, et tollendum de cætero ignominiæ occasionem, quæ probis viris, et maxime curiosis, vesperias in facultate artium celebrantibus visa est nimis sæpe contingere, ac ut ipsa facultas, sicut est fons et origo cæteris, ita sit et ipsis in honore conformis, *Ordinatum est* per Universitatem Regentium, et eorumdem unanimi consensu roboratum, quod Magistri, tam regentes quam non-regentes, tenentes vesperias in præmissa facultate, habeant, coram se et secum in eodem scamno[2] considentibus, unam descam vel duas descas, in qua vel quibus libros suos reponant; si voluerint stantes vel sedentes disputent, ut hactenus solent, juxta regulationem Procuratorum, Bachilarios tamen incepturos omnino in scriptis commendant.

Acta est[3] hæc ordinatio in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, in crastino S. Marci, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo nono.

B. 41.
C. 18.

QUOS LIBROS TENENTUR ARTISTÆ LEGERE, ANTEQUAM LICENTIANTUR AD INCIPIENDUM IN EADEM FACULTATE.[4]

A.D. 1340.

Studies necessary before being licensed to "incept" in arts.

Item, ordinatum est quod nullus licentietur post annum præsentem ad incipiendum in artibus, videlicet annum præsentem, incipiendo[5] annum in festo S. Dionysii, anno millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo, nisi

LOGIC

prius juret se legisse cursorie duos libros logicales ad

[1] *firmiter sint*, B.
[2] *scanno*, B.
[3] *sunt*, B.
[4] *in eadem facultate*, omitted in C.
[5] There is an erasure here in B., but the reading of C. and D. is preserved.

minus, unum de veteri logica, et alterum de nova; vel ambos de nova, et unum de libris naturalibus, videlicet libros quatuor '*cœli et mundi,*' vel tres libros '*de anima,*' vel quatuor libros '*meteororum,*' aut duos libros '*de generatione et corruptione,*' vel librum '*de sensu et sensato*' cum libris '*de memoria et reminiscentia*' et '*de somno et vigilia;*' vel librum '*de motu animalium*' cum duobus libris '*de minutis naturalibus;*' et hoc rite et debite in forma taxata superius, et hoc proclamatione per scholas publice præcedente. PHYSICA.

DECREE OF THE UNIVERSITY UPON CERTAIN ARTICLES DISCUSSED ON THE EVE OF S. BARNABAS. D. 79.

A.D. 1344.

The University will defend as its own cause the appeal of Geoffrey Scrope and Adam Hautone.

Auctoritate totius Universitatis Regentium et Non-regentium et nostra, *Nos*, Wilhelmus de Berghenny, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniensis, *pronunciamus et decernimus* concessum esse et deliberatum, quod Universitas tota Regentium et Non-regentium debet et vult omnem causam appellationis, seu causas interpositas per Magistros Galfridum Scrope et Adam de Hautone, et quoscunque iis adhærentes, contra Universitatem Regentium et Non-regentium, seu contra alias certas personas, per Non-regentes electas ad scrutandum vota Magistrorum non-regentium de articulis tractandis et statuendis et gratiis concedendis, in generali congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium, celebrata in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxoniæ, in vigilia S. Barnabæ Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo quarto, [vult et debet][1] defendere tanquam causam Universitatis.

[1] *vult et debet* appear to be redundant, but the reading of the MS. has been preserved.

C. 57.
D. 70.

ISTI SUNT ARTICULI SUPER QUIBUS DELIBERAVIT UNIVERSITAS, DIE MERCURII PROXIMO POST FESTUM APOSTOLORUM PETRI ET PAULI, ANNO DOMINI MCCCXLIV^{o}.

A.D. 1344.

A deputation shall be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury and other influential persons for the purpose of expediting the business of the University.

In primis quod nuncii sunt mittendi domino Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, ac aliis dominis, quibus videbitur expedire, pro negotiis Universitatis expediendis, quoad appellationes factas contra factum congregationis Regentium et Non-regentium celebratæ in vigilia S. Barnabæ Apostoli[1] anno supradicto.

The deputation shall be the bearers of a letter under the seal of the University.

Item, iidem nuncii sunt mittendi cum literis sub sigillo communi Universitatis.

Whenever, in the opinion of the Chancellor and Proctors, or one of them, need shall so require, letters shall be written under the seal of the University to any influential friends of the University; and the Proctors, or one of them, shall be bound to examine, approve, seal, and despatch such letters without delay.

Item, quod scribatur quibuscumque dominis et amicis Universitatis, quotiescumque Cancellario et Procuratoribus, vel alteri Procuratorum, in casu quo alius recusaverit, videbitur expedire, sub sigillo communi Universitatis; et quod Procuratores et eorum[2] substitutus seu substituti ab ipsis seu ab eorum aliquo, teneatur seu teneantur literas pro hujusmodi negotiis conceptas, et per deputatos per Cancellarium et Procuratores, vel alterum Procuratorem, ubi alius dissenserit, examinatas et approbatas sine contradictione cum omni celeritate consignare.

B. 77.
C. 58.
D. 80.

Whereas in the conducting of suits there is need of witnesses, all the sons of the University shall be bound to succour her in her peril, and therefore, when required to do so

Item, deliberatum est, quia in agitatione causarum ut plurimum opus est testimonii productione, omnesque Universitatis alumni matri suæ[3] periclitanti succurrere teneantur, ne pereat, quod omnes jurati Universitati, cujuscumque status existant, ad mandatum Cancellarii et alterius Procuratorum, altero dissentiente[4] tacite vel expresse, Londiniis accedere, in dictaque causa Univer-

[1] *Apostoli* omitted in C.
[2] *eorum quilibet*, C.
[3] *matri suæ*, omitted in C
[4] *dissente*, C.; amended by a later hand.

sitatis, oblatis eis in forma juris litis sumptibus, testimonium ferre teneantur; quodque omnes sic jurati, et ipsorum singuli, ad hujusmodi perhibendum testimonium, modo superius expresso, sine contradictione paratus seu parati existant.

by the Chancellor and one of the Proctors, they shall be bound to proceed to London, and give their testimony; and their expenses shall be paid for them.

Item, deliberavit[1] congregatio Regentium et Non-regentium dare generalem potestatem et mandatum speciale agendi, defendendi, in cæteris clausulis necessariis seu opportunis, secundum naturam litis et exigentiam materiæ de qua agitur, uni vel duabus personis officium procuratoris vel procuratorum in curia Cantuariensi gerenti vel gerentibus, quem vel quos Cancellarius duxerit nominandum vel nominandos cum consensu Procuratorum, vel Procuratoris in casu quo alius dissenserit.

In the case of such suits, one or two persons, whom the Chancellor, with consent of one of the Proctors, shall deem fit, shall be appointed to act for the University as their proctor, and shall be entrusted with full powers.

Item, ordinavit dicta congregatio quod deputentur per Cancellarium et Procuratores, vel Procuratorem altero dissentiente, duodecim personæ, vel viginti quatuor, de Universitate, secundum quod in consimilibus consuetum est fieri, ad ordinandum quomodo dicta appellationis causa debeat defendi, ac etiam de sumptibus et omnibus aliis dictam causam appellationis concernentibus, vice et nomine totius Universitatis.

A committee of twelve or twenty-four persons shall be appointed to consider what is the best way of conducting the appeal, and of meeting the expenses thereof, &c.

Item, ordinavit eadem congregatio Regentium et Non-regentium quod Universitas debeat tueri et defendere Cancellarium in causa appellationis prædictæ.

The University considers itself bound to defend the Chancellor in the said appeal.

Item, ut litium materia amputetur et Universitas relevetur[2] a sumptibus et expensis, placet Universitati Regentium et Non-regentium submittere, quoad[3] omnia acta in congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium, celebrata in vigilia S. Barnabæ Apostoli, ut supra, ordinationi domini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, et fratris sui domini Cycestrensis Episcopi, quantum ad pacem

To avoid disputes and expenses, the University will submit the terms of agreement to the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chichester.

[1] *ordinatum quod deliberavit,* C.
[2] *reveletur,* B.
[3] *quod ad.* MS.

concernentia, stantibus omnibus actis firmis in congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium in vigilia S. Barnabæ, ut supra celebratum est.

To ease the consciences of some scrupulous persons, it is hereby declared that all the acts of congregation as to the appeal aforesaid were in accordance with precedent.

Item, deliberavit eadem congregatio Regentium et Non-regentium, pro serenatione quorumdam, qui scrupulum [1] conscientiæ, ut asserunt, patiuntur, quod omnia acta in congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium in vigilia S. Barnabæ, ut supra, rite, legitime proposita erant et finaliter expedita, sicque retroactis temporibus in hujusmodi agendis fuisse obtenta, et in Universitate Oxoniensi hactenus inconcusse observatum.

Since it often happens that the opposition of one of the Proctors has the effect of hindering the passing of measures of great importance, it is hereby declared that one of the Proctors shall, with consent of the Chancellor, be competent to summon congregation, &c.

Quia frequenter, altero Procuratorum, et forte minus juste aliquoties, contradicente, congregationibus artistarum præviis ad congregationes Regentium et Non-regentium apud S. Mildredam faciendas, negotia summe expedientia [2] Universitati et honesta remanent non expedita, petitur quod statuatur quod de cætero alter Procuratorum, cum consensu Cancellarii, possit hujusmodi congregationes facere, et omnia proponere [et] proposita expedire, contradictione alterius Procuratoris non obstante.[3]

Iste articulus est statutus de consensu Regentium et Non-regentium prout proponitur.[4]

Item, petitur numquid impetratio inhibitionis cessit in perturbationem quietis studentium in ista Universitate, et *deliberatum fuit* in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium, celebrata in commemoratione S. Pauli, *quod sic.*

Item, numquid omnes jurati tenentur fovere defensionem istius causæ, quoad quamlibet sui particulam, videlicet quoad appellationem, et quoad impetrationes

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[1] *scripulum*, B. and C.
[2] *summæ expedientiæ*, B.
[3] *obstante non*, C.
[4] *proponitur* obliterated in B., and the whole of the succeeding statute with it.

durante tempore appellationis, et *deliberatum fuit* eodem die *quod sic.*

Item, declaratum est quod decretum habitum in congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium, celebrata in commemoratione S. Pauli Apostoli, quo continebatur, ex impetratione cujusdam inhibitionis impetratæ, turbatam fuisse quietem studentium, nullum effectum sortiatur in persona seu in personis appellantium appellationem suam prosequi nolentium, seu ab ipsius prosecutione desistentium absque ulteriore vexatione Universitatis, seu alicujus personæ sic desistentis [1] a prosecutione appellationis.

C. 58. D. 80.

During the election of the Chancellor or Proctors no non-regent Master may be present, nor resume his academical dress or his lectures.

Quia nimis suspiciosum esse creditur, et confœderationis signum evidens judicatur, Regentiumque tranquillitas perturbatur, quod aliquis Magister non-regens per electionem Cancellarii et Procuratorum, vel alicujus eorumdem, habitum resumat, et congregationem ingrediatur pro electione hujusmodi celebranda, *idcirco* per congregationem Regentium *est perinde ordinatum* ne quis de cætero, de numero Magistrorum non-regentium, electioni Cancellarii vel Procuratorum, seu alicujus eorumdem, interesse præsumat, lectiones vel habitum quocumque colore per eorumdem, vel eorum alicujus, electionem publice resumendo, nisi, pro lite vel dissensione inter Regentes sedanda, juxta deliberationem Regentium et Cancellarii vel Procuratorum sit vocatus.

Letters are to be written for Non-regents as well as for Regents.

C. 59.

When letters are written to the Pope to obtain graces for Re-

Cum antiqua merita diutius laborantium in assecutione præmiorum eorumdem sint nullatenus postponenda, *statutum est* quod in cujusque nova *ciratione* (sic) Papæ, quum pro Regentibus scribitur pro gratiis im-

[1] *desistente*, MS.

gents, the same shall be done for Non-regents, and under the same seal.

petrandis, scribatur etiam pro Non-regentibus, eisdem uti volentibus, diversis schedulis colligatis, unico tamen sigillo Universitatis consignatis, eadem data concessionis, consignationis, ac summo Pontifici præsentationis utriusque schedulæ conservatis.

Acta sunt hæc in vigilia S. Barnabæ Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo quarto.

Item, statutum est quod cum deputatorum aliquis fuerit absens, [quod] Cancellarius cum altero Procuratorum possit assumere in loco cujuscumque absentis unum alium, secundum quod Cancellario et alteri Procuratorum, in casu quo alius Procurator dissenserit requisitus, videbitur, pro omnibus ordinandis in omnibus quæ concernunt causam appellationis et inhibitionis perpetratæ.

A. 28.
D. 65.

Compositio facta inter dominum Cardinalem de Mota, Archidiaconum Oxoniæ, et Universitatem ejusdem super jure Archidiaconali.[1]

A.D. 1345.

Galhardus de Mota, Cardinal Archdeacon of Oxford, and the University settle their disputes in the following manner, by their

In Dei nomine, *Amen;* ab incarnatione Ejusdem, secundum cursum et computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo quinto, indictione quarta, [decimo] pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini Domini Clementis, divina pro-

[1] There are two copies of this document, in A. and D.; in the former the first few lines are wholly obliterated, and therefore the date is lost. The text is from D., and here both *decimo* and *anno quarto* must be wrong; for Clement VI. began to reign on the 19th of May 1342, and died 6th of December 1352.

There is a fragment, apparently of the same document, in C.C. [in the Cotton Library, Claudius D. 8], but with the date 1355; also in Hare's Collection of the Privileges of the University of Oxford, there is a document to the same effect, with the date 1355. This is, however, a clerical error; probably for *anno quarto, die tertia decima*, in the text, we should read *anno tertio, die quarta decima*, since February 1345 would be in the third year of Clement VI.

videntia Papæ, sexti [anno quarto], die tertia decima mensis Februarii, in camera reverendi in Christo patris domini Wilhelmi, Dei gratia Northwicensis Episcopi, infra hospitium suum apud Charrynge juxta Londonium situatum, coram dicto domino Northwicensi Episcopo ibidem personaliter præsente, inter discretos viros Magistrum[1] Johannem de Bonanza[2] reverendi patris[3] domini Galhardi[4] de Mota, tituli S. Luciæ in Cilicia,[5] Dei gratia sacrosanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ diaconi Cardinalis, Archidiaconi Oxoniæ in Ecclesia Lincolniensi,[6] ex parte una, et venerabiles viros Magistros Johannem de Northwode, Universitatis Oxoniæ Cancellarium, theologiæ, et Wilhelmum de Lenne, legum doctores, procuratores dictæ Universitatis Oxoniæ ex altera, ad infrascripta constitutos, et sufficientem, ut apparuit, potestatem habentes, prout per eorum procuratoria, quorum tenores inferius describuntur, apparebat, *concordatum fuerat et compositum*, unanimiterque transactum, super litibus, quæstionibus, et controversiis inter dictum dominum Archidiaconum et Universitatem prædictam super jure Archidiaconali suscitatis, de consensu expresso partium prædictarum, sub hac forma; *videlicet*, quod dictus Cancellarius, qui nunc est, et qui pro tempore fuerit, solus et in solidum habeat omnem et omnimodam jurisdictionem, sine contradictione, molestatione, vel impedimento quocumque dicti domini Archidiaconi vel successorum suorum Officialium quorumcumque, sui vel successorum suorum, ex tunc in perpetuum, in omnes et singulos[7] doctores et Magistros Universitatis regentes et non-regentes, ac etiam in Scholares omnes et singulos,

deputies, at the lodging of the Bishop of Norwich at Charrynge [Cross] near London, and in the presence of the said Bishop.

It is agreed that the Chancellor of the University, and his successors, shall have the undisputed jurisdiction of an Archdeacon over all Doctors, Masters, and Scholars, religious and lay, and also over all rectors, vicars, and chaplains within the University, unless they hold cures in Oxford; but if they hold cures, they shall be subject to the Arch-

[1] *Magistrum* repeated in D.

[2] The MS. is very illegible; the name may, with equal probability, as far as this MS. is concerned, be read *Bonaura* or *Bonavra*.

[3] *patris tui*, D.

[4] *Galfridi*, MS.

[5] *silic*, D.

[6] *procuratorem*, or some similar word, is here apparently lost.

[7] At this word the MS. in A. becomes legible.

deacon as to all matters of canonical obedience which belong to the Archdeacon's jurisdiction.

A. 29.
D. 66.

religiosos vel sæculares, dictæ Universitatis, etsi in dicta villa fuerint oriundi, vel rectores aut vicarios[1] seu capellanos stipendiarios inibi celebrantes, dum tamen non fuerint parochiales curæ ecclesiarum parochialium servientes; dum tamen rectores[2] et vicarii, ac capellani parochiales et stipendiarii, etiam si Scholares fuerint, subesse debent dicto domino Archidiacono quoad canonicam obedientiam, inductionem in corporalem possessionem beneficiorum ab eo recipiendam, visitationemque suam et correctionem, quoad libros et ornamenta ac alia ad jus Ecclesiæ pertinentia, subeundam, mandataque licita, in omnibus quæ ad jurisdictionem suam Archidiaconalem pertinent, exequenda; quodque Cancellarius habeat omnem et omnimodam jurisdictionem, in Magistrorum et Scholarium dictæ Universitatis servientes, familiares, continuos commensales, et secum in suis domibus commorantes,[3] ac sex Bedellos, et quatuor stationarios ad hujusmodi officium per dictam Universitatem admissos, et pro tempore admittendos, ac Universitati juratos vel jurandos; necnon in [4] omnes et singulos scriptores Scholaribus in scriptorum officio servientes, habeat Cancellarius plenam jurisdictionem Archidiaconalem; *excepto quod*, ipsis scriptoribus mortuis, sive testato[5] sive ab intestato, habeat Archidiaconus antedictus testamentorum eorumdem insumationem et approbationem, bonorum commissionem, computi auditionem, administratorum liberationem seu quietationem, et omnia quæ negotium hoc concernunt. De cæteris personis omnibus, quæ etiam alias de jure, consuetudine, seu privilegio ad jurisdictionem Cancellarii et dictæ Universitatis pertinent, habeat dictus Archidiaconus correctionem et punitionem debitam, super criminibus et excessibus ad jurisdictionem archidiaconalem perti-

Also the Chancellor shall have jurisdiction as aforesaid over all servants and others dwelling in the houses of Masters and Scholars, also over the six bedels and the four sworn stationers of the University, also over all writers employed by Scholars, except in matters relating to the testaments of such writers,

but over all other persons who may be included in the privilege of the University, and subject to the general authority of the Chancellor, the Archdeacon shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to his office,

[1] *vicarii seu capellani stipendiarii,* MS.
[2] *rectores et vicarii,* omitted in D.
[3] *concorantes,* D.
[4] *et omnes,* D.
[5] *testamento,* D.

nentibus, insumationemque et approbationem testamentorum suorum et omnia alia et singula quæ negotium hoc concernunt; *proviso quod* apparitor domini Archidiaconi, qui pro tempore fuerit, ut apparitor, ratione officii sui, non teneatur jurari nec arctari dictis Cancellario vel Universitati ad obediendum eisdem de iis quæ [ad] dicti Archidiaconi jurisdictionem concernunt.

and the apparitor of the Archdeacon shall not be bound by oath to submit to the Chancellor's authority in matters which belong to the Archdeacon's jurisdiction.

Præfatam tamen compositionem non intendebant partes prædictæ jurisdictioni cuicumque, ultra præfatam archidiaconalem,[1] alicui partium prædictarum aliunde de jure, consuetudine, vel privilegio in quoscunque aut contra quoscunque quomodolibet competenti in aliquo derogare; sed tam erga rectores et vicarios ac capellanos parochiales dictæ villæ, quoad mandata sua licita exequenda et alia sibi competentia, quam quoad alias omnes personas et casus hic non secus expressos, salva[2] utrique parti jurisdictio sua integra maneat et illæsa; præfatæque partes omnibus litibus, appellationibus, et processibus, in Romana curia seu alibi pendentibus quovismodo, renunciabunt, et ex tunc renunciarunt; et istam compositionem, per sanctissimum patrem dominum summum Pontificem procurabit dictus dominus Cardinalis et Archidiaconus et faciet confirmari, ac realem fieri[3] inter successores dictarum partium perpetuis temporibus duraturam; quam si contingat realem non fieri, voluerunt et consenserunt prædictæ partes quod post tempora dicti domini Archidiaconi, qui nunc est, per præsentis[4] compositionis usum, seu ejus executionem, vel possessionem juris, jus amplius non quæratur quam habuerunt eo tempore quando in istam concordiam consenserunt. Partes tamen prædictæ consenserunt quod præsens compositio in meliorem formam possit semel

The parties to this agreement do not herein intend to meddle with any rights, privileges, or customs other than those relating to the Archidiaconate,

and they hereby renounce all legal processes or appeals which may be pending in the Pontifical Court.

The Archdeacon will procure that this agreement shall be recognized by the Pope.

It shall be allowable to modify the provisions of this agreement, though not to change the substance of it.

[1] Here the MS. in A. is again lost.

[2] *salvaque*, D.

[3] *officii*, D.

[4] "*præsentem compositionem usum, seu ejus executionem possessionem, vel juris jus*," &c. D.

et pluries reformari de consensu partium, substantia materiæ non mutata; promisitque prædictus Johannes Magister de Bonanza, quod dictus dominus suus præfatam compositionem, quatenus ipsum concernit, ratificabit; prædictique Magistri Johannes de Northwode et Wilhelmus de Lenne etiam promiserunt, quod dicta Universitas Oxoniæ eandem compositionem, quatenus eam concernit, ratificabit. Tenor vero procuratorii dicti Magistri Johannis de Bonanza, de quo superius fit mentio, talis est. In Dei nomine, *Amen.*

A. 62.
B. 99.
C. 46.
[A.D. 1345?]

De cista cum quatuor clavibus.[1]

There shall be a chest with four keys: two Regents in Arts, one from the north and the other from the south, shall hold two of the keys, the two Proctors shall hold the other two.
In this chest shall be kept rolls, in which shall be entered all the property of the University, such as books, patterns of academical dress, muniments, charters, Proctors' accounts, &c.,

Ordinetur una cista cum quatuor clavibus, quarum duas habeant duo Regentes in artibus, quorum unus sit de austro, alius de borea, electi[2] post Pascha singulis annis per electores Procuratorum, et duas alias habeant Procuratores; in qua cista reponantur rotuli continentes omnia bona Universitatis, tam debita quam alia, utpote libros et exemplaria, et summas cistarum, et munimenta et cartas, et similiter ponantur ibi cartæ, si sunt duplicatæ, et computa per quæ Procuratores in fine anni valeant onerari.[3]

also the money arising from suits, and the half of any sum, beyond forty

Item, in illa[4] cista ponatur pecunia proveniens ex causis,[5] si etiam contingat quod pecunia in cista[6] Procuratorum contenta quadraginta marcarum[7] summam

[1] This statute occurs in A., B., C., and D.; but in the former, is in great part obliterated by one of the usual blots. The date is, I believe, earlier thân that in the margin; in the case of this as of other statutes of uncertain date, I have preferred to be on the safe side as to antiquity, and have assigned a date which is the latest that can be allowed; that this statute is not *later* than the date given here appears from allusions to the "chest of four keys" in other statutes. Ed.

[2] *electi* omitted in A. and D.

[3] *honerari* or *honorari*, A.

[4] Erased in C.

[5] *ex communis*, B. and C.

[6] *in cista ponatur*, D.

[7] *centum solidos*, B. and C.

excedat, tunc una ejus medietas in cista supradicta sub communi custodia reponatur. marks, accruing to the Proctors' chest.

Item, quod quilibet licentiandus, antequam ad licentiam admittatur, solvat communam vel medietatem communæ, sicut decet, in qua quidem licentia scribatur nomen licentiati a Procuratore et aliquo serviente Universitatis, una cum die et anno licentiationis; Procuratores etiam a[1] quæstionistis, antequam ad quæstionem respondeant, medietatem communæ recipiant: servientes etiam Universitatis, quoties requisiti fuerint, vel saltem in fine cujuslibet termini, reddant ratiocinia de perceptis illo termino. Quoad pœnas incarceratorum sic est ordinatum, quod Procuratores habeant nomina alias convictorum penes se, sicut habet Cancellarius; et servientes Universitatis nomina incarceratorum scribant, et quoties incarcerati fuerint fideliter Procuratoribus insinuent, ita quod de quocunque incarcerato per Procuratorem inquiratur, si inter alios convictos inveniatur, quod si sic levetur pœna commissa de incarcerato, antequam liberetur vel saltem exponat cautionem pignoratoriam[2] vel fidejussoriam, vel solvat infra octo dies.

Payments to be made [to this chest] from various sources.

For the protection of the property of the University.[3]

C. 46.

A.D. 1346.

Ad honorem Dei et Beatæ Virginis et omnium Sanctorum, necnon ad securitatem et conservationem bonorum Universitatis Oxoniæ futuris habendorum temporibus, *editæ fuerunt istæ ordinationes subscriptæ* per congregationem Regentium in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis, hora tertia, tempore venerabilis viri Magistri Johannis de Northwode, pro tunc Universitatis Oxoniæ Cancellarii, et Magistri Rogeri Coke Procuratoris ex parte australi,

[1] D. omits *a*.
[2] *pignoraturam*, D.; obliterated in A.
[3] No title in MS.

et Magistri Wilhelmo Yngestre Procuratoris ex parte boreali, septimo Id: Februarii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo sexto.

Qualiter divinum officium concernentia in cista Universitatis sunt reponenda.

Since the regent Masters are bound to attend divine service, and it is fit that they should use becoming vestments, it is hereby ordered that the vestments and other things used in divine service shall be kept in the University chest, and never lent for any purpose except the funeral masses for Masters and Scholars.

Cum Universitas Regentium interesse divinis officiis, tam pro vivis quam pro mortuis, diversis anni vicibus, frequentius astringatur, ac decens sit et honestum quod hujusmodi divina officia in vestimentis ac ornamentis decentibus ministrantur, *ordinatum est* quod tam vestimenta quam panni serici, et alia quæcumque divinum officium concernentia, in cista Universitatis per se honeste et debite reponantur, nec quovis modo sine consensu majoris partis Regentium alii usui quam Universitatis per Procuratores liberentur seu commodentur, funerationibus Scholarium et Magistrorum duntaxat exceptis, et tunc demum honestioribus reservatis, præterquam in funerationibus Regentis vel Non-regentis, quia alias per processum temporis, consumptis vestimentis, quæ jam habet, Universitas[1] possit destrui in futurum.

Quod Procurator, antequam inhibeat, cautionem appellantis recipiat et ejus juramentum.

When an appellant obtains an inhibition from the Proctor, he shall swear that he does so because he believes himself to have

Quia per Procuratorum[2] inhibitiones ad instantias appellantis, de facili absque aliqua[3] causæ cognitione factas pro sola dilatione, frequenter oritur materia et occasio frivolæ ap[pellationis, cautiones]que[4] per tales

[1] *post possit*, C. This statute appears to be imperfect.

[2] *Procuratores*, MS.

[3] *aliquali*, MS.

[4] The words in the bracket have been written by a later hand over an erasure.

appellantes expositæ non cedunt in commodum Universitatis, per Universitatem Regentium *extitit ordinatum* quod, priusquam fuerit inhibitum, juret appellans coram altero Procuratore quod non causa frivolæ dilationis habendæ, sed ex justa causa, quam credit se posse probare, suam appellationem interposuit; et tunc alter Procurator, antequam inhibeat, cautionem recipiat sufficientem: cautio vero recepta in cista exemplariorum infra biduum reponatur, et nomen exponentis cum cautione exposita, et summa pro qua jacet in registro, scribatur.

a real ground of appeal, and not merely to gain time, and he shall deposit a sufficient pledge, which shall be kept in the "*chest of patterns*."

Qualiter unum Procuratorum certificabit appellans.

Jurent etiam cautionem taliter exponentes quod, infra triduum a tempore confirmationis[1] vel infirmationis sententiæ interlocutoriæ vel diffinitivæ, alterum Procuratorum certificabunt, ut in casu in quo appellans obtineat, suam habeat cautionem, et in casu quo succumbat, suam luat cautionem, quod si non fecerit, statim ad Universitatis commodum hujusmodi cautio venditioni publicæ exponatur, &c.

A person so depositing a pledge shall make oath that he will inform the Proctor within three days from his sentence being given, so that, if he is successful in his suit, he may redeem his pledge; if he fails in his suit, his pledge shall be sold.

Communia bona Universitatis in nova cista sunt reponenda.

Item, quod ante hæc tempora, ex negligentia Procuratorum, bona Universitatis mirabiliter sunt consumpta, per Universitatem Regentium *ex tunc ordinatum*, quod omnia bona communia dictæ Universitatis per manus Procuratorum recepta, quæ et antiquis cistis Procuratorum minime continentur, in quadam cista nova propter hoc sub utriusque custodia reponantur.

Item, omnis receptio seu administratio fiat in præsentia et consensu unanimi utriusque vel alterius sub-

The property of the University has in a marvellous way disappeared; henceforth therefore whatever the Proctors receive on behalf of the University shall be kept in a new chest, which shall be under the care of both Proctors; and nothing shall be delivered therefrom or received

[1] *nihil* is here erased, C.

therein without the consent of both Proctors, and a register shall be kept of all transactions.

stituti vel substitutorum, sicque in eadem cista cujuscunque recepti infra diem fiat repositio indilate,[1] et in quodam registro tam solventis quam recepti fiat mentio specialis, ut sic omnis sinistra suspicio malæ administrationis penitus auferatur.

Quid ascensuri gradum solvere tenentur.

The fees of "*questionists*" and candidates for degrees shall be paid on the spot, and deposited along with the names of the persons who pay them in the aforesaid chest.

Quæstionistæ etiam, et quicunque alii gradum scholasticum ascensuri, in locis publicis admittantur, et pecunia pro communis, vel medietate[2] communarum per Procuratorem, antequam recedant a loco in quo admissi fuerant, recepta, per prælatos Procuratores in dicta cista, in tempore ejusdem receptionis, infra diem, commode ponatur; et nomina solventium cum summis receptis in quodam registro per Procuratores diligentius inserantur, ne nomina quorumcunque in Universitate statum habentium per temporum curricula ignorentur.

C. 47.

Perlecta indentura alicujus cistæ in congregatione in eadem cista reponatur.

After the indenture of any chest has been read over in congregation, it shall be deposited by the Proctors in the said chest within one day afterwards, that such indentures may not be lost in future, as they have often been before;

Et quia indenturæ cistarum[3] ante hæc tempora ex aliquorum negligentia frequentius perdebantur, unde liberationes cistarum in statutorum offensionem periculosius tardebantur, *ordinavit* Universitas ut, perlecta indentura cujuscumque cistæ in congregatione, ut est moris, per Procuratores in eadem cista infra diem post infallibiliter reponatur.[4]

Qualiter taxationes domorum debent registrari.

and for the same reason the "*taxing*" of houses and

Item, quod taxationes domorum et scholarum quarumcunque per negligentiam, prout indenturæ cista-

[1] *indilatis*, C.
[2] *medietatem*, MS.
[3] *istarum*, C.
[4] *reponantur*, MS.

rum, ante hæc tempora perierunt, *ordinatum est* quod quæcunque taxationes perlectæ[1] in congregatione Regentium per Procuratores statim capiantur, et infra biduum post receptionem earumdem in quodam papyro ad hoc specialiter ordinato registrentur.

schools shall be written out, and deposited in the same way.

Quod medietas summæ excedentis centum solidos in cista cum quatuor clavibus reponatur.

Item, quia in ordinatione quadam de cistis cum quatuor clavibus edita cavebatur quod, si summa in cista Procuratorum contenta quadraginta marcas excederet, tunc ipsa una medietas[2] in cista cum quatuor clavibus reponeretur, *ordinatum est* de novo, pro majori securitate habenda, quod si summa in cistis Procuratorum excedat centum solidos, tunc una ejus medietas in cista cum quatuor clavibus reponatur, sub indentura ejus, una pars in cista Procuratorum, et alia in cista cum quatuor clavibus penitus habeatur.

If the amount deposited in the Proctor's chest shall exceed one hundred shillings, one-half thereof shall be placed in the "*chest of four keys*," under an indenture.

Qualiter ad istas ordinationes Procuratores et eorum substituti sunt jurati.

Ne igitur istæ ordinationes, quæ ad utilitatem reipublicæ ordinantur, per processum temporis aliquorum conniventia negligantur, *ordinavit* Universitas Regentium quod Procuratores, seu eorum substituti, si per diem occupaverint naturalem, ad harum ordinationum observationem juramento firmius astringantur.

The Proctors and their deputies shall be bound by oath to observe the foregoing regulations;

Juramentum cistæ cum quatuor clavibus.

Idem juramentum, quod præstabunt Procuratores et eorum substituti ad istas ordinationes, *ordinavit* obser-

and the two Masters who are elected guardians of the

[1] *taxatio perlecta.* MS.

[2] *medietatis*, C.

"*chest of four keys*" shall also at the time of their election take the same oath.

vandum Universitas, quod duo Magistri ad cistam cum quatuor clavibus statim post Pascham electi, eadem congregatione qua electi fuerint, ad servandum ordinationes cistas cum quatuor clavibus concernentes, præstare publice teneantur.

The Chancellor and Proctors and collectors of the rents of houses of the University shall, between Easter and Whitsuntide, inspect all such houses, and see that the said collectors cause necessary repairs to be made;

Item, de redditibus Universitatis *statuatur* quod singulis annis Cancellarius et Procuratores, una cum collectoribus reddituum Universitatis, inter festum Paschæ et Pentecostes, omnes domos dictorum reddituum visitare,[1] ut, visis omnibus defectis in domibus antedictis, juxta ordinationem Cancellarii et Procuratorum, collectores ad colligendum dictos redditus deputati, citra resumptionem Magistrorum post festum S. Michaelis, virtute juramenti præstiti, hujusmodi defectus omnes et singulos temperent, ut oportet, sub pœna perditionis salarii eorumdem.

and if, in consequence of the high rent demanded for it, any one of such houses shall have remained unoccupied, the Chancellor and Proctors with the said collectors shall reduce the rent, and may raise it again from time to time, according to circumstances.

Item, *statuatur* in casu quo juxta cursum dierum aliqua domuum earumdem inhabitata non fuerit, cujus pensio fuerit excessiva, liceat dictis Cancellario et Procuratoribus cum collectoribus antedictis, ad tempus annalem pensionem diminuere arbitrio eorumdem, et superveniente fortuna meliori vel non, singulis annis diminuere vel addere ad pensionem, sicut eis visum fuerit justum.

The "*Waghan chest*" shall be governed by the same regulations as the "*Burnel chest*."

Item, cum cistæ communes Universitatis ab initio fuerant et sunt in commune subsidium ordinatæ, et in cista de Waghan, quoad summam mutuandum per Regentes et Non-regentes, Bachilarios, et Scholares, nondum certa forma[2] provisa, *statuatur* quod in posterum ipsa sit ejusdem ordinationis cum cista de Burnel.

The Proctors must henceforth not absent themselves from the University.

Item, quod Cancellarius de statuto non poterit ultra mensem se, sine gratia speciali, in pleno termino absentare, *statuatur* quod consimiliter, in virtute istius

[1] *teneantur* is apparently omitted.

[2] *forma* repeated, C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMPOSITIO FACTA INTER UNIVERSITATEM OXONIÆ ET BURGENSES ET COMMUNITATEM VILLÆ EJUSDEM SUPER ASSISA ET [illegible] ET [illegible]. [illegible]

Ceste endenture fete entre le Chauncellier et la Universite d'Oxenford d'une part et les Maire burgeis et communalte de mesme la ville d'autre part, tesmoigne que come discorde et debat fust entre les ditz Chancellier et Universite et Mair burgeis et communalte de ceo—qe les avant ditz Chancellier et Universite chalengerent par un privilege a eux grante par notre seignur le Roi qe ore est qe les ditz Chancellier et Mair, queux furent pur le temps eussent la garde pur [illegible]

[illegible]

[TRANSLATION.]

This indenture, made between the Chancellor and the University of Oxford of the one part and the Mayor, citizens, and people of the same town of the other part, *witnesseth that*;—whereas disagreement and dispute took place between the said Chancellor and University, and the said Mayor, citizens, and people, for that the aforesaid Chancellor and University claim, in virtue of a privilege unto them granted by our lord the King at present reigning, that the said Chancellor and Mayor for the time being should have the custody

[illegible] C.

le temps de l'assaie des mesures et pois de deintz la dit ville d'Oxenforde et ses suburbs, issint qe, quant mestier seroit, ils aueroient la surveue des dites mesures et pois, et les faux [trover][1] feisent ardre et destruire, et altres loials et covenables en lieu de icelles deputer et assigner, et auxint ceux, queux ils trouveroient par tieles mesures et pois faux avoir trespasse, facent punir, come apertient a la lei, et duement chastier, et, en cas qe l'avant dit Maire, a la requeste le dit Chancellier, ne volett venir a parfere des choses susdites, qe adonqe le dit Chancellier, nient attendant le dit Maire, puroit seul fere ceo qe enfuist a fere pur la garde de l'assaie susdite;—et les ditez Maire et burgeis cleiment la dite assaie des mesures et pois estre a eaux appurtenant,[2] pur ceo qe eaux et leur predecessours ount eu et usee celle assaie et assise du tens dount memoire

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for the time of the assay of measures and weights within the said town of Oxford and the suburbs thereof, so that, when need should arise, they should have the inspection of the said measures and weights, and cause the false ones to be taken, burnt, and destroyed, and other legal and proper to be appointed and assigned in the stead thereof, and should cause those persons whom they should find to have been guilty of using such false measures and weights to be punished according to the law and duly corrected, and, in the event of the aforesaid Mayor declining to come, at the requisition of the said Chancellor, to perform the aforesaid duties, that then the said Chancellor, without waiting for the said Mayor, should have authority alone to do what should be requisite for the custody of the aforesaid assay; —and, whereas the said Mayor and citizens claim the said assay of measures and weights to be to them belonging, for that they and their predecessors have had and used that assay and assize from time immemorial;—for that the said

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[1] Omitted in D.

[2] Several lines are here partially obliterated, so that the text is chiefly supplied from D.

portez a la Gildhall, devant les ditez Chancellier ou son Commissair, et Maire ou son lieu-tenant, et devant ceaux soient par les quatre Aldermans, treis, deux, ou un de eaux, assaiez, et les bones par les ditz Aldermans, ou un de eaux, enselez, et les faux, devant les ditz Chauncellier ou son Commissaire, et Mair ou son lieu-tenant trovez, soient par le jugement des ditez Chancellier ou son Commissaire, et Mair ou son lieu-tenant, et par les Aldermans, ou un de eaux, ars et destruitz, et les defaltes entrez, et par quatre burgeis jurez soient les trespas asserez, et les amerciamentz et forfactures par les Baillifs de la ville jurez, sanz fraude ou rien pardoner,[1] soient levez en eide de leur ferme susdite, *forspris qe*, en evidence qe la dite surveue en la manere susdite est commune entre les ditez Chancellier et Mair, le disme dener des dites amerciamentz et forfeitures surdantz et avenantz, soit, par l'avant dit Chancellier ou son Commissair, done en eide des povers en

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the Gildhall before the said Chancellor or his Commissary, and the Mayor or his deputy, and shall be in their presence assayed by the four Aldermen, three, two, or one of them, and the good ones sealed by the said Aldermen or one of them, and those found false, in the presence of the said Chancellor or his Commissary, and the Mayor or his deputy, shall be, by judgment of the said Chancellor or his Commissary, and the Mayor or his deputy, and the Aldermen, or one of them, burnt and destroyed, and the defaults entered, and the trespass assessed, by four sworn citizens, and the amercements and forfeits levied, in aid of the aforesaid fee farm, by the sworn bailiffs of the town, without fraud or connivance; *provided that*, as an acknowledgment that the inspection, as aforesaid, belongs jointly to the said Chancellor and Mayor, one-tenth part of the said amercements and forfeits therefrom arising and proceeding, shall be by the aforesaid Chancellor or his Commissary, given in aid

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[1] repeated in D.

le hospital Seint Johan dehors la porte del Est de mesme la ville, a tous jours adurer.

Et si per cas aveigne, qe quant soit avis au Chancellier ou a son Commissaire qe meistier soit d'avoir la survue en la manere susdite, a la requeste mesme le Chancellier ou son Commissaire, l'avant dit Mair, ou altre de par lui depute, ovesqe les quatre Aldermans avant ditz, treis, deux, ou un de eaux, ne vueillent a les choses avant distes estre entendantz, *assentu est et accorde* qe le dit Chancellier ou son Commissaire, nient attendant le dit Mair ou son lieu-tenant ou Aldermans, les dites mesures et pois par un bedell face coillier, et porter a la Gildhall ou en altre place, et illoesqes les face le dit Chancellier garder come en depos, tanqe les ditz Mair ou son lieu-tenant, et Aldermans a ceo soient entendantz.

Et en mesme la manere *est assentu* qe, si le dit Chancellier ou son Commissaire a parfere les dites

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of the poor in the Hospital of S. John, outside the east gate of the said town, for ever.

And, if it shall happen that, when the Chancellor or his Commissary shall be advised that it is needful to make inspection in the manner aforesaid, the aforesaid Mayor, or his deputy by him appointed, with the four Aldermen aforesaid, three, two, or one of them, be not willing to attend for the aforesaid business, *it is agreed and covenanted that* the said Chancellor or his Commissary, without waiting for the said Mayor or his deputy, or the Aldermen, shall cause the said measures and weights to be collected by a bedel and carried to the Gildhall or other place, and there the said Chancellor shall have them kept in custody as a deposit, until such time as the said Mayor or his deputy, and the Aldermen, shall attend thereto.

And, in the same manner, *it is agreed that*, if the said Chancellor or his Commissary, at the requisition of the afore-

choses, a la requeste l'avant dit Mair ou son lieutenant, quant soit avis qe mestier sera, ne vueillent[1] estre entendantz, qil seul sanz eaux puise fere la prise des mesures et pois et la garde de icelles, come desus est dite du Chancellier, salve touz jours les avantages des amerciamentz et forfeitures a les dites parties en le manere desus escripte.

Ensement *acorde est* entre les avanditz Chancellier et Universite et Mair, burgeis, et comunalte, qe si nul lais homme ou femme ou Escoler soit evidentment suspect de destourbance de la pees, come par manaces ou insidiis faites a asquns, et ceo soit prove, par deux tesmoignes jurez, devant le Chancellier ou son Commissaire, si celui issint accuse puis trouver deux plegges lais hommes sufficiantz a respondre a la pees, soit il enpesche a suite de partie ou de office, qil ne

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said Mayor or his deputy, when he shall be advised that need so requires, be not willing to be in attendance for the performance of the aforesaid business, then the Mayor alone, without them, shall have power to make capture of the said measures and weights, and shall have the custody thereof, as was before said in the case of the Chancellor, excepting always the profits arising to the said parties from the amercements and forfeits, as before written.

Also, *it is agreed* between the aforesaid Chancellor and University, and the Mayor, citizens, and people, that if any layman, or woman, or Scholar, be plainly suspected of disturbing the peace, as by threatening or lying in wait to any one, and the same be proven, by two witnesses on their oath, before the Chancellor or his Commissary, if the person so accused can produce as bail two laymen able to be his sureties for the keeping of the peace, then, whether he impeached at the suit of the party or of the office, that

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[1] Here the MS. is again obliterated for five lines in A.

soit constreint a fere altre obligacion de devers par caucion de la pees; mes en cas qil ne puisse tiels plegges sufficiantz trover, a donqe soit il constreint par A. 28. D. 65.
le dit Chancellier ou son Commissair a fere obligacion, ou mettre aultre caucion solon leur avis, comme ad este avant ces hures useez.

Auxint acorde est et ordeine par vertue des submissions, qe ceux de la ville d'Oxenford, soient ils en ville ou dehors, puissent fere leur procuratours en toutes maneres de plees, a suite de partie ou d'office, devant le Chancellier ou son Commissair ou altres juges deputez, *forspris* en cause de violence, et en cause de destourbance de la pees, et en cause qe touche la Universite come Universite, ou quant il est avis as Chancellier, son Commissair, ou altres juges de la Universite, qils soient pur juste cause personelement appeller. *Item*, qe nulle cession de action soit done ne vendue as clerks ne as lais par voie de cession.

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shall not be obliged to be bound in any other way by way of guarantee for the preservation of the peace; but, if he be unable to produce such sufficient sureties, then he shall be obliged by the said Chancellor or his Commissary, to be bound himself, or to put in some other caution according to their judgment, as has been the custom heretofore.

Further, *it is agreed and appointed*, by virtue of their submission, that those of the town of Oxford, whether residing in the town or outside it, may appoint their proctors in all kinds of pleas, whether at the suit of the party or of the office, before the Chancellor or his Commissary, or other deputy judges, except in cases of violence and of disturbance of the peace, and cases which relate to the University as such, or when the Chancellor, or his Commissary, or other judges of the University, are advised that the persons ought, for a just cause, to appeal in person. Also, that no cession of an action shall be given or sold to clerks or laymen by way of cession.

En tesmoignance de queux choses toutes susdites, le Chancellier et Meistres de la Universite susdite al une partie de ceste endenture, demorant vers le Mair, burgeis et la communalte de la ville d'Oxenforde ount mis leur seal commun del Universite suscript; et les ditz Mair et burgeis al altre partie de celle endenture, demorant vers le Chancellier et les Meistres del dite Universitie, ount mis leur seal comun de la ville susdite.

Et, *a greivure surete de premesses*, les dites parties l'une et l'altre endenture de desus dite par Robert de Appelby, de par l'autorite l'Apostoile notari public, de Zouch, escript, et par le signe de lui et la subscription ount fet estre publie et enseigne, *en tesmoignance des avant-ditz.*

Cestes choses furont *fetes et finalement acordez* entre les avant-dites parties a Oxenford, de deinz la eglise nostre Dame, le douzisme jour des moys de Juyl: l'an

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In witness of all which things, the Chancellor and Masters of the said University have put their common seal of the University to the one part of this indenture, remaining to the Mayor, citizens, and people of the town of Oxford; and the said Mayor and citizens have put their common seal of the aforesaid town to the other part of this indenture, remaining to the Chancellor and Masters of the said University.

And, *for the more certainty in the aforesaid matters*, the said parties have caused the two said indentures, written by Robert de Appleby, of Zouch, by authority of the Pope Notary public, to be published and sealed by his seal and subscription, *in witness of the aforesaid matters.*

These things were *done and finally agreed* between the aforesaid parties at Oxford, in the Church of our Lady, on the twelfth day of the month of July, in the year of our

nostre Seigneur mile tres cent quarante et vit, et l'an du Roi Edward, tierz apres la conqueste, d'Engleterre vint secunde, et de France noefisme.

Lord one thousand three hundred and forty-eight, and in the year of king Edward, the third after the conquest, of England the twenty-second, and of France the ninth.

Et ego Robertus de Appelby clericus, Lincolniensis diœcesis publicus auctoritate Apostolica notarius, præmissis omnibus et singulis superius recitatis, et modo quo præmittitur, inter partes prædictas peractis, una cum venerabilibus et discretis viris Magistris Willhelmo de Haukesworth, reverendi viri Magistri Johannis de Northwode Cancellarii Universitatis Oxoniæ Commissario in sua absentia generali, et Willhelmo de Heigulburg, in Theologia Doctoribus; Galfrido le Scrope et Humfredo de Charletone, Thoma de Daltone et Johanne de Lameley, in Jure Civili Doctoribus, Thoma de Stretforde et Roberto Ingram tunc Universitatis prædictæ Procuratoribus; et Ricardo de Selwode villæ Oxoniæ tunc Majore, Johanne de Alstone et Johanne Peggy tunc Ballivis; Johanne de Berford et Johanne Langrys, Clerico ejusdem villæ, et aliis testibus in præmissis loco die mense et anno supradictis, indictione prima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini Domini Clementis Divina providentia Papæ sexti anno septimo, præsens interfui, ea, quæ sic fieri vidi et audivi, scripsi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, ac signum meum apposui consuetum, ad rogatum partium prædictarum, in testimonium præmissorum.

D. 37.

De Missa Neel.[1]

A.D. circ. 1350.

Walter Neel and John Shepey shall have mass said for them annually on S. Vincent's day during their life,

Memorandum quod Walterus Neel et Johannes de Shapeia habent missam eorum sub hac forma; scilicet, quod singulis annis, dum uterque eorum vixerit, fiat missa de Sancto Spiritu in die S. Vincentii Martyris, cum orationibus, "*Deus, qui corda*," "*Deus, qui cari*-"*tatis dona*," "*Deus, a quo*," "*Miserere, quæsumus*, "*Domine*,[2] *fidelium*." Ac eodem die, cum unus eorum ab luce migraverit, altero supervivente, eadem missa cum orationibus "*Deus, qui corda*," "*Deus, qui cari*-"*tatis*," "*Deus, a quo*," "*Inclina, Domine, &c., ut* "*animam famuli tui et fidelium*," cum exequiis mortuorum præcedentibus. Et, post obitum illorum, pro animabus eorum missa de defunctis cum orationibus, "*Inclina, Domine, &c., ut animas famulorum tuo*-"*rum*," "*Miserere fidelium*," "*Deus, qui caritatis* "*dona*," "*Deus, a quo*," prædicto die cum exequiis mortuorum præcedentibus; fietque celebris et solemnis cum Diacono et Subdiacono, cunctis Magistris regentibus ad hujusmodi officia more solito convocatis.

and after their death mass shall be said, on the same day, for their souls, and all Regent masters shall be bound to attend.

D. 69.

Confirmatio Cancellarii Universitatis Oxoniæ per Dominum Cantuariensem.

A.D. 1350.

Simon, &c., venerabili patri nostro domino Johanni, Dei gratia Lincolniæ Episcopo, salutem et fraternam in Domino caritatem.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having received a complaint from

Querelam ex parte cœtus Regentium Universitatis Oxoniensis vestræ diœcesis nobis expositam gravem re-

[1] This statute does not occur in A., B., or C.; possibly it may be among the many wholly illegible folios in A., but it cannot be traced. In a catalogue of the University chests, given by a later hand in A., folio 94, this chest is mentioned next before the "Seltone" chest: "Cista "Walteri de Neel, domini de Effyngham, et fratris Johannis de "Shepeia, quondam prioris Ecclesiæ Roffensis." John Shepey, prior of Rochester, died in 1360.

[2] D. inserts *et*.

cepimus, continentem quod idem cœtus ad officium Cancellarii Universitatis prædictæ tunc vacans reverendum virum Magistrum Wilhelmum de Palmorna, sacræ paginæ doctorem, in Cancellarium Universitatis ejusdem, sibi canonice, juxta morem et consuetudinem in dicta Universitate usitatum, et observatum a tempore et per tempus cujus initii hominum non existit memoria, elegerunt, concurrentibusque de jure seu consuetudine (quæ) requirebantur in præmissis, electionemque hujusmodi vobis, ut decuit, præsentaverunt, et eam, post consensum dicti electi præfatæ de se factæ electioni, præstitam, cum ea qua decuit reverentia confirmari, juxta morem præteriti temporis, humiliter petiverunt et peti[1] fecerunt sæpius et instanter, vestrum officium, quatenus oportuit, implorando; sed vos, cui sufficienter de meritis negotii electionis hujus, et electi, et ipsorum circumstantiis notorie ac sufficienter juxta morem et consuetudinem in electionem Cancellarii Universitatis prædictæ et confirmationem ejusdem negotii usitatis et observatis, per totum tempus prædictum pacifice et quiete innotuit, quibus nihil obviabat aut obviat de canonicis institutis, quominus confirmari deberent, confirmare, ac cætera, quæ vestro incumbebant[2] et incumbunt officio, peragere absque causa quacumque rationabili recusastis, seu plus debito distulistis, et adhuc differtis injuste, in cœtus et Universitatis prædictorum damnum et præjudicium manifestum; super quibus sibi per nos de remedio pars cœtus et Universitatis hujusmodi provideri petiit opportuno; Nolentes igitur eis in sua deesse justitia, sicuti nec debemus, vobis injungimus et mandamus quatenus, infra sex dies a tempore receptionis præsentium, parti querelanti prædictæ faciatis in hac parte justitiæ complementum, alioquin tenore præsentium peremptorie vos citamus quod compareatis coram nobis, vel nostro in hac parte Com-

the University of Oxford, to the effect that the bishop of Lincoln, to whom as diocesan the duty of confirming the Chancellor elect belongs, refused, without any just or reasonable cause, to confirm the election of William de Palmorna, who had been elected Chancellor by the Masters, summons the bishop of Lincoln to appear before him or his Commissary at Maghfeld, unless, within six days after the receipt of this notice, he shall have performed his duty with respect to the matter herein mentioned.

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[1] *poterunt fecerunt*, MS.

[2] *incumbebat*, MS.

D. 37. DE MISSA NE

A.D. circ. 1350.

Walter Neel and John Shepey shall have mass said for them annually on S. Vincent's day during their life,

Memorandum quod Walterus
Shapeia habent missam eorum s
quod singulis annis, dum ute
missa de Sancto Spiritu in di
cum orationibus, "*Deus, qui*
"*tatis dona,*" "*Deus, a quo,*
"*Domine,*[2] *fidelium.*" Ac e
ab luce migraverit, altero s
cum orationibus "*Deus, qui*
"*tatis,*" "*Deus, a quo,*"
"*animam famuli tui et*
mortuorum præcedentibus.

and after their death mass shall be said, on the same day, for their souls, and all Regent masters shall be bound to attend.

animabus eorum missa d
"*Inclina, Domine, &c.,*
"*rum,*" "*Miserere fidel*
"*dona,*" "*Deus, a quo,*
mortuorum præcedentibu
cum Diacono et Subdiac
bus ad hujusmodi offici

... in
... fac-
... qualitas
... entium,
... vel nos-
... ctis per

... anno Domini
... nostræ con-

D. 69. CONFIRMATIO CAN... NFIRMATORIA CAN-
PER DOM... OLNIENSIS.

A.D. 1350.

Simon, &c., vener
Dei gratia Lincoln
in Domino caritate

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having received a complaint from

Querelam ex pa
Oxoniensis vestræ

nuper cœtus Magistro-
Oxoniensis, Lincolniensis
i patris domini Johannis,
non curantis,[2] sive recu-
viri Magistri Wilelmi de
ofessoris, in Cancellarium
orem præteriti temporis,
are sive etiam approbare,
domino Simoni Dei gratia
&c., querelam deposuisset;
parte ab eodem venerabili
ns inter cætera quod idem
ra certum peremptorie ter-
effluxum, parti dictæ Univer-
plementum, et eidem venera-
piscopo traditum et liberatum
nte, et petitum sufficienter et
quatenus, considerans pericula,
officii prædicti dictæ Univer-

[1] This statute does n
A., B., or C.; possibly
among the many wholly
lios in A., but it cannot
a catalogue of the Uni-
given by a later ha
94, this chest is m

[2] *curant-recusant*, MS.

. et propter
tione ejusdem
hujusmodi, in
que difficultate
rageret quæ sibi
n cum venerabilis
sa facere non cura-
isque causa rationa-
er recusavit expresse,
ominus Simon Archi-
sufficienti fide de præ-
s ad hoc statuto legitime
Episcopum publice præ-
n eo in termino sibi dato
presse recusantem, pronun-
m, contumacem, et in pœnam
di manifestæ eundem Episco-
et esse negligentem, et nego-
ujusmodi cum omnibus ejus ap-
tiam suam, propter negligentiam
pi, fore legitime devolutum, et
rletone, legum doctori et canonico
confirmationis hujusmodi negotium
entiam, et legitime, devolutum com-
terminandum, *Nos igitur*, Johannes,
redictam cum reverentia, qua decuit,
pta primitus informatione certa, tam
a publica quam per alias probationes [et]
dictus Lincolniensis Episcopus protestaba-
coram dicto Archiepiscopo in dicto negotio
comparere, nec suis mandatis dictum nego-
aliquo concernentibus obedire, immo expresse
m jurisdictionem velle in omnibus declinare,
ad totum hujusmodi confirmationis negotium,
eciamus propter contumaciam suam integram, quin

ta perageret, MS. | [2] appendita, MS.

veram rebellionem et inobedientiam manifestam, merito contumacem, et in poenam contumaciae, quae in certis [illegible] ejus absentia per domini praesentiam cum parte Universitatis praedictae, fore liberius in hoc negotio decernimus procedendum; receptisque probationibus per nos Commissarium praedictum, quibusdam instrumentis et aliis munimentis, ex parte dictae Universitatis coram nobis exhibitis, et productionibus ac evidentiis aliis nobis datis, quibus in forma juris praemissa publicatis et nihil dicto contra ea, quia per exhibita et producta hujusmodi nobis evidenter constitit juxta morem in similibus electionibus fieri consuetum, electionem de dicto Magistro Wilhelmo de Palmorna in Cancellarium Universitatis prædictæ more præteriti temporis rite et legitime factam confirmamus in his scriptis, et ad eundem dictum officium, virtute electionis prædictæ, juxta morem consuetum, auctoritate nobis in hac parte commissa admittimus, jurisdictionem quamcunque, virtute confirmationis admissionis hujusmodi, juxta consuetudinem antiquam Cancellario debitam, eidem Magistro Wilhelmo specialiter committentes.

and having received proper evidence that the election of the aforesaid W. de Palmorna was made in accordance with due form and precedent in such cases, hereby confirms his election, and admits him to the office of Chancellor.

C. 25. USE TO BE MADE OF THE RENT OF "LE BUFOHALLE."

A.D. 1352.

The University has been at great expense in repairing "le Bufohalle," it is therefore agreed that two-thirds of the rent thereof shall go to the University, and the remainder to the visitors of the grammar schools,

Memorandum est quod quia Universitas, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo secundo, circa reparationem Hospitii quod vocatur "*le Bufohalle,*" graves apposuit expensas ad summam[1] . . . . se extendentes, ideo in die Mercurii[2] proxima ante festum S. Luciæ virginis anno supradicto, omnibus Magistris regentibus in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis hora prima legitime congregatis, ex unanimi consensu omnium

[1] Here is an erasure in C., and the sum expended is also omitted in C.C., in which two MSS. only this statute occurs.

[2] *Mercurie*, MS.

et singulorum *erat ordinatum* ut de pensione ab hospitio levando Universitas duas haberet tertias, et tertia tertia scholarum grammaticalium visitatoribus sit applicandum, quousque Universitas summam prius nominatam, circa prædictum hospitium appositam, de pensione prædicti hospitii rehabeat complete.

until the amount expended shall have been repaid to the University

INDENTURA D'AMORY.

A. 23.
B. 84.

A.D. 1356.

Hæc indentura testatur, quod cum inter Cancellarium, Magistros, et Scholares Universitatis Oxoniæ ex una parte, et Dominum Ricardum D'Amory militem, filium et hæredem Domini Ricardi D'Amory militis defuncti, tenentem de Domino Rege ad feodi firmam hundredum extra portam borealem Oxoniæ, ex altera, diversa exactiones et clamea mota fuissent super jurisdictione, libertatibus, et privilegiis ex alterutra parte in dicto hundredo clamatis, videlicet, super hoc, quod dictus Dominus Ricardus clamat ibidem habere assaiam et assisam panis, vini, et cerevisiæ fractæ de omnibus tenentibus et residentibus infra hundredum illud, et emendas de punitionibus et correctionibus dictæ assisæ fractæ provenientes levare et percipere se consuevisse, et etiam clamat habere cognitiones placitorum in curiis suis ibidem, de omnibus infra præcinctum hundredi illius emergentes et ad illud pertinentes, necnon amerciamenta et alia proficua de hujusmodi placitis provenientia, absque ullo impedimento, et super jurisdictione, libertatibus, et privilegiis quæ dictus Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares clamant habere in dicto hundredo sive suburbio extra portam borealem Oxoniæ, videlicet quod dictus Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares clamant integram jurisdictionem et æqualem in dicto hundredo sive suburbio, sicut alibi in villa Oxoniæ et aliis suburbiis ejusdem, ac etiam quod dictus Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares clamant habere in dicto hundredo

Whereas the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the one part, and Richard d'Amory of the other part, lay claim to certain liberties and privileges as to the hundred outside the north gate of Oxford, the said Richard, of the one part, claiming the right of assize and assay of bread and beer, and the fines and forfeits, &c., arising therefrom, and also the cognizance of all pleas, and the fines, &c., arising therefrom, within the said hundred,

and the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the other part, claiming the right to exercise their liberties and privileges in the said hundred, as elsewhere within the precincts of the University, that is to say, the right of punishing all disturbers

of the peace, and offenders against the statutes, &c. of the University, and the decision of all causes, except murder and maiming, wherein one of the parties concerned is a clerk;

sive suburbio inquisitionem, correctionem, coercionem,[1] et punitionem perturbatorum pacis et delinquentium contra statuta, consuetudines, libertates, et privilegia ipsius Universitatis, per incarcerationem, bannitionem, censuras ecclesiasticas, et aliis modis fieri consuetis infra dictam villam et alia suburbia ejusdem, et similiter quod dictus Cancellarius nomine Universitatis in dicto hundredo sive suburbio clamat habere cognitiones omnium causarum, contractuum, et placitorum rerum mobilium, injuriarum, et transgressionum ubi Clericus vel alius de jurisdictione[2] Universitatis fuerit una partium, deductis placitis de morte vel mahemiis, et insuper quod dictus Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares clamant habere in dicto hundredo sive suburbio cognitionem, correctionem, vel punitionem forstallatorum et regratorum, et omnium venditorum vel emptorum victualium ibidem contra privilegia Universitatis,—

also the punishment of forestallers, retailers, and others violating the privilege of the University;

also the right of compelling persons within the said suburb to cleanse the streets and repair the pavements in front of their dwellings;

Item, quod dictus Cancellarius vel ejus vices gerens homines in dicto hundredo sive suburbio commorantes, et alios quibus incumbit, clamat compellere ad vicos mundandos coram tenementis suis et ad pavimenta reparanda, quoties et quando fuerit ibidem necessarium,—

also of valuing the houses of Scholars therein, and of assessing the servants of the University, and of all clerks and others of the privilege;

Item, quod clamat dictus Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares habere taxationes domorum Scholarium in dicto hundredo sive suburbio, et taxare et assidere ministros dictæ Universitatis, vel servientes Clericorum, ac Stationarios, Pergamentarios, Luminarios, et Scriptores, quoties et quando ad quotam aliquam solvendam de bonis suis ibidem assidendi fuerint vel taxandi,—

also the assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, and of weights and measures, and the punishment

Item, quod clamat Cancellarius dictæ Universitatis integram assisam et assaiam panis, vini, et cerevisiæ, mensurarum et ponderum, in dicto hundredo sive suburbio, sicut alibi in villa prædicta et aliis suburbiis ejusdem, ac

[1] *cohercionem*, here and elsewhere when the word occurs in the MS.

[2] *juridictione*, MS.

coercionem, correctionem, punitionem delinquentium in ea parte, cum emendis, finibus, amerciamentis, et proficuis, aliis inde provenientibus. Et quod clamat etiam Dominus Cancellarius integram assisam et assaiam panis, vini, et cerevisiæ in dicto hundredo sive suburbio æqualiter, sicut alibi in villa prædicta et aliis suburbiis ejusdem, ac debitam correctionem et punitionem ejusdem, cum finibus, amerciamentis, et proficuis aliis inde provenientibus,—

of offenders in respect thereof, and the fines, forfeits, &c. arising from such punishment:—

Super istis exactionibus et clameis prædictis, auditis et sufficienter intellectis rationibus et evidentiis, hinc-inde coram domino Rege et consilio suo, die Martis proximo post festum translationis S. Thomæ Martyris, anno regni sui, videlicet anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Angliæ, tricesimo, et Franciæ decimo septimo, per mediationem Domini Johannis, Eboracensis Archiepiscopi, Cancellarii Angliæ, et Domini Willhelmi, Wintoniensis Episcopi, Thesaurarii Angliæ, inter partes prædictas, in hunc modum *concordatum fuit*, ex unanimi consensu partium prædictarum, si placeat Domino Regi; [1] quod dictus Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares in perpetuum habeant jurisdictionem in dicto hundredo sive suburbio, si suburbium aliquod infra dictum hundredum fuerit sive non, in citationibus, sequestris, et aliis pertinentiis jurisdictioni, in omnibus articulis infra scriptis, videlicet, quod dictus Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares in perpetuum [2] habeant in dicto hundredo sive suburbio in forma prædicta inquisitionem, correctionem, coercionem, et punitionem perturbatorum pacis et convictorum super pacis perturbatione, seu delinquentium

after arguments and evidence heard on both sides before the King and council,

it was agreed between the aforesaid claimants that the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall in future have jurisdiction within the said suburb, as to all cases of violation of the peace, or infringement of the privilege of the University, wherein one of the parties concerned is a member of the University, or enjoying its privilege;

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[1] This indenture does not occur at full length in B. and C., but is inserted, among other matters, as *a note* about the jurisdiction of the Chancellor, with the following title: "*Nota pro jurisdictione Cancellarii extra portam borealem secundum compositionem domini Damory, militis.*"

And it begins abruptly thus: . . . "*In primis quod Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares,*" &c.

[2] *in perpetuum*, omitted in B. and C.

contra statuta, libertates, consuetudines, vel[1] privilegia dictæ Universitatis, ubi altera pars fuerit Clericus, vel serviens Clerici, aut minister Universitatis, seu Stationarius,[2] Pergamentarius, Luminarius, vel Scriptor, per incarcerationem, bannitionem, censuras ecclesiasticas, et aliis modis fieri consuetis, infra villam prædictam et alia suburbia ejusdem.

also the cognizance of all pleas, &c. within the said suburb, except cases of murder, maiming, and freehold wherein a clerk or other privileged person is one of the parties concerned;

Concordatum est etiam, unanimi consensu inter partes prædictas, et per ipsum dominum Ricardum concessum pro se et hæredibus suis, si placeat domino Regi,[3] quod Cancellarius dictæ Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus vices gerens, in perpetuum habeat in dicto hundredo sive suburbio cognitionem, agitationem, et decisionem[4] omnium causarum, contractuum, et placitorum rerum mobilium, ac injuriarum, et transgressionum, ubi Clericus[5] vel aliquis de sua familia, vel serviens Clerici, seu minister Universitatis, Bedellus, ac[6] Stationarius, Pergamentarius,[7] Luminarius, vel Scriptor fuerit una partium, deductis placitis de morte hominis et mahemio et de libero tenemento.

also the punishment of forestallers, retailers, and others, who in the sale of victuals violate the statutes, &c. of the University, or who sell bad meat or fish, or wine, and the right of seizing the condemned goods, provided that such condemned goods

Item, concessum est inter partes prædictas, et per ipsum dominum Ricardum, quantum in eo est, concessum pro se et hæredibus suis, si placeat domino Regi,[8] quod dictus Cancellarius qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus locum tenens, et sui successores, in perpetuum habeant in dicto hundredo sive suburbio cognitionem de forstallatoribus,[9] et regratariis, et omnibus venditoribus et emptoribus victualium ibidem contra privilegia Uni-

[1] *et,* B. and C.

[2] *stationarii,* B. and C.

[3] From *concordatum est* to *quod* is omitted in B. and C., where the next note begins : "*Item, quod Cancellarius et cætera in perpetuum habeat in dicto hundredo.*"

[4] *decisionem,* B. and C.

[5] *vel serviens ejus, vel bedellus, &c.* B. and C.

[6] *ac* omitted in B. and C.

[7] *pergaminarius,* B. and C.

[8] After omitting from *Item, &c.,* to *Regi,* the MS. in B. and C. goes on again: "*Item quod Cancellarius et cætera in perpetuum habeat ibidem.*"

[9] *forstallatoriis,* B.

versitatis, et de carnibus sive piscibus putridis et immundis, vitiosis, seu alias incompetentibus, et vino putrido et corrupto et quibuslibet aliis victualibus ibidem[1] minus bonis, ad plenum habeant potestatem debite puniendi delinquentes in ea parte, et forisfaciendi res sic emptas vel venditas contra privilegia Universitatis, ita tamen quod res forisfactæ dentur Hospitali S. Johannis extra portam Orientalem Oxoniæ.

shall be given to the hospital of S. John, outside of the East gate.

A. 23. B. 85. C. 101.

Item,[2] *concordatum est* inter partes prædictas, si placeat domino Regi, quod domus Scholarium infra dictum hundredum sive suburbium de quinquennio in quinquennium vel infra retaxentur, si dominus domus hæc petierit aut inhabitantes, per eosdem taxatores per quos taxantur domus Scholarium infra dictam villam. Et[3] etiam quod cum ministri dictæ Universitatis vel[4] servientes Clericorum, aut Stationarii, Pergamenarii,[5] aut Luminarii vel Scriptores, in dicto hundredo sive suburbio commorantes, ad quotam aliquam sive taxam solvendam de bonis suis ibidem[6] assidendi fuerint vel taxandi, Cancellarius dictæ Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus vices gerens, et non alius nec alii, eos fideliter et rationabiliter, juxta quantitatem bonorum suorum taxabilium, assideant atque taxent, et pecuniam sic assessam per ministros suos levari faciant,[7] collectoribus ibidem per indenturas liberandam.[8]

Also it was further agreed that the houses for Scholars within the said hundred, shall be re-valued every five years, if the landlord or tenants desire it, by the persons who value other such houses; and that the servants of the University and of clerks, also all stationers, parchment-makers, &c. dwelling in the said suburb, shall be assessed by the Chancellor;

Item, concordatum est inter partes prædictas, et per dictum dominum Ricardum concessum pro se et hæredibus suis, si placeat domino Regi, quod Cancellarius dictæ Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus vices gerens,[9] homines in dicto hundredo vel suburbio

and that the Chancellor shall have the power of compelling persons living in this suburb to keep the streets in front of their dwellings clean, and to repair the pavement;

[1] *ibidem* omitted in B.

[2] *Item, quod domus Scholarium, &c.*, B. and C.

[3] *etiam* omitted in B. and C.

[4] *et* B. and C.

[5] *pergaminarii*, B. and C.

[6] *ibidem* omitted in B. and C.

[7] *faciat*, MS.

[8] *liberandum*, B.

[9] *Item, quod Cancellarius et cætera homines in dicto*, B.

[illegible]abentes [illegible] habeat. [illegible] vel [illegible] modo, abs- [illegible] applica[illegible] ad vices [illegible] ementis [illegible] sordibus, [illegible] s. et aliis [illegible] transitu libero [illegible] nocituris, et a[illegible]ndum pavi- [illegible]es[2] et quando opus fuerit, in locis [illegible]

[illegible] *est* inter dictas partes, et per [illegible] Ricardum concessum pro se et hære- [illegible] liceat domino Regi, quod Cancellarius [illegible] qui pro tempore erit, vel ejus vices [illegible] Universitatis, in perpetuum habeat in [illegible] sive suburbio integram[4] assisam et [illegible]surarum et ponderum, cum forisfacturis [illegible]amentis, et aliis proficuis inde provenien- [illegible] habeat de lanis venditis et male men- [illegible] quod ipse Cancellarius vel ejus vices [illegible] quando opus fuerit, dicta mensuras [illegible] et ea, quae falsa invenerit, com- [illegible], et alia legalia et justa deputet [illegible] necnon transgressores, quos in hac [illegible] debite puniat et castiget.

[illegible] *est*, et per ipsum dominum Ricar- [illegible] concessum pro se et hæredibus suis, si [illegible] Regi, quod[7] Cancellarius dictæ Univer- [illegible] tempore erit, vel ejus vices gerens, sol[illegible] nomine Universitatis, in perpetuum hab[illegible] [illegible]dredo sive suburbio in forma prædicta [illegible] [illegible] et assaiam panis, vini, et cerevisiæ.

[illegible] B. and [illegible]

[illegible] in B.

[illegible] *et cætera* [illegible]

[illegible] B. and C.

[illegible] and C.

[illegible] *et quoties opus fuerit dicta*, [illegible] B. and C.

[6] *Etiam quod ibidem integre* [illegible] *beat assisam*, B. and C.

[7] *dicta Universitas Cancellari*[illegible] *dictæ Universitati*, A.

debitam correctionem et punitionem ejusdem assisæ fractæ, cum finibus, emendis, amerciamentis, et proficuis aliis inde provenientibus.[1]

His omnibus et singulis præmissis, cum partium modo et forma prædictis, *concordatum est* unanimi consensu inter partes prædictas, et per ipsum dominum Ricardum specialiter concessum pro se et hæredibus suis, si placeat domino Regi, quod dicta Universitas libere et quiete, bene et in pace, gaudeat in perpetuum, et ea habeat absque inquietatione, molestatione, seu contradictione quacunque dicti domini Ricardi vel hæredum suorum, per se aut Ballivos seu ministros suos vel alios quoscunque: et absque hoc, quod dictus dominus Ricardus vel hæredes sui, aut Ballivi vel ministri sui, seu alii nomine suo vel hæredum suorum, in dicto hundredo sive suburbio in forma prædicta de aliquo præmissorum se aliqualiter [non][2] intromittant, et licet dictus dominus Ricardus vel hæredes sui non debeant per se nec per suos intromittere de aliquo præmissorum, vult tamen ipse, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod omnes in dicto hundredo sive suburbio, ut dictum est, residentes super his omnibus et singulis Cancellario dictæ Universitatis, qui pro tempore erit, pareant humiliter et intendant, salvis dicto domino Ricardo et hæredibus suis omnibus aliis juribus dicto hundredo sive dominio suo ibidem pertinentibus.

In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus indenturæ, penes dictos Cancellarium, Magistros, et Scholares residenti, dictus dominus Ricardus sigillum suum apposuit; alteri vero parti, penes dictum Ricardum residenti, sigillum commune dictæ Universitatis est appensum; his testibus, venerabilibus patribus Domino Johanne, Dei gratia Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Angliæ Primate et Cancellario; Willhelmo, Dei gratia Wintoniensi Episcopo,

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[1] Here the extract in B. and C. ends.

[2] *non* is omitted from the MS.

Angliæ Thesaurario prædictis: Domino Johanne de Winwick, clerico sigilli privati, Dominis Willhelmo de Scharshull, Roberto de Thorp, Ricardo de Willughby, Henrico de Greve, milite ac justiciario domini Regis, et aliis.

Datum apud Westmonasterium, die et anno supradicto.

B. 85.
C. 102.

De assisa panis, vini, et cerevisiæ, quæ observanda est per totam Angliam.

Circa A.D. 1356.

The assize of bread: *Wastel*, *Cokett*, *Simnel*, *de treit*.

Quando quarterium frumenti venditur pro duodecim denariis, tunc wastellus de quadra ponderabit sex libras sedecim solidos. Panis autem de coketto, de eodem blado et de eodem boletello, ponderabit plusquam wastellus duos solidos, et de blado minoris pretii ponderabit plusquam wastellus quinque solidos. Panis autem de simenello ponderabit minus quam wastellus duos solidos, quia coctus. Panis autem de treit[1] de quadra ponderabit duos wastellos. Panis vero integer de frumento ponderabit unum cokettum et dimidium, panis de omnibus ponderibus duo cokettos.

The weight of the *wastel* loaf shall vary, from four pounds ten shillings and eight pence, to eleven shillings and four pence, according as the price of a quarter of wheat shall happen to range between eighteen pence and twelve shillings.

Quando quarterium frumenti venditur pro octodecim denariis, tunc wastellus de quadra ponderabit quatuor libras, decem solidos, octo denarios.

Pro duobus[2] solidis, . . .	. sexaginta octo solidos.
Pro duobus[2] solidis, sex . denariis,	. quinquaginta quatuor solidos, quatuor denarios.
Pro tribus solidis, . . .	. quadraginta octo solidos.
Pro tribus solidis, sex . denariis,	. quadraginta duos solidos.
Pro quatuor solidis, . . .	. triginta octo solidos.
Pro quatuor solidis, sex . denariis,	. triginta solidos.

[1] *de tret*, B.; *de treet*, C.

[2] *duo*, MS.

Pro quinque solidis, . . .	viginti septem solidos, duos denarios, obolum.
Pro quinque solidis, sex denariis,	viginti quatuor solidos, octo denarios, quadrantem.
Pro sex solidis, ...	viginti duos[1] solidos, octo denarios.
Pro sex solidis, sex denariis,	viginti solidos, undecim denarios.
Pro septem solidis, . . .	undeviginti solidos, quinque denarios.
Pro septem solidis, sex denariis,	octodecim solidos, unum denarium, obolum.
Pro octo solidis, ...	septemdecim solidos.
Pro octo solidis, sex denariis,	sedecim solidos.
Pro novem solidis, ...	quindecim solidos.
Pro novem solidis, sex denariis,	quatuordecim solidos, quatuor denarios, obolum, quadrantem.
Pro decem solidis, ...	tredecim solidos, septem denarios, quadrantem.
Pro decem solidis, sex denariis,	duodecim solidos, undecim denarios, quadrantem.
Pro undecim solidis, . . .	duodecim solidos, quatuor denarios, quadrantem.
Pro undecim solidis, sex denariis,	undecim solidos, novem denarios.
Pro duodecim solidis, . .	undecim solidos, quatuor denarios.

Et sciendum est, quod in ista assisa potest pistor lucrari in quolibet quarterio frumenti, ut probatum est per pistores domini Regis, tres denarios furfur suum, et duos[1] panes de furnagio; et quatuor servientibus unum denarium, obolum; et duobus garcionibus quadrantem; in sale obolum; in bursa tres denarios; in boletello locando obolum. The profits of the baker.

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[1] duo, MS.

The price of bread shall not be raised or lowered, unless a rise or fall in the price of a quarter of wheat to the amount of sixpence shall have taken place.

Sciendum est etiam, quod non mutatur assisa panis nisi pro sex denariis crescentibus et decrescentibus, et hoc pro quarterio frumenti venditi.

Et sciendum, quod quum quarterium frumenti venditur pro tribus solidis vel pro quadraginta denariis, et quarterium hordei[1] pro viginti denariis vel pro duobus solidis, et quarterium avenæ pro sedecim denariis vel pro octodecim denariis, tunc debent et bene possunt brasiatrices vendere in civitatibus duas[2] gallonas cerevisiæ ad unum denarium.

The price of a gallon of beer.

Assisa panis, secundum quod continetur in scriptis de mareschantia domini Regis, iis liberata contineatur secundum venditionem frumenti, scilicet melioris secundi et tertii: tam wastalli quam alii panes ponderentur cujuscunque oneris, sicut supradictum est, per mediam venditionem frumenti, tunc non mutatur assisa sive pondus nisi per sex denarios crescentes vel decrescentes in venditione quarterii frumenti.

A baker selling loaves of short weight to be fined, or to undergo the pillory.

Every baker must mark his loaves, with his peculiar stamp.

Pillories to be made strong, that the delinquent's safety be not imperilled.

Pistor, cum inveniatur panis suus de quadra in defectu ponderis duorum solidorum vel infra, amercietur; et, si numerum illum excedat, subeat judicium pilloriæ, et non remittatur[3] judicium delinquenti, neque pro auro neque pro argento. Et quilibet pistor habeat signum suum proprium super quodlibet genus panium suorum. Pilloria sive collistrigium tumbrelli continue habeantur debitæ fortitudinis, ita quod delinquentes exequi possunt judicium sine corporis periculo.

Toll to be taken at the mill.

Tolnetum ad molendinum, secundum consuetudinem regni nostri, et secundum fortitudinem cursus aquæ, capiatur, vel ad vicesimum granum vel ad vicesimum quartum granum, et mensura per quam tolnetum capi debeat sit concordans mensuræ domini Regis, et capietur tolnetum per rasum et nihil cum cumulo vel can-

[1] *ordii*, B. and C.
[2] *duo*, MS.
[3] *remittetur*, C.

tello. Et firmarius inveniat molendinario[1] omnia necessaria sua, ita quod nihil capiant nisi debitum tolnetum, et, si aliter fecerint, graviter puniantur.

Assisa vini secundum assisam domini Regis observetur, scilicet sextarium ad duodecim denarios, et, si tabernarius assisam illis excresceret, per Majorem et Ballivos hospitium claudàtur, et non permittatur vinum vendere, donec a domino Rege licentiam obtinuerit.

The assize of wine: If the tavern keeper exceeds the proper price, his tavern shall be closed.

Assisa cerevisiæ secundum venditionem bladi, de quo fit brasium, statuatur, proclametur, et observetur, et brasiatrix non accrescat quadrantem in gallonam, nisi pro duodecim denariis crescentibus in quarterio brasei, nec minuet quadrantem in gallonam, nisi pro duodecim denariis decrescentibus[2] in quarterio,[3] et quæ[4] assisam cerevisiæ fregerint, primo, secundo, et tertio amercientur, quarto sine redemptione subeant judicium tumbrelli.

The assize of beer: When malt rises or falls in price twelve pence a quarter, the price of beer shall rise or fall accordingly one farthing a gallon.

B. 86. C. 102.

Carnifex, qui vendit carnem porcinam superseminatam vel carnes de morina, vel emat carnes de Judæis et vendat Christianis, postquam convictus fuerit, primo amercietur graviter, secundo convictus patiatur judicium pilloriæ, tertio incarceretur et redimatur, quarto abjuret villam, et idem fiat de coquis[5] transgredientibus.

The punishment of butchers for selling bad meat, or for buying meat of Jews and selling it to Christians.

Standardi bushell et ulna sigillo domini Regis ferreo[6] signentur diligenter, et salvo custodientur, sub pœna centum librarum, et nulla mensura fiat in villa nisi cum[7] mensura domini Regis concordat, et signo communitatis villæ sit signata; si quis emat vel vendat per

Standard measures to be marked with the Royal brand.

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[1] *molendinari*, MS.
[2] *crescentibus*, B., and corrected by a later hand.
[3] *in quarterio*, omitted in C.
[4] *et quæ* omitted in B., and *qui autem* supplied in the margin by a later hand.
[5] *cocis*, B. and C.
[6] *frerco*, B.
[7] MS. omits *cum*.

mensuras non signatas, et per Majorem et Ballivos non examinatas, graviter amercietur; et omnes mensuræ villæ, majores et minores, bis in anno videantur et diligenter examinentur: si quis autem convictus fuerit cum duplici mensura, majori scilicet ad emendum et minore ad vendendum, tanquam falsarius incarceretur.

All measures to be examined twice a year.

Standardus bushell[1] et ulna sint sub custodia Majoris et Ballivorum et sex legalium[2] de villa juratorum, coram quibus omnes mensuræ signentur.

The Mayor and bailiffs are to have the custody of the standard bushel and ell.

Nullum genus bladi vendatur per cumulum vel cantellum, avenæ brasei vel fermæ.[3]

Item, præcipue ex parte domini Regis præcipiatur, quod nullus forstallarius in villa patiatur commorari, qui pauperum est depressor, et totius communitatis et patriæ publicus inimicus; qui bladum, pisces, "*allec*," vel res quascunque venales per terram vel per aquam venientes, quandoque per terram quandoque per aquam obviando præ cæteris festinat,[4] lucrum [sitiens][5] vitiosum, unde pauperes opprimentur, ditiores decipientur, [et][6] qui sic minus juste illo, qui eas apportaverat, multo carius vendere machinatur,[7] qui mercatores extraneos cum rebus venalibus venientes circumvenit, offerens se ven[illegible] ditioni rerum suarum, et suggerens eis quod bona su[illegible] carius vendere poterunt quam vendere proponebant, e[illegible] sic arte vel ingenio villam seducit et patriam, prim[illegible] convictus graviter amercietur, secundo habeat judicium pilloriæ, tertio incarceretur et redimatur, quarto abjure[illegible] villam; et hoc judicium fiat de forstallariis universis, e[illegible] similiter de iis qui consilium vel auxilium præstiterin[illegible] aut favorem.

Forestallers are forbidden to dwell in Oxford, for their trade ruins the poor, and injures the whole country:

B. 86.
C. 103.
and for the first offence they shall be fined, for the second undergo the pillory, for the third imprisonment, for the fourth banishment from the city.

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[1] *bussel*, MS.

[2] Half of this word has been erased, and re-written in a late hand, B.

[3] *farinæ* ?

[4] *festinant*, C.

[5] Supplied in the margin, B. *sitientes*, C.

[6] *et*, supplied in the margin of B.

[7] *machinantur*, C.

Et sciendum, quod[1] non mutatur assisa panis nisi pro sex denariis crescentibus vel decrescentibus in venditione quarterii frumenti.

Et sciendum, quod pistor potest lucrari in quolibet quarterio frumenti, ut probatum est per pistores domini[2] regis, quatuor denarios et furfur suum, et duos panes de furnagio, et tribus servientibus unum denarium obolum, et duobus garcionibus obolum, et in sale obolum, in gesta obolum, in boletello locando obolum, in busca tres denarios, in candela obolum. **The profits of the baker.**

Et, si pistor convictus fuerit in ponderatione panis, et prædictas assisas non observaverit, primo, secundo, et tertio amercietur, secundum quantitatem delicti, si non grave fuerit delictum, et, si graviter deliquerit et pluries castigari noluerit, patiatur judicium corporis sui sub pilloria. **The punishment of the baker for short weight is to vary with the degree of his trespass.**

Et sciendum, quod pistor non debet subire judicium pilloriæ, nisi excedat numerum duorum solidorum in defectu panis quadræ.

Quando quarterium frumenti valet tres solidos vel quadraginta denarios, et hordeum viginti denarios vel duos[3] solidos, et avenæ sedecim denarios, bene possunt brasiatrices vendere in civitatibus duas lagenas pro uno denario,[4] et in burgo tres ad unum denarium; quum in burgo vendentur tres lagenæ uno denario, extra debent tres, et bene possunt. **The price of beer.**

Ista assisa est observanda per totam Angliam.

D. 55. A.D. 1356.

[5]Si quis autem vendere præsumat farinam avenæ sophisticam vel aliquo alio modo fallacem, primo graviter punietur, secundo convictus amittat totam farinam, tertio subeat judicium pilloriæ, quarto abjuret villam. **The sale of adulterated flour to be punished by fines, the pillory, and banishment from the city.**

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[1] *quod*, repeated in C.
[2] *domini*, repeated in C.
[3] *duo*, MS.
[4] *unum denarium*, MS.
[5] This portion of the preceding assize is in D. only, where the previous part is imperfect.

Omnia praescripta firmiter ex parte Regis observentur, ita quod si quis contra statuta scripto, verbo, vel consilio, auxilio, vel favore venire in aliquo praesumpserit, tanquam mandatorum domini Regis contemptor capiatur, et imprisonetur, nec a prisona deliberetur, donec per mandatum domini Regis et ejus breve expressum deliberetur, et tradatur praesens schedula Majori et Ballivis et sex legistis de villa juratis, una cum standardo bushello,[1] gallone, ulna, et petra, observandis, cum necesse fuerit per eandem schedulam certiorari.

[illegible]

Statuta subscripta fuerunt edita die Jovis in crastino S. Margaretae Virginis, in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Oxon: anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium.

[illegible]

In primis statutum est, quod singulis annis in perpetuum, pro domino Rege Edwardo tertio, Universitas celebret solemniter unam missam, diacono et subdiacono adornatam, "*de Beata Virgine,*" in vita ipsius, cum speciali collecta pro eo in festo conversionis S. Pauli; et post ejus obitum "*de requiem,*" cum exequiis praecedentibus, celebret missam dicto die; cui missae, tam in morte quam in vita, intererunt omnes et singuli Regentes, saltem ab evangelio usque post "*Agnus Dei,*" nisi prius petita licentia a Cancellario et obtenta, nomenque suum inter benefactores Universitatis scribatur.

[illegible]

Item, statutum est, quod singulis annis in perpetuum ab Universitate, pro dominis Simone de Islep, Dei gratia Cantuar:[2] et Johanne de Thoresby, Dei gratia

[1] *bussello,* MS.

[2] From this point C. becomes legible; all the former part of these statutes being mutilated in that MS.

Ebor: Archiepiscopus, et domini Willelmi de [illegible], Dei gratia W[illegible] et [illegible] de S[illegible]. Dei gratia Lincoln. Episcopus, missa solemnis de [illegible] populo [illegible] diacono et subdiacono adornata, ultimo die Februarii dum aliquis eorum fuerit superstes, cum speciali collecta pro eo vel eis [illegible] qui fuerit vel fuerint defuncti, cum aliquis eorum [illegible]; et post mortem omnium fiat eadem die missa pro eis de requiem, cum exequiis precedentibus: cui missæ tam in vita quam in morte tenentur Regentes singuli interesse et nomina istorum dominorum Episcoporum inter benefactores Universitatis debent scribi.

[illegible], and [illegible] de Stre-[illegible], on the last day of February every year.

Item, similiter statuimus quod singulis annis in perpetuum pro dominis et Magistro Humfrido de Cherletone Cancellario Universitatis et Ludowico germano suo fiat ab Universitate in festo S. Edmundi regis et martyris in hieme, una missa solemnis diacono et subdiacono adornata, de *Trinitate*, dum aliquis eorum vixerit: ad quam missam, cum eorum mortuus fiat de eo memoria cum speciali collecta: et post utriusque mortem, fiat hæc missa de requiem cum exequiis præcedentibus: cui missæ tam in vita quam in morte intersint omnes et singuli Regentes ad evangelium usque post "*Agnus Dei*," et nomina istorum fratrum inter benefactores Universitatis scribantur.[1]

And similarly for Master Humfrey de Cherleton and his brother Lewis, on the festival of S. Edmund, king and martyr.

USE TO BE MADE OF FINES FOR VIOLATION OF ASSIZE. C. 88.

Item, cum privilegia de assisa panis, vini, et cerevisiæ, ac mensurarum et ponderum, seu aliis in novis cartis domini Regis Edwardii tertii contentis, sint

The Chancellor shall have for his own use, one half, and no more of the fines, &c. arising from the

[1] The next statute is obliterated so that not a word of it can be read in A. In C., the next statute is that given next in the text; probably it followed also in A. Certainly it is a suspicious circumstance that this statute, curtailing the profits of the Chancellor, should be erased from his book.

violation of the assize of bread, wine, and beer, after deducting one hundred shillings due to the King: the other half shall go to the University.

Cancellario Universitatis concessa, ne propter hoc Cancellarius in posterum commoda et proficua inde provenientia sibi soli appropriet et usurpet, *statutum est*, quod in futurum Cancellarius, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat medietatem illius quod excrescit de amerciamentis panis, vini, et cerevisiæ, supra centum solidos in anno Regi solvendos pro ferma, et quod habeat panem equinum forisfactum; altera vero medietas illius quod excrescit, etiam quæcunque commoda et proficua inde provenientia, cedant in usus Universitatis.

C. 25.
A.D. 1357.

SCRUTINY OF VOTES IN ELECTION OF GRAMMAR MASTERS.

Two Regents, a North and a South countryman, shall examine the votes at the election of the "Grammar-Masters."

Declaratum est, per Regentes et Non-regentes in plena congregatione ipsorum, quod tantum duo Regentes in artibus qui primo inceperunt, quorum unus sit Australis alius Borealis, vota singulorum Magistrorum in electione Magistrorum grammaticalium perscrutentur, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, Cancellario Humfrido de Cherleton, Procuratoribus Johanne Josekyn, Alexandro Fferybryg.

A. 8.
B. 59.
C. 64.

THE CONSENT OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS NOT NECESSARY TO THE PROPOSING OF A MEASURE BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY.

It is hereby declared that, although the faculty of Arts have the right of having every measure laid before them separately, before it comes before the University at large, yet it is not necessary that they should *consent* to the

Memorandum, quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium Oxoniæ celebrata, in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ut est moris, in forma debita propositus fuit ad declarandum subscriptus [1] articulus sub his verbis:

" Placeat Universitati declarare numquis articulus
" apud S. Mildredam coram Regentibus et Non-Regen-

[1] *subscriptis*, B.

" tibus in facultate artium propositus per alterum " Procuratorem, qui quidem articulus per majorem par- " tem dictæ facultatis sit decretus pro non proponendo " in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium " in crastino,[1] fuerit non eo minus in ipsa proxima " congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium propo- " nendus." measure being so brought before the University.

Declaratio Non-regentium cum duabus facultatibus, videlicet facultatis theologiæ et juris civilis, fuit, quod ad hoc, quod aliquis articulus gratiosus vel alius in plena congregatione Regentium[2] et Non-regentium proponatur tractandus, sufficit quod die præcedente articulus ille per alterum Procuratorem inter artistas apud S. Mildredam proponatur sine ulteriori discursu ibidem, non enim requiritur consensus majoris partis artistarum in congregatione eorum apud S. Mildredam, nec oportet quod petatur eorum consensus ad hoc, quod articulus ibi propositus in congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium proxima proponatur. Et pro sic declarato pronunciatus fuit per dominum Cancellarium Magistrum Humfridum de Cherletone articulus supradictus, existentibus Procuratoribus Magistris Johanne Josekyn et Alexandro de Feribrigg.

[3]ISTI SUNT JUDICES DEPUTATI AD SEDENDUM IN DIVERSIS PAROCHIIS EODEM ANNO.

D. 55. A.D. 1357.

In parochia S. Petri in Oriente, et extra portam Orientalem theologus . . . . .[4]

The names of the deputy judges for the several parishes in the year 1357.

In parochia S. Mariæ et S. Johannis, doctor Edmundus Stafford, artista . . . .[4]

In parochia Omnium Sanctorum, S.[5] Mildredæ, et S. Edwardi, doctor Welborn, artista.

[1] After *crastino* a large blot occurs in C.

[2] *Regentium* omitted in B. and C.

[3] This document occurs in D. only.

[4] Blank spaces in the MS.

[5] *S. Mariæ Mildredæ*, MS.

In parochia S. Michaelis ad portam Australem, S. Aldati, S. [Ebbæ],[1] theologus minor.

In parochia S. Martini, S. Petri, S. Michaelis, ad portam Borealem, theologus, Carnelney.[2]

In parochia S. Ægidii, S. Mariæ Magdalenæ, S. Crucis, theologus, albus monachus.

A. 40.
B. 5.
D. 72.

RELAXATIO INTERDICTI LATI PER EPISCOPUM LINCOLNIÆ IN BURGENSES OXONIÆ PROPTER MAGNUM CONFLICTUM.

A.D. 1357.

Johannes, permissione Divina Lincolniensis Episcopus, dilectis filiis Abbati Monasterii Oseneye ac Decano Christianitatis Oxoniæ, nostræ diœcesis, necnon universis et singulis ecclesiarum Rectoribus, Vicariis, Capellanis parochialibus, per dictum decanatum constitutis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

The Townsmen of Oxford having made amends to the University, and sought the pardon of the Church for their slaughter of certain Scholars, and spoliation of their houses and property, in a recent conflict; the Bishop of Lincoln hereby relaxes the interdict which he had laid upon them for the said outrage.

Dudum antiqui hostis humani generis calliditas suas adeo laxavit habenas, quod inter pacificos[3] filios Magistros et Scholares Universitatis Oxoniensis, et communitatem laicorum ipsius villæ, gravissimam suscitavit discordiæ motionem, alios quidem dictorum Scholarium potestas eorumdem laicorum vulneravit, alios interfecit, spolia abstulit, et domos eorum fregit et disrupit, et dictæ Universitatis pulchritudinem, quasi penitus dissipavit; propter quæ et dictorum enormitatem excessuum, in ipsam communitatem laicorum interdicti sententiam protulimus, de consilio peritorum, quam iidem laici per quædam tempora, in animarum suarum perniciem,[4] contempserunt, sed tandem, Auctore Ecclesiæ superante, rubore suffusi se ad unitatem Ecclesiæ converterunt, emendasque dictæ Universitati fecerunt, et

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[1] [*Ebbæ*], added by a late hand.
[2] *Carmelita* ?
[3] *fideles filios*, B.
[4] *perditionem*, B.

de consensu ejusdem, in personis procuratorum ipsius[1] communitatis, cum potestate sufficienti in ea parte coram nobis comparentium, illud interdictum sub certa forma duximus relaxandum, et certas pœnitentias injunximus eidem communitati pro dictis excessibus peragendas, quas diu tenuimus in suspenso.[2] et tandem, ad instantiam domini nostri Regis et aliorum Magnatorum[3] et Prælatorum hujus regni, humilitatem dictorum laicorum et pœnas alias temporales eis impositas attendentes, dictas pœnitentias tum duximus mitigandas,[4] comparentibus propter hæc coram nobis Roberto de Hafunte et Ricardo de Garstone comburgensibus dictæ villæ, quorum potestatis tenor talis est:—

The form of the instrument by which the Townsmen made their submission.

Pateat universis per præsentes quod nos, Major, Ballivi, habitatores, et tota communitas laicorum villæ Oxoniæ, Lincolniensis diœcesis, dilectos[5] . . . nobis in Christo Robertum de Hafunte et Ricardum de Garstone, comburgenses nostros, procuratores nostros veros et legitimos ordinamus, facimus, et constituimus per præsentes; dantes et concedentes eisdem procuratoribus nostris, et eorum utrique, potestatem specialem et mandatum generale nomine nostro specialiter comparendi[6] coram reverendo in Christo patre et domino, domino Johanne Dei gratia Lincolniensi Episcopo, Diœcesano nostro, et pœnitentiam nobis injungendam per eundem reverendum patrem pro excessibus, propter quos interdictum in villam et communitatem laicorum villæ

The Mayor, bailiffs, and people of Oxford appoint two persons to be their proctors with full powers to appear before the Bishop of Lincoln, and receive at his hands the penance he may see fit to impose;

[1] B. adds *Universitatis* after *ipsius*. The transcriber has no doubt supposed that the word *procuratorum* meant the Proctors of the University.

[2] *dispenso*, B.

[3] *Magnatum*, B. and D.

[4] *mitigandum*, B.

[5] Here there is a *lacuna* in A.

[6] *comparendum*, B.

Oxoniæ alias per eundem dominum et patrem diœcesanum nostrum interpositum fuit et etiam promulgatum, recipiendum juramentum de calumnia et de [1] veritate dicenda, et quodlibet aliud licitum, seu etiam pro dicto interdicto aut ejus occasione, qualitercunque requisitum, in animas nostras, et cautiones quascunque præstandas, et ad majorem firmitatem pacis et concordiæ jam inter Universitatem Magistrorum, et Scholarium, ac [2] Clericorum Universitatis dictæ villæ Oxoniæ, ex una parte, et nos ex altera, factarum, petendum; et consentiendum quod idem dominus Episcopus ordinarius noster sententias excommunicationis majoris in nos et personas nostras, ac singulos de communitate prædicta successores nostros et eorum, necnon interdicti in dictam villam Oxoniæ et communitatem laicorum ejusdem, et suburbia et parochias ecclesiarum S. Ægidii, S. Mariæ Magdalenæ, S. Crucis de Halliwell,[3] S. Thomæ in Northe Oseneye, et S. Clementis ultra parvum pontem, et alia suburbia ejusdem villæ Oxoniæ, auctoritate ordinaria ferat et promulget, eisdem procuratoribus nostris seu eorum altero præsente, nobis ad hoc non vocatis nec auditis sed absentibus, si pacem et concordiam prædictas et ejus puncta, de quibus per nostras et dictæ Universitatis literas plenius liquere potest, non observavimus, vel successores nostri non observaverint, quod absit, vel in aliquo contravenerimus ullo tempore seu etiam, si ullo tempore consimiles excessus fecerimus, vel successores nostri fecerint, contra Universitatem prædictam illis excessibus, propter quos fuit illud interdictum per præfatum dominum Lincolniensem Episcopum, ut præmittitur, promulgatum, vel etiam si communiter pacem et quietem dictæ Universitatis violaverimus in casu non permisso a jure; etiam quod eo tempore et ipso facto dictas excommunicationis et

A. 40. B. 5. D. 73.

and undertake that, if ever they or their successors should be guilty of the same or similar violence, they will be willing to incur the same sentence of excommunication and interdict.

[1] D. has *virtute* added before *veritate*.

[2] *aut*, B.

[3] *Halewell*, B.

interdicti sententias nos et successores nostri, ac[1] villa et communitas laicorum prædictorum, incurramus et incurremus, et incurrant, si tum, quoties et quando, præmissa non observaverimus, seu non observaverint, et etiam quodlibet eorumdem, seu si contra ea vel eorum aliquod venerimus vel fecerimus, aut venerint seu fecerint illicite quovismodo, dictasque sententias excommunicationis et interdicti, cum prolatæ fuerint, ac processus alios legitimos in hac parte ad securitatem pacis et aliorum prædictorum per dictum Episcopum dominum facienda, nomine nostro admittendo, acceptando, et etiam approbando, et de non rebellando nec contemnendo hujusmodi sententias seu processus, sed de parendo eisdem et observando easdem in animas nostras, præstando specialiter juramentum, necnon agendo, defendendo, excipiendo, replicando, ponendo, interrogando, positionibus et interrogationibus respondendo,[2] crimina et defectus objiciendo, et objectis respondendo, damna et expensa petendo et recipiendo, provocando et appellando, provocationum et appellationum causas prosequendo,[3] et eas omnibus, quorum interest, notificando, alium seu alios procuratorem vel procuratores in loco eorum alterius substituendo, et substituendum seu substituendos ab eisdem vel eorum altero revocando, et procuratoris officium reassumendo, quoties et quando eis vel eorum alteri videbitur expedire, necnon omnia[4] alia et singula faciendo, quæ occasioni prædictorum fuerint[5] facienda, et necessaria seu quomodolibet opportuna, et quæ per veros et legitimos procuratores seu procuratorem fieri poterunt seu expediri, etiam si mandatum exigant speciale. Pro iisdem vero[6] procuratoribus nostris et eorum altero substituendis seu substituendo ab eisdem vel eorum

[1] *ut*, instead of *ac*, D.
[2] *respondendum*, B.
[3] *prosequendum*, B.
[4] B. inserts *et*.
[5] *fuerunt*, D.
[6] B. omits *vero*.

altero, rem ratam haberi et judicatum solvi sub hypotheca rerum nostrarum promittimus pariter et exponimus cautiones; in cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus apposuimus.

Datum apud Oxoniam undevicesimo die Maii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo septimo.

THE AMENDS PRESCRIBED BY THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN, TO BE MADE BY THE TOWNSMEN.

Every year on the day of S. Scholastica the Townsmen shall cause mass to be said at S. Mary's church in Oxford, at which mass the Mayor, and the Bailiffs, and sixty of the more substantial citizens shall be bound to be present,

Et hujusmodi pœnitentiam recipientibus ordinamus, et injungimus eisdem, in personas procuratorum prædictorum, quod singulis annis in perpetuum eadem communitas, pro animabus clericorum et aliorum in dicto conflictu occisorum, unum anniversarium die S. Scholasticæ Virginis in ecclesia S. Mariæ Oxoniæ faciant celebrari, in qua Major dictæ villæ, qui erit[1] pro tempore, et Ballivi ac sexaginta alii viri, majores ejusdem villæ, juxta morem antiquum præfatæ Universitati jurati, dicto die ad præfatam ecclesiam personaliter conveniant et accedant, et pro animabus dictorum occisorum unam missam cum Diacono et Subdiacono faciant ibi[2] suis sumptibus solemniter celebrari, et Procuratores Universitatis, si interesse voluerint,[3] suas tunc[4] ibidem exhibeant præsentias personales, qui laicorum hujusmodi tunc absentium contumaciam Episcopo Lincolniensi, qui est et qui erit pro tempore, valeant intimare; dictique laici omnes et singuli intersint dictæ missæ ab ipsius principio usque in finem, et, post Evangelium ipsius missæ lectum, tempore offertorii quilibet ipsorum laicorum offerat in magno altari ecclesiæ prælibatæ unum denarium,[5] de qua oblatione quadraginta denarii

and offer at the high altar each one penny: and of this sum forty pence shall, im-

[1] *fuerit*, B.
[2] B. omits *ibi*.
[3] *volunt*, B.
[4] *circa*, A.
[5] D. omits *denarium*.

pauperibus Scholaribus dictæ Universitatis per manus Procuratorum prædictorum, statim post præfatam missam cantatam,[1] distribuantur, et residuum oblationis hujusmodi habeat et percipiat curatus illius ecclesiæ, ad quem in ea ipsarum perceptiones[2] alias de jure noscitur pertinere.

mediately after the conclusion of the said mass, be distributed by the Proctors amongst the poor Scholars, and the remainder shall be given to the incumbent of the said church.

Et, pro majori firmitate[3] inter dictas Universitatem et communitatem adjicienda, petebant et consentiebant expresse procuratores prædicti, quod majoris excommunicationis sententiam in personas singulares communitatis prædictæ eorumque successores, necnon interdicti in dictam villam Oxoniæ et communitatem laicorum ipsius suburbii et parochias eorumdem auctoritate nostra ordinaria promulgemus, dictis laicis ad hoc minime evocatis sed absentibus, si pacem et concordiam prædictas et ejus puncta, de quibus in literis indentatis dictarum communitatis et Universitatis plenius liquere potest, nullatenus observaverint, quarum literarum tenor est talis:—

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TOWN OF OXFORD.

Ceste endenture, faite a Oxenforde le quatorzisme jour de Maii, l'an du regne de Roi[4] Edwarde, tierce[5] aprees la conqueste, d'Engletere trentisme primer, et de Fraunce dis et ceptisme,[6] entre le Chaunceller[7] et la

The Townsmen of Oxford bind themselves by indenture to cause a mass to be annually celebrated at S. Mary's church,

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[TRANSLATION.]

This indenture, made at Oxford on the fourteenth day of May, in the year of the reign of Edward, the third after the conquest, of England the thirty-first, and of France the seventeenth, between the Chancellor and University of Ox-

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[1] *præfatam,* B.
[2] *perceptio,* B.
[3] D. omits *firmitate.*
[4] *Roy,* B.
[5] *terz,* B.
[6] *septiesme,* B.
[7] *Chaunceler et Universitee,* B.

and that a certain number of them shall attend thereat in person, and offer each a penny, in compensation for the slaughter of the clerks, unless any of them shall have been excused from such attendance by the Chancellor, and that in case of such leave of absence being obtained, the person so excused shall provide a proper substitute.

Universite d'Oxenforde d'une partie, et le Maire[1] et communaltie[2] de mesme la ville[3] d'altre partie, *tesmoigne*,[4] qe acorde est entre les parties avantditz qe le dite communalte[5] d'Oxenford tendra perpetuelment une misse[6] anniversarie[7] le jour de Seinte Scholastice[8] la virgine a Oxenforde en la Eglise de Notre Dame pur les almes des Clers[9] et altres occis en le confluit[10] qe nadgairs[11] estoit entre les clers et lais de la dite communalte, a la qele[12] misse d'anniversarie serount[13] en propres persones, et offrount en nome[14] de la dite communalte d'Oxenforde, le Mair, qe pur le temps sera, les Baillifs, les Aldermans, et toux y ceaux qe furent jurez a la dite Universite mesme l'an[15] de la dite ville et les suburbes, auxi bien del suburbe de hors la porte de North come des altres suburbes, si nonn asquns[16] d'eaux eient congre

ford of the one part, and the Mayor and citizens of the same town of the other part, *witnesseth that*, it is agreed between the aforesaid parties that the said citizens of Oxford shall cause annually, for ever, a mass to be said on the day of S. Scholastica the Virgin, in the Church of Our Lady at Oxford, for the souls of the clerks and others who were slain in the conflict which lately took place between the clerks and laymen of the said town, at which annual mass the Mayor for the time being, the bailiffs, the aldermen, and all those who are sworn to the said University in that year, in the said town or suburbs thereof, and in the suburb outside the North gate no less than in the other suburbs, shall be present in their own proper persons, and offer in the name of the said people of Oxford, unless any of them shall

[1] *Meir*, D.
[2] *Cominaltee*, B.
[3] *vile*, B.
[4] *testimoigne*, B.
[5] *Cominaltee*, B.
[6] *messe*, B.
[7] *danniversarie*, B.
[8] *Scholaste*, B.
[9] *Clerks*, B.
[10] *conflict*, B.
[11] *nadgars*, B.
[12] *la messe*, B.
[13] *serront*, B.
[14] *noun*, B.
[15] *le an del et de les*, B.
[16] *ascunz*, B.

del Chanceller qe pur le temps sera, ou de son[1] Commissair, de soi absentir[2] par resonable cause, et recept a dit Chanceller ou de son Commissair; et en cas qe asquns ensi soi absentent,[3] facent altres[4] honestes persones de la dite ville ou suburbes venir[5] en lour lieux, al acceptacione del dit Chaunceller ou de son Commissair qe pur le temps serra, ensi[6] qe seisaunt[7] et deux de la dite communaltee,[8] des queux le dit Chanceller ou de son Commissair soi[9] agree, soient presentz a la dite misse del comencement taunqe au fyn,[10] et offre chesqun un dener,[11] si nul d'caux n'eit congre del Chaunceller ou de son Commissaire d'offrer son dener et d'aler entour ses besoignes[12] necessaires adonqe affairs;[13] et si nul de[14] la dite communaltee, juree a la[15] Universite cel an, soit absente de venir a

have obtained leave from the Chancellor for the time being, or his Commissary, to absent himself on some reasonable grounds approved by the said Chancellor or his Commissary; and, in case any shall so absent themselves, they shall cause other honest persons from the said town or suburbs thereof to come in their stead, subject to the approval of the said Chancellor, or his Commissary for the time being, so that sixty-two of the said citizens, of whom the said Chancellor or his Commissary shall approve, be present at the said mass, from the commencement to the end, and offer each a penny, unless any of them shall have obtained permission from the Chancellor or his Commissary to offer his penny and then go to attend to business which requires his attention; and if any of the said citizens, sworn to the University that year, absent

[1] *son Commissarie*, B.
[2] *absenter*, B.
[3] *absent*, B.
[4] *austres*, B.
[5] *vener*, B.
[6] B. omits *ensi*.
[7] *scessaunt*, B.
[8] *Cominalte des queux*.
[9] B. omits *soit*, and has *agre* for *agree*, and *present* for *presentz*.
[10] *tanque au fin*, B.
[11] *dener*, B.
[12] *besoignes*, B.
[13] *afere*, B.
[14] *del dite Comunalte*, B.
[15] *ale*, B.

la dite misse, et d'offrer come avant est dit saunz[1] resonable encheson et congree[2] del dit Chaunceller ou de son Commissaire, qe pur le temps serra, et altre[3] en son lieu accept a dit Chanceller ou son Commissaire ne soit a la dite misse et offre pur luy, come avant est dit, soit il puny par le dit Chaunceller ou son Commissaire duement, come le dit Chaunceller ou son Commissaire lui plerra punir.

Estre[4] ceo le Chaunceller et la Universite avant ditz ne soi assentent une qe Johan de Bereford, Robert le Gardyner,[5] Matheu King, Robert le Goldsmyth, et Johan de Godestoe[6] soient contenuz ne compris en ceste acorde.

En testmoignance de qeles choses, les seals[7] de la Universite d'Oxenforde d'une part, et de la commu-

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himself from the said mass, and from offering as has been aforesaid, without reasonable excuse approved by the said Chancellor or his Commissary for the time being, and no other, approved by the said Chancellor or his Commissary, appear and offer in his stead at the said mass, then he shall be punished according to his deserts by the said Chancellor or his Commissary, as it shall please the said Chancellor or his Commissary to punish him.

Besides this, the Chancellor and the University aforesaid do not consent that John de Bereford, Robert le Gardyner, Matthew King, Robert le Goldsmyth, and John de Godstow be included or comprised in this agreement.

In witness of which things, the seals of the University of Oxford of the one part, and of the citizens of the same

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[1] *sanz*, B.
[2] *congre*, B.
[3] *altre*, B.
[4] *oltre*, B.
[5] *Lardiner*, B.
[6] *Goldstrete*, B.
[7] B. omits *seals*.

naltee de mesme la ville d'altre part, a i ceste endenture entrechaungablement sonnt mys.

Done a Oxenforde, jour et an avantditz.

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town of the other part, are to this indenture interchangeably affixed.

Given at Oxford on the day and year aforesaid.

Cui quidem missæ, ut prædicitur,[1] una cum juratis dictæ villæ, intersint illi de suburbiis prælibatis; dictosque communitatem et laicos monemus, in personis procuratorum prædictorum, primo, secundo, et tertio, ac sub pœnis excommunicationis et interdicti, quod prædicta omnia observent, et in nullo contraveniant; et si pacem et concordiam prædictas eadem communitas laicorum non observaverit, vel in aliquo contravenerit ullo tempore, seu consimiles excessus illi, vel eorum successores, fecerint contra Universitatem prædictam, vel etiam si communiter pacem et quietem ejusdem Universitatis violaverint, in casu a jure non permisso, in personas Majoris, Ballivorum, et singularium præfatorum ejusdem communitatis, canonica monitione præmissa, culpa vel mora eorum præcedentibus, majoris excommunicationis necnon interdicti in eandem villam et communitatem laicorum in his scriptis sententias promulgamus.

And the citizens of Oxford are hereby solemnly warned not to incur the repetition of the interdict, which is hereby laid upon them in case of their having committed excesses such as have been above mentioned.

Ac *volumus et ordinamus*, quod quoties et quando præmissa non observaverint, seu quodlibet eorumdem, aut contra ea vel eorum aliquod venerint vel fecerint, ipso facto dictas sententias excommunicationis et interdicti incurrant, potestatem tamen spiritualem contra

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[1] B. omits *ut prædicitur*.

but the having passed this sentence of interdict will not hinder the Bishop of Lincoln from proceeding against any such offenders in the ordinary way.

singulares personas laicorum communitatis prædictæ, scilicet præmissis excessibus vel eorum aliquo, in eventu repertas[1] culpabiles, in forma juris procedendi per præmissa non omittimus, sed eam nobis et nostris successoribus specialiter reservamus.

The aforesaid proctors appointed by the townsmen of Oxford, accept and agree to the conditions of penance, &c., herein-before specified:

Dictique procuratores communitatis præfatæ hujusmodi sententias, processus, et omnia supradicta, sic per nos gesta et habita, nomine dictorum dominorum suorum admiserunt, acceptaverunt, et approbaverunt expresse; et de non rebellando nec contemnendo hujusmodi sententias nostras seu processus, sed de parendo eisdem et observando easdem, in animas dictorum Majoris, Ballivorum, habitatorum, et laicorum communitatis prædictæ, præstiterunt corporale coram nobis specialiter[2] juramentum: facultatem[3] etiam præmissa corrigendi, interpretandi et declarandi, augendi et diminuendi, nobis et nostris successoribus reservamus.

they are to notify to the Bishop by letter what they have done in this matter, before the festival of S. Laurence next ensuing.

Vobis igitur communiter et distributim firmiter injungendo mandamus, quatenus omnia et singula præmissa sic, ut præfertur, fore habita atque gesta in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Oxoniæ, et singulis aliis ecclesiis dictæ villæ inter[4] missarum solemnia publicetis, et facietis per alios, ubique expedire videritis, solemniter publicari; de die vero receptionis præsentium, et quid feceritis in præmissis, nos citra festum S. Laurentii proximum[5] futurum certificetis literis vestris patentibus habentibus hunc tenorem.

Datum apud Lidyntone, septimo Idus Junii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, et consecrationis nostræ decimo.

This agreement was ratified by the King.

[6]Et istam compositionem confirmavit Rex Edwardus tertius post conquestum, anno regni sui Angliæ trice-

[1] B. omits *repertas*.
[2] *speciale*, B.
[3] *facultate*, MS.
[4] *intra*, D.
[5] *proximo futuro*, B
[6] This paragraph is added in D. only.

simo primo, regni vero Franciæ decimo octavo, prout patet per literas suas patentes in cista Procuratorum.

OBLIGATIO QUA OBLIGANTUR BURGENSES CANCELLARIO, PROCURATORIBUS, ET TOTI UNIVERSITATI PRO CONFLICTU INTER SCHOLARES ET LAICOS.

A. 87.
B. 84.
C. 101.

[A.D. 1357.]

The Mayor, Bailiffs, and citizens of Oxford bind themselves and their successors to pay to the University every year one hundred marks, to be delivered at S. Mary's church on S. Scholastica's day;

Noverint universi quod nos, Major et Ballivi ac tota communitas villæ Oxoniensis, pro finali concordia facta super quodam conflictu, inter clericos et laicos in villa prædicta nuper suborto, obligamus nos et successores nostros, Majores et Ballivos ac communitatem prædictam in perpetuum, Cancellario et Procuratoribus Universitatis Oxoniæ, et successoribus suis Cancellario et Procuratoribus, et Universitati prædictæ in perpetuum, in centum marcis annui redditus, solvendis eisdem vel eorum certo attornato annuatim apud Oxoniam in Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ, in festo S. Scholasticæ Virginis, sine ulteriori dilatione: ad quam quidem solutionem fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et successores nostros Majores et Ballivos et communitatem villæ Oxoniensis, et omnia bona nostra et communitatis villæ prædictæ habita et habenda, districtioni prædictorum Cancellarii et Procuratorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, et ministrorum suorum, necnon coercioni cujuscunque judicis ecclesiastici seu sæcularis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum commune communitatis prædictæ præsentibus est appensum.

and they submit their property to distress for the purpose of making the above payment.

Datum apud Oxoniam, quinto-decimo die Maii, anno regni Regis Edwardi, tertii post conquestum, Angliæ tricesimo primo, et Franciæ decimo octavo.

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN OF OXFORD TO RELAX THE FOREGOING OBLIGATION.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit, Cancellarius et Procuratores

Universitatis Oxoniensis, et tota Universitas prædicta, salutem in Domino.

The University agree by this indenture that, although the Townsmen be bound to pay annually one hundred marks, yet, if the said Townsmen shall fulfil all the other conditions of their annual compensation, then they shall stand excused from the payment of the one hundred marks, for every year in which they shall have so fulfilled the said conditions.

Licet Major et Ballivi villæ Oxoniensis, et tota communitas ejusdem villæ, et successores sui, nobis Cancellario et Procuratoribus Universitatis Oxoniensis, et successoribus nostris, et Universitati prædictæ, in perpetuum obligentur in centum marcis annui redditus, solvendis apud Oxoniam annuatim in Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ in festo S. Scholasticæ Virginis, pro quadam finali concordia nobiscum facta super quodam conflictu inter clericos et laicos in villa prædicta nuper suborto, prout in ipsorum scripto obligatorio inde confecto plenius continetur, *volumus tamen et concedimus Nos*, prædicti Cancellarius et Procuratores, ac tota Universitas, pro nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum, quod si prædicta communitas villæ Oxoniensis, pro animabus Scholarium et aliorum in dicto conflictu occisorum, unam missam anniversariam in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Oxoniæ in festo S. Scholasticæ Virginis annuatim faciat celebrari, modo et forma quibus in quadam indentura, inter nos et dictam communitatem de materia ipsa facta, plenius continetur, et omnes insuper alii articuli in eadem indentura contenti ex parte dictæ communitatis, quolibet anno debite fuerint observati, quod pro illo anno prædictæ centum marcæ nullatenus exigantur; pro aliis vero annis ipso scripto obligatorio suo robore et efficacia in perpetuum duraturo. In cujus rei testimonium tam sigillum nostrum commune Universitatis prædictæ, quam sigillum commune communitatis prædictæ, huic indenturæ alternatim sunt appensa.

Datum apud Oxoniam, sextodecimo die Maii, anno regni Regis Edwardi, tertii post conquestum, Angliæ tricesimo primo, et Franciæ decimo octavo.[1]

[1] This, and the preceding *Obligation*, have been collated with the original instruments.

ORDINATIO UNIVERSITATIS DE FRATRE, QUI QUODAMMODO DEHONESTAVIT QUENDAM DOCTOREM. D. 54.

A.D. 1357.

A certain Bachelor of Theology, having in one of his lectures publicly ridiculed Master John Bodi, monk of Canterbury, appeared before a committee appointed by the University, and submitted himself to their sentence, which was that he should go to the house of every doctor of Theology, and ask pardon, and also make a retractation and apology, as public as his insult had been.

Memorandum quod die Mercurii in vigilia S. Thomæ Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, coram certis deputatis per Universitatem comparuit Bachalarius in theologia ordinis . . .,[1] qui ordinationi Universitatis pure et spontanee se submisit, ad subeundum pœnam per Universitatem sibi infligendam, quia in quadam replicatione . . . .[2] sententias materiam prius tactam per reverendum doctorem Magistrum Johannem Bodi, monachum ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis, tetig[it . . . . .,[3] quod[4] Magistrum Johannem per verba impropria[5] dehonestavit, dictumque Magistrum Johannem in lectione sua publice contempsit; qua submissione præhabita, taliter fuerat *ordinatum*, et a Cancellario dicto fratri injunctum, quod a quolibet doctore theologiæ humiliter peteret veniam domo sua, et quod in proxima replicatione sua publice proclamata, fateretur[6] se publice deliquisse, et quod honestaret personam quantum prius alias dehonestavit, sub pœna incidendi in suspensionem, qua propter præmissa prius fuit suspensus.

[7] PRESENTATION NECESSARY BEFORE ADMISSION TO OPPONENCY IN THEOLOGY. D. 51.

Statuta subscripta edita erant quinto decimo die kalend: Julii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo octavo [*septimo*], *in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium legitime celebrata,*

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[1], [2], [3] Erasures.
[4] *seu quod*, MS.
[5] *impropri*, MS.
[6] *pateretur*, MS.
[7] No title in the MS.

tempore Magistri Humfridi de Charletone Cancellarii, existentibus etiam Procuratoribus Magistris Johanne Joselyn et Alexandro de Fferybryg.

Before presentation to opponency in theology, special inquiry shall be made as to the person to be presented, whether he be sufficiently learned, of proper age, good morals, becoming stature, and the like, and, if he be thought deficient in any of these particulars, he shall not be presented.

Statutum est, quod nullus de cætero, quem gradus magistralis artium minime decoravit, ad opponendum in theologia publice præsentetur, nisi prius ad personalem requisitionem et instantiam sic præsentari volentis per Cancellarium et Procuratores Universitatis a doctore proprio ejusdem ordinis et Regente. Si præsentandus religiosus fuerit et proprium habeat doctorem, collatio habeatur singularis et inquisitio specialis de ejusdem scientia liberali, ætatis maturitate, morum gravitate, staturæ decentia, ac cæteris, quæ talis personæ congruunt honestati. Quod si in præmissis vel aliquo præmissorum minus idoneus vel insufficiens reputetur ad opponendum in dicta facultate, nullatenus præsentetur. Si vero præsentandus, ut præmittitur, doctorem ejusdem ordinis et Regentem contingat proprium non habere, per alium doctorem[1] plenam in præmissis dicti præsentandi notitiam sub debito juramenti se firmantem habere, præmissa omnia et singula diligentius compleantur, sic quod dicti Procuratores in scientialibus non opponant.

C. 57. STATUTE TO PREVENT THE ABDUCTION OF BOYS BY THE MENDICANT FRIARS.

A.D. 1358.

The nobles and people generally are afraid to send their sons to Oxford, lest they should be in-

Resonat vox communis ac experientia facti docet, quod proceres hujus regni, generosi, alii etiam vulgares plurimi sibi timent, ideoque dimittunt filios suos vel affines aut alios sibi caros in tenera juventute, quum

[1] From this place to the end occurs as a fragment in C. The remainder is found in D. alone of the copies in the possession of the University. In C.C. it is found, and has been copied by a late hand from thence into C.

potissime proficerent in scientiis primitivis,[1] ad Universitatem transmittere instruendos, ne fratres aliqui de ordine Mendicantium tales parvulos, nondum discretionis spiritu sufficienter præditos, ad ipsorum Mendicantium ordinem alliciant[2] vel inducant, quodque, ob receptionem talium puerorum ad ordines Mendicantium, tranquillitas studentium istius Universitatis fuerat sæpius perturbata; *ideoque* dicta Universitas, tam pro filiorum multitudine, quam pro studentium quiete, zelans in visceribus pietatis, *statuit et decrevit*, ut si quis de ordine Mendicantium juvenem aliquem talem, ante annum ætatis suæ octavum decimum ad minus completum, infra hanc Universitatem ad habitum eorum receperit, vel induxerit, seu recipi fecerit vel induci, aut talem aliquem de hac Universitate emiserit, vel emitti fecerit ut alibi ad ipsum sit receptus, eo ipso nullus de claustro seu communitate[3] talis fratris, hujusmodi juvenem per se vel per alium recipientis, aut, ut præmittitur, emittentis, graduatus, per annum immediate sequentem quidquam legat vel audiat in hac Universitate, vel alibi quod in hac Universitate pro forma aliqua sibi cedat; quali pœna, tam illi quam sui etiam percellantur, quicumque de ordine Mendicantium per fidedignos convicti fuerint, quod ab Universitate ista seu philosophia audienda juvenes retraxerint quovismodo.[4]

duced by the Mendicant friars to join their order; *it is therefore hereby enacted*, that, if any Mendicant friar shall induce, or cause to be induced, any member of the University under eighteen years of age to join the said friars, or shall in any way assist in his abduction, no graduate, belonging to the cloister or society of which such friar is a member, shall be permitted to give or attend lectures in Oxford or elsewhere for the year ensuing.

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[1] *præmitivis*, C.

[2] *alleciant*, C.

[3] *communitatis*, D.; *communitas*, C.; but the last syllable has been altered.

[4] As far as the MSS. are concerned, there is nothing to give more than a very vague clue to the date of this statute. In C. it occurs next after one of the year 1252; in D. also there is nothing to mark the date with certainty, though the other statutes in that MS. which are in juxtaposition with this, are of about the date given here. I have not, however, hesitated to assign the date given by Antony-a-Wood, on the ground that the circumstances of the period point it out as most probably correct. Ed.

B. 46.
C. 3.
D. 52.

SEQUENS STATUTUM LEGATUR RELIGIOSIS DUNTAXAT.[1]

A.D. 1358.

No monk, not having been a Regent in Arts, of whatever order he may be, shall be allowed to read "*the Sentences*," until after a year of opponency duly performed.

Item, statutum est, quod nullus qui prius in artibus non rexerit, cujuscunque ordinis fuerit, de cætero lecturam libri sententiarum aggredi præsumat, quousque per annum integrum opposuerit, rite et publice in disputationibus ordinariis Magistrorum, nullo alio ejusdem ordinis interim opponente, ut sibi cedat pro forma, consuetudini autem approbatæ, quoad religiosos possessionatos, super[2] concursu opponendi et legendi cum seipsis aut aliis quibuscunque, nec super tempore, præsenti statuto nullatenus intendimus derogare.[3]

D. 52.

DE LITERIS ACQUISITIS PRO GRATIIS.[4]

A.D. 1357–8?

If any person shall obtain letters [from influential people] for the purpose of extorting graces or dispensations of any sort from the University, he shall be held incapable of taking any degree.

Item, statutum est, quod quilibet, qui prius in Universitate non rexerit in aliqua facultate, literas qualescunque et quovismodo pro gratia aliqua ab Universitate Regentium seu Regentium et Non-regentium habenda, quin potius extorquenda, pro aliquo gradu scholastico obtinendo in eadem, aut super dispensatione formæ, vel pro actu aliquo pertinente ad gradum talem, contra statuta et consuetudines Universitatis hactenus usitatas, de cætero impetravit, et eis visus fuerit quovismodo, eo ipso sit inhabilis ad omnem gradum habitum et habendum in Universitate, cum quo sic inhabilitato non liceat ullo tempore dispensare.

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[1] Title not in C. or D. This statute would appear, from its position in D., to be of the year 1357; but a note on the margin, of the same age as the MS., observes: "*Istud statutum fuit declaratum tem-* "*pore Toulworth et Derby, prout con-* "*tinetur in ista clausula* '*Consuetu-* "*dini,*' &c.;" i.e. 1358.

[2] *super tempore nec concursu*, D.

[3] *abrogare*, B.

[4] These two statutes occur in D. immediately after the preceding; and they occur there only; Masters Toulworth and Derby were Proctors in the year 1358; so that the true date is probably given in the margin.

Qui sint scrutatores in electione grammaticorum.

Item, eadem congregatione *declaratum* per Regentes et Non-regentes quod tantum duo Regentes, quorum alter sit Australis et alter Borealis, qui prius inceperunt et secundum tempus sunt, vota singula Magistrorum in electione Magistrorum [ad] scholas grammaticales superintendentium scrutentur.

Two Regents, a North and a South countryman, shall examine the votes at the election of the Superintendents of the Grammar Schools.

De nominibus "Doctorum cereorum."

D. 53.

A.D. 1358.

Hæc sunt nomina "*doctorum cereorum*" tempore Magistrorum Ricardi Toulworth, et Roberti Derby, Procuratorum Universitatis Oxoniensis; et vocantur tales doctores, qui gratias ab Universitate per literas dominorum cera signatas extorquere nituntur, vel aliter quia, sicut cera a facie ignis fluit, sic ipsi asperitatem studii fugiunt et laborem. Sed sciendum quod semper tales doctores cerei in Universitate Oxoniensi sunt de ordinibus Mendicantium, cujus rei causam invenimus; nam [1]pomis et potu, ut populus fabulatur, puerulos ad religionem attrahunt et instigant, quos professos non instruunt, sicut exigit ætas illa, sed mendicationis discursibus permittunt intendere, atque tempus, quo possint addiscere, captandis favoribus amicorum, dominarum et dominorum, sinunt[2] consumere, in offensam parentium, puerorum periculum, et ordinis detrimentum; sicque nimirum contingit quod, qui parvuli discere minime cogebantur inviti, grandiores effecti docere præsumunt, indigni penitus et indocti, et minor error in primo maximus fit in fine, nam sic succrescit in grege divino laicorumque multitudo . . . onerosa, qui tamen se ad prædicationis officium tanto improbius ingerunt, quanto minus ea [quæ] loquuntur intelligunt, in con-

The "*Wax-doctors*" are so called, because they have obtained degrees by extorting them through the influence of great people, whose letters are sealed with wax; or perhaps because the learning of these doctors will not bear examination any better than wax will bear the fire.

The "*Wax-doctors*" are always to be found in Oxford, being persons who have been induced in early youth to join the Mendicant friars, and whose education has been therefore neglected, while they have been taught to curry favour with the great, by which art they win their way to degrees, instead of by the regular method:

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[1] *potis, pomis, &c.*, MS. | [2] *sunuut*, MS.

thus they come to preach and teach what they do not understand, to the great injury of the Church.

temptum sermonis divini et in perniciem animarum, qui, quemadmodum citatus idiota auditas voces effigiat, sic tales recitatores fiunt omnium nulliusque auctores, asinam Balaham imitantes,[1] quæ, licet esset intrinsecus insensata, lingua tamen discreta, facta est prophetæ magistra, qui etiam, quadam præsumptione et status ambitione laborantes, pileum[2] magistrale immaturi præripiunt, fiuntque facultatis divinæ plurimi professores indigni; quam nequaquam pro posse pedetentim pertranseunt, sed ab Universitatibus per literas dominorum gratias extorquentes, ad instar caprarum saltatim[3] ascendunt, et, cum parum de grandi torrente gustaverint, se totum funditus[4] sorbuisse, vix faucibus humectatis. *Hæc sunt nomina;* frater RICARDUS LYMYNSTER incepit in theologia per literas domini principis, cujus gratia conditionata fuit quod inciperet et non legeret, sed quod frater Johannes Nutone prædecessor suus sic prius procederet in legendo: *Itemque* frater GIULIORTUS[5] DE LIMOSANO, de ordine Minorum, qui se regis Siciliæ secretarium esse asseruit, per literas domini Regis ab Universitate quemadmodum theologica facultate gratiam ad opponendum extorsit.

REVOCATIO QUÆDAM, FACTA PER J. FRATREM.

A.D. 1358.

Friar John ——, is condemned to read publicly, at S. Mary's church on Sunday immediately after the University sermon, the underwritten form of recantation,

Memorandum, quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo octavo, tempore Johannis Hothom Cancellarii, existentibus Procuratoribus Willhelmo Denby[6] et Ricardo Toulworth, in vigilia S. Jacobi Apostoli, sic convenit frater Johannes[7] . . . . doctor[7] . . . .

[1] *imitates*, MS.

[2] *pilleum*, MS.

[3] *saltuatim*, MS.

[4] *punditus*, MS. A word is lost here, probably *prætendunt*.

[5] Sic MS.: *Gilbertus?*

[6] or *Derby*.

[7] The spaces for the names, &c., are left blank, and have never been written upon, so that it is only possible to conjecture who the person may be. A marginal note by a later hand, probably Twyne's, writes *Jo: Wicklif;* and then another, by another hand, adds, *non accedo, Wiclifus enim "frater" non erat, sed eorum impugnator, si quis alius, acerrimus.*

videlicet quod legeret palam et publice revocationem infrascriptam, nec addendo, nec diminuendo, nec aliqua verba[1] . . . . ddo in publico in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxoniæ, die Dominica proxima post festum S. Frideswydæ proximum sequens, statim post sermonem Universitatis, quem non ipse sed alius faceret illo die. Et ad hoc fuit prædictus Johannes juratus, in præsentia et de licentia sui Principalis et aliorum doctorum, et Priorum dicti ordinis.

Item, convenit dictus Johannes quod solveret centum solidos Universitati eodem die Dominico vel citra. **and to pay one hundred shillings to the University.**

Item, ordinatum fuit per deputatos, quod nunquam exerceret actum doctoratus in Universitate Oxoniensi, nisi habita licentia Cancellarii et singulorum doctorum in theologia, et Procuratorum qui pro tempore fuerint, et omnia ista et quodlibet istorum admisit in præsentia sui Principalis,[2] et de licentia sua, pro satisfactione delictorum commissorum erga Universitatem, et est monitus sub forma juris per Cancellarium, sub pœna excommunicationis, ad complendum omnia prædicta loco et tempore, ut præmittitur, citatus fuit ad comparendum in crastino Dominici supradicti, ad dicendum quare excommunicari non debeat, si non compleverit omnia supradicta. **Also it is determined that he shall never, without special licence, be allowed to lecture in theology.**

Et ista pœnitentia non fuit immerito sibi inflicta, eo quod in quadam determinatione sua[3] hyemali anno supradicto dixit expresse, prout schola certitudinaliter reportavit, quod *decimæ ecclesiarum magis debentur mendicantibus quam rectoribus earumdem.* **This was his just punishment for having in his school declared that— (1) Tithes belong more justly to the Mendicant friars than to rectors of churches;**

Item, quod *rex a clericis et viris ecclesiasticis male et inordinate viventibus absque injuria possessiones posset auferre.* **(2) The King has the right of depriving ecclesiastics of their temporalities;**

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[1] An erasure.

[2] *princialis*, MS. The whole of this document is exceedingly incorrectly spelt and much abbreviated in the original, and is, as usual in D., the work of a very careless and apparently ignorant transcriber.

[3] *suo*, MS.

(3) The University is a school of heresy.

Item, istam Universitatem vocavit "*gymnasium* " *hæreticorum.*"

Tenor schedulæ lectæ seu revocationis talis erat.

Reverend doctors,— I am very sorry for what I have said, and I hereby affirm, that—

"Reverendi domini astantes et singuli, in determina- " tione quadam, termino[1] hyemali ultimo præterito facta, " materias aliquas determinando tractavi odiosas quam " plurimis et displicentes, et præcipue matris nostræ " Universitatis nimium offensivas, de quo dolens et " anxius fui tempore non modico, verum pro meo posse " satisfacere cupiens, in hac parte de mandato ejusdem " Universitatis venerabilis dicam in scripto;—

(1) The University is firmly established in the Catholic faith, and a defender thereof;

" *Imprimis,* quod istam matrem nostram Universi- " tatem venerabilem scio Catholicam esse, in doctrina " sana fundatam et sanæ fidei protectricem;

and that the doctors therein are true Catholics;

" *Item,* doctores reverendos ejusdem esse catholicos " viros dico et affirmo;

and I ask pardon from all and each separately, for having troubled the University by what I said, and by appealing to several great people, and I am ready to make amends to the extent of my power;

" *Item,* quod prædictam matrem nostram et reveren- " dos doctores et magistros, et præcipue dominum Can- " cellarium et Procuratores pluries offendi, humilius quo " possum ab eisdem veniam peto una voce; et quia " totam Universitatem indebite vexavi, improvide ap- " pellando, dominis et magnatibus querelando, et aliis " multiplicibus expensis gravando, ideo ire ad satisfac- " tionem offero juxta vires;

and I hereby retract the opinions I am reported to have expressed about tithes, and about the deprivation of ecclesiastics by the King.

" *Item,* quia plures valentes me reportaverunt in de- " terminatione prædicta dixisse, asseruisse, et determi- " nasse, quod quicumque domini temporales pro suo " libito absque auctoritate Ecclesiæ possunt aliqua tem- " poralia Deo et ecclesiis donata auferre ab eisdem et " perpetuo revocare;

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[1] The MS. has *vero* or some similar word, *termino* is probably the correct reading.

" *Item*, quod decimæ Ecclesiæ magis sunt debitæ " fratribus mendicantibus quam rectoribus et curatis;

" Idcirco prædictas quæstiones de temporalibus et " decimis erroneas et falsas esse dico, earumque contra- " dictorias fateor esse veras, et illas quæstiones affirma- " tivas, et earum quamlibet, tamquam minus catholicas " ex nunc et in perpetuum detestor, nec eas vel " earum aliquam de cætero aliquo modo sustinebo, " tacite vel expresse."

and I affirm the contradictory of those opinions to be true, and I promise that I will never for the future either openly or secretly maintain them.

De briga inter fratrem et Sophistas.

Eodem anno, termino quadragesimali, cum quidam frater prædicator contra Sophistas prædicasset, oriebatur briga inter ipsum et Sophistas, cum quibus dictus frater tandem sic convenit, scilicet, quod in uno sermone in eodem loco ad libitum Sophistarum alias faciendo, verba diceret infrascripta, quod et postea factum est.

A certain preaching friar having attacked the "Sophists" in his sermon, a great quarrel ensued between him and them, and he was obliged to make a retractation in another sermon, as follows.

Tenor talis erat.

Cum alias in hoc[1] loco prædicarem, in prædicatione mea distinxi de quadruplici sapientia, videlicet, sub forma tali, "*aliqui volunt esse sapientes ut videantur,* " *aliqui tantum ut sciant, aliqui ut dicantur,* [*ali-* " *qui*][2] *ut veritatem imitentur,*" in primo puncto illius divisionis dixi, quod "*studentes sapientiæ 'ut* " *'videantur' non possunt attingere statum veræ sa-* " *pientiæ, qui sunt isti? nolo dicere quod sunt* " *Sophistæ,*" insipienter et incircumspecte et indocte in locutione mea dans intelligere quasi ii essent Sophistæ, qui student in artibus, quod nullo modo debuissem, et quare inter omnes artes et scientias hæc est singulariter commendanda, sicut janua et apertura ad omnes

I did not intend, by what I foolishly and thoughtlessly said, to detract from the study of Arts, which is the basis of all studies, and I trust nothing I may have said will deter students from that most honourable and profitable course.

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[1] *in hoco*, MS. | [2] *aliqui*, omitted in S.

scientias alias, prout opera et labores non solum sapientium philosophorum, sed et sanctorum patrum atque doctorum aperte ostendunt, in quorum præsentia non essem ego dignus aperire os meum; hæc dico et affirmo quantum ad artem illam. Quantum igitur ad studentes in arte illa, dico quod student in arte in qua est necessarium, perutile, et honorabile studere, non solum ipsissimis, sed et omnibus parentibus et amicis eorum; et absit quod propter verbum meum, quod non est verbum virtutis vel auctoritatis, vel propter cujuscumque alterius, aliquis esset retractus ab amore illius artis.

C. 26.

STATUTE TO OBLIGE TAILORS TO CUT THE ACADEMICAL DRESS IN DUE FORM.[1]

Tailors shall cut the academical dress in due form according to ancient custom, allowing sufficient length of robes for the Masters and Bedels, for it is only reasonable that the clergy, who are distinguished from the laity by mental gifts, should have a corresponding distinction in their dress; and therefore any tailor offending against this statute shall be imprisoned until he shall have made reparation.

Die Dominica, in vigilia inventionis[2] S. Frideswydæ, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo octavo, Magistro Johanne Reygham Cancellario, Magistris Ricardo Sutton, Waltero Wandefforde eodem tempore Procuratoribus, in congregatione Regentium, omnibus præsentibus, *ordinatum fuit* concorditer per omnes et singulos tunc Regentes, quod quilibet scissor, dividens vel disponens sectam in Universitate distribuendam, sic sufficienter disponat vel dividat ut Magistri et Bedelli non strictis nec curtis vestibus, sed largis et talaribus possint uti, sicut temporibus præteritis indui consueverunt; honestum est enim et consonum rationi, quibus Deus ultra laicos ornamentis intrinsecus tribuit prærogativam, etiam extrinsecus laicis in habitu sint difformes: si quis autem isti ordinationi contravenerit de scissoribus, pœna carceris punietur, et quousque satisfecerit parti læsæ, cui in-

[1] No title in MS.

[2] *visitationis*?

sufficienter et contra honorem Universitatis sectam divisit vel disposuit, carcere[1] non exibit.

ORDINATIO CISTÆ DE SELTONE, ET EST STATUTUM UNIVERSITATIS. C. 36.

Universis S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis præsentes literas inspecturis seu etiam audituris, Nicholaus de Astone, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniæ, cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum Universitatis ejusdem, salutem in omnium Salvatore. A.D. 1360.

[2] Inter cætera caritatis opera pium esse dignoscitur studentium necessitatibus consulere, ipsis de optimo subsidio providendo, ut, submotis inopiæ distrahentis molestiis, et partum[3] Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ, in agro exercitationis scholasticæ tanto uberius quanto liberius fructus afferat scientiæ ac virtutum; hac igitur consideratione permotus, et divinitus inspiratus, venerabilis vir Wilhelmus de Seltone, Canonicus ecclesiæ cathedralis Wellensis, nobis et Universitati nostræ prædictæ centum marcas legavit, quas ab eo in pecunia numerata nos recepisse fatemur, in cista nova Universitatis integre reponendas, quam cistam ex ejusdem venerabilis viri cognomine speciali cistam "de Seltone et Universitatis" perpetuo nominari volumus, ac dictas centum marcas deinceps in utilitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium in Universitate nostra studentium convertendas, secundum modum et formam per nos ordinandas et inferius annotandas. [4] *Nos* igitur, Cancellarius et Magistri Universitatis prædictæ, præfati viri erga nos in Uni-

William de Seltone, Canon of Wells, has left one hundred marks to the University for the relief of the necessities of poor Scholars.

This money shall be kept in the "*New Chest*," which shall henceforth be called "*the Seltone and University Chest*."

B. 92. C. 36.

The University desiring to show

[1] *carcerem*, C.

[2] I have given this passage as it occurs in the original, without alteration. The words necessary to complete the sentence have evidently been omitted by the carelessness of the transcriber, as usual.—Ed.

[3] or *pastum*?

[4] The remainder of this document, from *Nos igitur* onwards, is found in B. also.

their gratitude by repaying him in spiritual things, hereby admit W. de Seltone into the number of their benefactors, and to a participation in all the honours paid to them; and every year, when the priest makes circuit of the schools to ask the prayers of the Scholars in behalf of the said benefactors, his name shall be mentioned with the others, and every year on the festival of S. John, "at the Latin gate," mass "*of the dead*," shall be solemnly performed in his honour, and all Regent masters shall be summoned to attend thereat; and every year guardians of the chest, in which the said money is kept, shall be appointed. The University shall not be allowed to apply any of the said money to its own uses.

versitatem nostram munificentiam cum gratiarum actionibus merito amplectentes, sibique spiritualium retributionem munerum rependere cupientes, præfatum venerabilem virum inter benefactores nostræ Universitatis admittimus, concedentes eidem, quod particeps sit omnium bonorum, quæ pro benefactoribus dictæ Universitatis fient in perpetuum, et quod nomen ejus nominibus benefactorum nostrorum perpetuo ascribatur, quodque annis singulis, sacerdote[1] circumeunte scholas singulas Magistrorum, ad orandum pro benefactoribus Universitatis, nomen præfati viri inter cæteros benefactores specialiter recitetur; singulis insuper annis, in festo S. Johannis ante portam Latinam, missa de defunctis, cum exequiis mortuorum præcedentibus, a nobis et successoribus nostris fiet in perpetuum celebris et solemnis, cum diacono et subdiacono, cunctis Magistris regentibus ad hujusmodi officia more solito convocandis. Quoad præfatæ vero cistæ ac pecuniæ supradictæ administrationem et custodiam, annis singulis eligantur custodes secundum modum et formam sicut fuerit ad novam cistam Universitatis hactenus fieri consuetum; nec liceat Universitati de dicta summa centum marcarum, aut de excrescentiis, quæ forsitan in prædicta cista supererunt, quidquam sibi applicare, aut in usus Universitatis quovismodo pro voluntate Magistrorum distrahere seu expendere, omni pecunia, quæ ante unionem duarum cistarum, in nova cista Universitatis extiterat, in libera dispositione Universitatis nihilominus ut prius remanente; volumus etiam quod eodem die, quo eliguntur custodes dicti cistæ, deputentur per Procuratores Universitatis auditores computi custodum præcedentium, qui infra mensem eorum ratiocinia teneantur audire, dummodo infra mensem prædictum legitime fuerint requisiti, et indenturam summam sortis cistæ continentem, una cum

When the guardians of the chest are elected, auditors of the accounts shall be appointed by the Proctors, and they shall be obliged to audit the accounts within one month from their appointment,

[1] *sacerdode*, B.

excrescentiis antiquis et novis, in prima vel secunda congregatione post hujusmodi computum receptum, Procuratoribus Universitatis assignent in eorum cista reponenda, per quam custodes novi in suo computo futuro valeant onerari.

and to furnish to the Proctors an indenture stating the condition in which they find the funds, which indenture shall be deposited in the chest.

Item, quod nulli communitati vel personæ præstetur mutuum de sorte dictæ cistæ vel ejus excrescentiis, nisi sub reali pignore, quod, nisi infra annum a tempore mutui accepti vel facti luatur, statim, proclamatione publica per scholas præcedente, saltem infra mensem post superannuationem, si vacatio tempore superannuationis non fuerit, distrahatur; quod si tempore superannuationis vacatio fuerit, tunc infra primum mensem proximi termini sequentis, pignus hujusmodi, proclamatione communi, ut præmittitur, præcedente, venditioni publicæ exponatur, ita quod cum pignus venditum fuerit, retenta cistæ summa, mutui residuum pretii, si quid fuerit, impignoranti solvatur.

No society or individual shall borrow from the capital or accumulation of this fund without first depositing a pledge, which shall be sold, after a month's public notice by proclamation in all the Schools, if not redeemed within a year.

B. 92.
C. 37.

Item, quod in præfata cista sit registrum, in quo, annis singulis, instante computo per custodes computum reddituros, scribantur sigillatim nomina illorum quibus debebuntur excrescentiæ de pignoribus venditis anno illo, videlicet, post ultimum computum præcedentem, una cum summis excrescentiarum debitarum singulis eorumdem; quæ scriptura per auditores computi examinetur, ut concordet cum summa novarum excrescentiarum inserenda indenturæ super illo computo faciendæ, ne quis, cujus pignus ultra summam mutui per ipsum de cista accepti venditum forsan fuerit, per custodum cistæ injuriam seu negligentiam debitis sibi excrescentiis defraudetur.[1]

A register shall be kept in the chest, in which shall be written the names of those to whom money is due from the sale of pledges, and it shall be examined by the auditors each year, to make sure that no one is defrauded of his due;

Cum autem excrescentiæ sic in registro descriptæ, illi, cui debebuntur, fuerint persolutæ, scriptura ipsas

after such claims have been satisfied, the register shall be cancel-

[1] *defraudent*, B.; *defraudentur*, C.

led, but not so as to render it illegible.

concernens cancelletur in præfato registro, ita tamen ut videri possit quod fuerit ibi scriptum, cancellatæ vero hujusmodi scripturæ per auditores proximi computi [1] sequentis examinentur,[2] ut concordent cum summa excrescentiarum, quas custodes coram eis allegabunt de temporibus suam administrationem præcedentibus se solvisse, ne forte in posterum eædem excrescentiæ indebite persolvantur.[3]

Every month during full term the guardians shall visit the chest, after proclamation made in the usual way in all the Schools.

Item, quod quolibet [4] mense pleni termini teneantur dicti custodes dictam cistam visitare, proclamatione more solito per scholas publice præcedente.

The Warden of Merton Hall, or of any other similar hall at present existing or hereafter to exist in the University, and any Master or Scholar may borrow from the said chest in the following proportions:—

a Warden, for the use of his hall, may borrow sixty shillings;—

a Master, actually studying in Oxford, forty shillings;—

a Bachelor, actually studying, two marks;—

a Scholar, one mark.

More than this no one may borrow.

No one, not actually studying, may borrow from this fund.

Item, quod custodes et præpositi, seu alii generalem et liberam administrationem Aulæ de Mertone, et aularum similium præsentium et futurarum in Universitate eadem, habentes, quilibet etiam Magister vel Scholaris usque ad summas infra distinctas gaudere possit beneficio hujusmodi cistæ, videlicet, quilibet custos et præpositus seu generalis administrator cujuslibet aulæ aularum prædictarum usque ad sexaginta solidos, ad omnem utilitatem cujuslibet aularum earumdem; quilibet etiam Magister, dum tamen sit studens in Universitate prædicta, usque ad quadraginta solidos, Bachilarius similiter studens usque ad duas marcas, et Scholaris usque unam marcam,[5] vero ultra distinctionem prædictam nulli aulæ vel personæ præstetur mutuum ex sorte cistæ prædictæ vel ejus excrescentiis quocunque colore. Cæteris vero communitatibus non-studentium et personis qui [6] Scholares non fuerint, nihil penitus de cista illa valeat mutuari: per beneficium vero hujus cistæ nulli communitati vel personæ, quoad aliarum cistarum beneficia, derogetur.

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[1] *compositi*, B. and C.

[2] *examinetur*, B. and C.

[3] *persolvant*, B.

[4] *quodlibet*, but corrected, B.

[5] *marcas*, C.

[6] *quæ*, omitted in C. and supplied in margin of B.

Item, quod nullum pignus de cista prædicta venditioni expositum, sive de voluntate impignorantis infra annum, sive per custodes cistæ post annum, cuiquam ad examinationem vel inspectionem tradatur, nisi corporale præstiterit juramentum, quod pignus hujusmodi non accipit fraudulenter ad impediendum vel differendum venditionem illius. Ad hujusmodi vero juramenta exigenda singuli librarii seu stationarii Universitatis specialiter astringantur.

No one shall be allowed to take away for inspection a pledge exposed for sale, unless he first make oath that he does not do so to hinder the sale thereof.

Item, quod qui pignus venditioni expositum ad inspectionem vel examinationem habere voluerit, aliud pignus excedens pretium pignoris venalis secundum[1] æstimationem stationarii seu librarii venditoris eidem exponat, et sic pignus venale ad examinationem per octo dies licenter habeat, quod si infra dictos octo dies pretium constitutum super pignore venali eidem stationario non solverit, nec ipsum venale pignus eidem restituerit, ex tunc pignus ejus sic stationario expositum remaneat cistæ in statu prioris pignoris obligatum; ita videlicet quod per custodes cistæ pretio constituto venditioni exponatur, sicut de pignoribus superannuatis fieri consuevit, quo vendito reservetur summa mutui principalis, et, si quid residuum fuerit, assignetur ei, qui primum pignus exposuit, summa in qua pretium super ejus pignore constitutum excedit summam mutui principalis, et, si adhuc præter aliquid superfuerit, illud ei, qui pignus posterius stationario exposuit, assignetur, et sic fiat singulis impignorantibus quod justum est.

Any one so removing a pledge shall deposit another pledge of superior value in the opinion of the stationer; but on depositing such superior pledge he shall be allowed to take the other pledge for inspection, and to keep it eight days, and if he does not restore it within that time his pledge shall be kept instead thereof, and it shall be liable to be sold in the same way as the other pledges.

Item, quod quicumque exponentes pignora, sive pro pecunia dictæ cistæ, sive pro aliis pignoribus venditioni expositis, et ad inspectionem seu examinationem receptis, jurent se potestatem habere taliter obligandi pignora quæ exponunt.

All persons who deposit pledges, shall make oath that they have the right of disposing of the property.

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[1] *ex estimationem*, C.

No one may act as deputy for a guardian of the chest, except a Master or Bachelor, and such deputies shall be held responsible at the audits for their principals.

Item, quod nullus custodum dictæ cistæ administrationem suam committat nisi Magistro vel Bacallario Universitati jurato, qui etiam, tempore ratiociniorum reddendorum, nomine custodis cujus vices gesserit, ipso absente, una cum reliquis custodibus vel eorum substitutis, si et ipsi absentes fuerint, tanquam procurator in hac parte principalis custodis ad reddenda ratiocinia compellatur, ne per fraudulentas absentationes custodum eorum ratiocinia indebite differantur.[1]

Within one month from the election of the new guardians, the outgoing guardians shall render their account.

Item, quod infra mensem a tempore quo novi custodes electi fuerint et jurati, teneantur custodes priores de sua administratione, coram auditoribus sibi deputatis, plenam reddere rationem, et post mensem prædictum non liceat iis datas impignorationes[2] cujusque pignoris immutare, liceat tamen excrescentias solvere, si infra dictum tempus computum reddiderint iis quibus debebuntur, juxta statuta et consuetudines laudabiles et ordinationes dictæ Universitatis, et pecuniam debitam cistæ exigere et recipere, ac etiam pignora liberare.[3]

Any statutes, heretofore made or hereafter to be made, shall hold good with respect to this chest, so far as they do not contravene the provisions of this ordinance.

Item, quod statuta et ordinationes et consuetudines laudabiles per Cancellarium et Universitatem nostram prædictam facta et in posterum facienda, dum tamen præsenti ordinationi non obvient seu repugnent, circa præfatam cistam *ordinamus* et *volumus* observari.

All persons borrowing from this chest shall be bound to say, five times "*Pater Noster*" and "*Ave Maria*," for the souls of the founder and of all the faithful departed.

Item, quod quilibet recipiens mutuum de cista prædicta pro anima dicti venerabilis viri, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum quinquies orationem Dominicam, totiesque salutationem Beatæ Virginis dicere teneatur.

The guardians aforesaid shall, as soon as they are elected,

Item, quod custodes ad dictæ cistæ custodiam eligendi, statim post eorum electionem, vel quam cito

[1] *differrentur*, C.

[2] *datas impignorationes*, omitted in B.; *impignorationes*, omitted in C.

[3] The remainder of this ordinance is in C. only.

commode fieri poterit, in alia congregatione Universitatis nostræ, sacramentum præstent corporale, quod ordinationem præsentem, quantum ad se pertinuerit, absque dolo vel fraude fideliter observabunt: ad præmissa autem omnia et singula fideliter et sine fraude perpetuo facienda et inviolabiliter observanda, *Nos*, Cancellarius et Magistri prædicti, obligamus nos et successores nostros, et ea omnia facere et observare promittimus bona fide: et, ut præfatæ nostræ concessiones et ordinationes robur obtineant perpetuæ firmitatis, præsentes literas nostras patentes super his fieri fecimus, sigillo Universitatis nostræ communi, una cum sigillo officii Cancellarii [appensione] munitas, et in dicta cista perpetuo remansuras; *volumus etiam et concedimus*, quod omnia prædicta et singula tanquam statuta inviolabiliter observentur, et in libris Cancellarii et Procuratorum cum statutis aliis inserantur, perpetuo duratura.

swear, in congregation, that they will faithfully observe the particulars of this ordinance.

The University bind themselves and their successors to observe all the above-written conditions, and these patent letters, sealed with the official seal of the Chancellor, shall be kept in the chest; and all the particulars therein written shall be reckoned as statutes of the University, and copied into the books of the Chancellor and Proctors.

Acta et statuta sunt hæc in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxoniæ solemniter celebrata: Id: Novembr: anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo, tunc existentibus Procuratoribus Magistro Tonworth[1] *et Magistro Roberto Serby.*[2]

STATUTE RELATING TO THE ORDINANCE OF THE SELTONE AND UNIVERSITY CHEST.[3]

C. 38.

A.D. 1360.

Statutum est quod, de centum marcis, quas legavit Wilhelmus Seltone Universitati, una cum pecunia remanente in nova cista Universitatis, fiat cista una quæ "cista de Seltone et Universitatis" perpetuo nuncu-

The new University chest and the Seltone benefaction shall become one chest, and the

[1] or *Toulworth?*

[2] *Derby?* Robert Derby was Proctor in 1358.

[3] No title in the MS.

guardians thereof shall be elected in the same way as before this union.

petur, quæ quidem cista, quantum ad pecuniam mutuandam et singula onera dictam cistam concernentia, sit ejusdem conditionis cum cista "de Langetone," *hoc adjecto moderamine*, ut eligantur custodes dictæ cistæ secundum modum et formam sicut fuerat ad novam cistam Universitatis hactenus fieri consuetum; nec liceat Universitati de dicta summa centum marcarum, aut de excrescentiis quæ in posterum forsitan in prædicta cista supererunt, quicquam sibi applicare, aut in usus Universitatis quovismodo pro voluntate Magistrorum distrahere seu expendere, omni pecunia, quæ ante unionem duarum dictarum cistarum in nova cista Universitatis extiterat, in libera dispositione Universitatis nihilominus ut prius.

The University may not use the bequest of W. de Seltone for its corporate needs.

The Seltone ordinance shall be considered as a statute of the University.

Inseratur insuper ordinatio seu statutum istius cistæ in libris Cancellarii et Procuratorum, et similiter in eadem cista habeatur semper, sigillo Universitatis una cum sigillo officii Cancellarii consignata, et quod singulis annis, in festo S. Johannis ante portam Latinam, Universitas habeat unam missam pro anima Magistri Wilhelmi de Seltone et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, cum exequiis mortuorum die præcedente, et quod sacerdos circuiens scholas singulas cum serviente publico, ut fieri solet annuatim, nomen prædicti Wilhelmi recitet inter alios benefactores Universitatis.

W. de Seltone shall have his anniversary, and all the other honours of a benefactor.

D. 52.

Bonus processus de uno monacho qui contra voluntatem Procuratorum vellet incepisse sub sæculari.

A.D. 1360.

Henry Wodehulle, a monk of Abingdon, wished to incept under a secular, against the will of the abbot of Abingdon, and in contravention of the customs of the University, and was opposed

Memorandum quod, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo, tempore Nicholai de Astone Cancellarii, existentibus Procuratoribus Magistris Ricardo Toulworth et Roberto Derby, oriebatur quædam briga inter Henricum Wodehulle monachum Abyndoniæ ex parte una, et Procuratores prædictos ex altera, eo quod dictus monachus contra voluntatem sui Abbatis,

et præcipue contra consuetudines Universitatis rationabiles et honestas, ut dicti Procuratores prætendebant, nitebatur incipere. Præfatus enim monachus sub quodam sæculari inceptionem suam proposuit celebrasse, quod dicti Procuratores dixerunt propter causas diversas fieri non debere, tum quia quilibet possessionatus religiosus, qui unquam in dicta Universitate statum doctoratus assumpsit, per se, aut saltem sub alio religioso ejusdem domus, inceptionem celebravit; tum quia nullus a dicto monacho expensas sumptuosas aut superfluas fieri exigebat; tum quia Abbates plurimi necnon sæculares et alii expensas honestas et in Universitate solitas, in damnum Universitatis et Magistrorum plantarum Ecclesiæ et fidei defensorum, per exemplum facti sui verisimiliter retraxissent, quod etiam possessionati multi et monachi asserebant; tum etiam quia justum judicatur et æquum ut pinguiora beneficia possidentes Ecclesiæ uberiora honores et præmia, ad excitandum alios, illis ostenderent[1] qui in Universitatibus circa Ecclesiæ exaltationem et fidei defensionem sudant ferventius et insistunt; tum quia valentiores Abbates Angliæ de ordine monachorum ejusdem opinionis extiterunt, ut claruit, eo quod impedimento dicti monachi ad consilium domini Regis in auxilium Abbatis Abyndoniæ Londonium accesserunt, unde et Abbas antedictus, reprobans sui monachi modum incipiendi supradictum, prædictis Cancellario et Procuratoribus talem transmisit epistolam.

by the Proctors on several grounds. First, because no monk had ever done so before. Second, because no unusually heavy expenses would be incurred by conforming to the usual practice. Third, because it would establish a precedent, and the consequence would be that less money would be spent in Oxford at inceptions than had hitherto been the case. Fourth, because it is only fair that those who possess ecclesiastical benefices should spend their money in Oxford for the benefit of those who labour there for the honour of the Church. Fifth, because many other influential abbots opposed the practice, and went to London to assist the abbot of Abingdon before the king and council in this matter, and the abbot of Abingdon himself wrote the following letter to the University on the subject.

Tenor epistolæ *Rogeri*[2] *Tame*.

Litera Abbatis de Abyndone missa contra suum commonachum. D. 52.

Reverendæ discretionis Magistris, domino Cancellario Universitatis Oxoniæ et ejusdem Procuratoribus, Rogerus permissione divina Abbas monasterii Abyndoniæ, salutem.

The archdeacon of Huntingdon and others have requested me to allow Henry

[1] *ostendebant*, MS.

[2] *Rogerus*, MS.

Woodhulle to incept under the said archdeacon, but I refused, and write to acquaint you with this circumstance.

Cum nuper quidam venerabiles domini penes me vehementer instarent, et præcipue dominus Archdiaconus Huntyndoniæ, quatenus fratri Henrico de Wodehulle, commonacho nostro, licentiam concederemus, quod sub dicto domino Archidiacono, modo licet insolito, posset incipere, *Nos*, super hoc habita deliberatione matura, propter quasdam causas rationabiles, primo dicto Henrico, subsequenter [1] eidem domino Archidiacono finaliter respondimus, * * * [2] quod meæ voluntati non fuit nec etiam conscientiæ, quod dicto modo prædictus Henricus inciperet; quia tamen non credimus illam responsionem nostram vobis fuisse certitudinaliter patefactam, certificamus etiam vos quod nos adhuc in eadem voluntate sine variatione quacunque [3] persistimus: valeatis, etc.

But the Chancellor and some other influential persons in Oxford took the part of the aforesaid monk,

Præterea est sciendum quod, ex parte dicti monachi Cancellarius et quidam magni in Universitate, licet tantum pauci, totis viribus astiterunt, asserentes inceptionem dicti monachi [4] modo supradicto contra Universitatis consuetudines aut commodum non fuisse; ex parte vero altera erant Procuratores,[5] per communitatem excitati, oppositum allegantes, quare dicti Procuratores, pro bona[6] pace, Cancellario et parti adversæ obtulerunt, quod dicta briga amicabiliter et ex consensu per Regentes et Non-regentes fuisset discussa et finaliter terminata, ita quod ipsi ab indignatione[7] aliorum essent exuti, et erga communitatem, cujus sunt Procuratores, publice excusati; quod tamen pars adversa, de communitate dissidens, patenter recusavit, dicens dictam brigam per congregationem Regentium debere terminari, credens majorem partem congregationis Regentium, in qua etiam pauci Regentes extiterant, ad instantiam Cancellarii et aliorum fautorum dicti monachi consensum præbituram, quod et factum est in tantum, quod dictus Cancellarius dictos Pro-

wherefore the Proctors, whose opposition was instigated by the people of the town, proposed an amicable arrangement of the difficulty, to which proposal the Chancellor and his side would not consent, desiring the matter to be settled in congregation, where they expected to obtain a majority of the votes,

and this, by a false interpreta-

[1] *ibidem eidem*, MS.
[2] A word illegible here.
[3] *perficimus persistimus*, MS.
[4] *subscripto supradicto*, MS.
[5] *propter*, by a mistake for *Procuratores*, MS.
[6] *bono*, MS.
[7] *ad indignatione*, MS.

curatores et quosdam alios eis adhærentes virtute cujusdam statuti, cujus Procuratores sunt executores speciales, ut patet in eodem, erronee intellecti, a dicta congregatione nitebatur expellere; unde dicti, secundum consilium peritorum eis et causæ et communitati, ut prætendebant, specialiter affectorum, non coacti sed ad cautelam, ordinationi congregationis Regentium se submiserunt ut dictum monachum ab ejus proposito captiose[1] concepto facilius impedirent, protestatione tamen prius facta coram notario, prout inferius est expressum: Et interim alter Procurator ad consilium Regentium, in auxilium Abbatum, Londonium se transtulit, quod quidem consilium, de præsumptionibus dicti monachi et suorum fautorum per dictos Abbates et Procuratorem plenius informatum, ipsum ab ejus proposito, non obstante quod Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis sibi assistebat, totaliter impedivit. Ad instantiam tamen Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi et aliorum dominorum, ab Abbate erat obtentum quod dictus monachus posset more solito alias incipere per seipsum, quod et postea factum est: prædictus vero monachus omnes Regentes Artium in inceptione sua vestivit robis, dicto Procuratore duntaxat excepto, quamobrem dictæ Universitatis seniores, et honoris ejusdem præcipui zelatores, præfatum Procuratorem adversus monachum supradictum iterum excitabant, dicentes quod per illius robæ detentionem[2] præjudicium Procuratorum gravaretur officio, eo quod, secundum statuta et consuetudines, Procuratores propter eorum laborem debeant in talibus Magistris aliis præferri; quare dictus Procurator, cum consensu socii sui et seniorum de villa, dictum monachum ab inceptione sua iterum impedire disposuit; sed dictus monachus coram Cancellario antedicto, et Magistro Ludovico Cherletone in sacra pagina licentiato, et Ricardo Tyn-

tion of one of the statutes, they contrived to do, whereupon the Proctors and their party submitted, upon advice of their counsel, but only under a protest and not of necessity, and one of the Proctors proceeded to London to attend the council of Regents sitting there, and this council succeeded in preventing the aforesaid monk from incepting as he wished, though he was abetted by the archbishop of Canterbury.

And when he did incept, which he did in the usual way, he presented all the Regents with robes, except the Proctor who opposed him by going to London.

Upon this the Proctor, assisted by his friends, endeavoured again to hinder his inception, but the monk appeared before the Chancellor and others, and, laying his hand upon his breast, swore that he did not

[1] *capitose*, MS.

[2] *detentione*, MS.

omit the Proctor intentionally, but, on the contrary, had several times sent his servant to his chambers with the robes while he was absent in London, and on hearing this explanation the Proctor heartily forgave him.

biry doctore juris civilis et notario, Magistro Ricardo Toulworth et altero Procuratore supradicto, posita manu ad pectus, juravit in verbo, quod dictam robam non subtraxit animo vindicandi aut ex malitia, sed potius ex impotentia rationabiliter alleganda, allegans etiam coram eisdem qualiter famulus suus cum una roba, dictum Procuratorem, tempore illo quo dictus Procurator erat Londiniis, scientibus sociis suis, ad cameram suam sæpius inquisivit et circa, post dictam robam uni alteri tribuerat, quando dictus Procurator citra inceptionem suam ad villam accedere disparavit. Quibus auditis dictus Procurator gratanter et ex corde universum debitum dimisit eidem. Acta sunt hæc anno supradicto.

B. 5.

NOTE AS TO THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TOWN.

A.D. 1364.

The great battle between the University and the town lasted four days, and the town was victorious, and there was in consequence a total cessation of all studies and an interdict was laid upon Oxford and the neighbouring towns.

[1]*Memorandum est* quod, istius anni quinto Idus Februarii, Diabolo satore scandali procurante, commissum fuit bellum inter Clericos Universitatis et laicos, et per quatuor dies naturales continuatum, in quo plures ex utraque parte mortui, et ubi prævaluerunt finaliter laici, et multa enormia contra pietatem et ecclesiasticas libertates hostiliter commissa sunt, propter quod immediate cessavit Universitas ab omni actu scholastico, et impositum est interdictum in civitate

[1] This *Memorandum*, itself of uncertain date, is plainly out of place where it occurs in the MS. I have, however, preferred to keep it as it there stands; the true date of the conflict alluded to is 1357, and on the margin of B. is written, apparently in A. Wood's handwriting: —"*Sed omnino peccat hæc nota quoad* "*tempus lati interdicti ejusdemque* "*continuationis et relaxationis*," vide inferius, p. 5, 2. On referring to which place we find the relaxation of the interdict, &c., which the reader will find in a previous part of this vol., p. 190.—Ed.

Beneath the *Memorandum*, which is in a later hand, is written in the same hand :—"*Extracta ex antiquo* "*registro, in quo alia multa videri* "*licet gesta non sine lacrimis le-* "*genda.*"

...niæ cum omnibus circumjacentibus vicis, a nonis ...ilis usque ad sextum kalend: Julii, quando primo ... fuit relaxatum interdictum, quæ relaxatio dura... usque ad Nativitatem Beatæ Virginis inclusive, ...mptio actuum scholasticorum fuit duodecimo ka... ...d: Julii, et duravit continuatio usque ad "*vincula ...tri;*" propter quod interrupti fuerunt sermones a ...to Purificationis exclusive usque ad festum Nativi...tis Johannis exclusive.

LETTER OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD TO THE KING.

D. 74.

A.D. 1364.

Excellentissimo principi ac domino suo Domino Edwardo, Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ illustri, domino Hiberniæ, suus, si placet, clericus humilis et devotus J. de E. Cancellarius vestræ Universitatis Oxoniensis, cum sui recommendatione devota reverentias omnimodas et honores.

Certain persons have been excommunicated by me for their offences, and have now remained under that sentence forty days without making submission.

Excellentiæ[1] vestræ tenore præsentium intimamus quod quidam W. de C. de S. nostræ jurisdictionis, propter suam manifestam[2] contumaciam, ad instantiam Præpositi et Scholarium Aulæ Reginæ Oxoniæ, ac Johanna[3] Brailes de Ab . . .[4] ejusdem jurisdictionis, propter suam manifestam offensam, ad instantiam Thomæ Cleptone de Oxonia, et Magistrum de B. jurisdictionis prædictæ propter suam manifestam offensam, ad instantiam Roberti de N. de Oxonia, in non parendo juri, auctoritate nostra sententia[5] excommunicationis majoris fuerunt et sunt damnabiliter involuti, et pro talibus in jurisdictione nostra publice et solemniter denunciati; in qua[6] quidem excommunicationis sententia per quadraginta dies et amplius perseveraverunt animo indurato,

[1] *excellentissimæ*, MS.
[2] *offensam contumaciam*, MS.
[3] *Johannam*, MS.
[4] *Abingdone?*
[5] *statuta*, MS.
[6] *quibus*, MS.

I therefore humbly pray your Majesty to exert against them the power of the secular arm, as they disregard that of the Church.

et adhuc pertinaciter perseverant, claves Ecclesiæ nequiter contemnendo; cum igitur sancta Mater non habeat quid ulterius faciat in hac parte, vestræ regiæ celsitudini humiliter supplicamus, quatenus, ad ipsorum excommunicatorum rebelliones salubrius reprimendas, in eos exercere dignemini auxilium brachii sæcularis, ut, quos Dei timor sponte a malo non revocat, ipsos saltem coerceat severitas custodiæ carceralis.

Excellentiam vestram reverendam, ad honorem Ecclesiæ sanctæ suæ ac regimen et munimen, conservet Altissimus per tempora feliciter duratura.

Scriptum vicesimo die Maii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo quarto.

A. 103.
C. 45.
D. 72.
A.D. 1367.

Statutum de communi Libraria.

The statute relating to the books given to the University by Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, shall be considered as a statute of the University, and be copied into the books of the Chancellor and Proctors in the form in which it exists in the new chest of books;

Statutum[1] in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium erat, in die Jovis proxima ante festum Pentecostes, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo septimo, tunc existente Cancellario Magistro Adamo Thoneworth,[2] et Procuratoribus Magistris Adamo Plumtone et Roberto de Aylisham, (in qua etiam congregatione Universitas concessit gratiam, quod reverendus doctor et dominus Magister Wilhelmus de Courtenay, filius Comitis regioque[3] sanguine præfulgens, ad officium Cancellarii vocaretur, qui eodem die post dictam congregationem in Cancellarium est vocatus,) quod statutum[4] antiquitus editum in nova cista librorum, modo et forma quo inventum est, Cancellarius et Procuratores in libris suis inserant, et fidelem ejusdem executionem erga custodes et quoscunque alios de cætero faciant ac facere teneantur, quod quidem statutum, sub tenore qui sequitur, con-

[1] *Statutum est*, C.
[2] *Torneworth*, C.
[3] *regio sanguineque*, MS.
[4] *statum*, A.

gregatione prædicta promulgatum[1] fuisse ac esse verum statutum perpetuis temporibus inviolabiliter observandum.

The statute is as follows,—

Statutum Universitatis quod inventum est in nova cista librorum Universitatis, de libris legatis et in solario super domum congregationis catenandis.[2]

Quia de libris Universitati Oxoniæ legatis per dominum Thomam de Cobham[3] bonæ memoriæ Wygornensem Episcopum, ad usum communem Scholarium in eisdem libris studere volentium, juxta tamen formam et modum taxatos per eundem, et deficiente pecunia legata per eundem ad usum antedictum, dicta forma non poterat adimpleri: proinde, ex unanimi consensu tam Regentium quam Non-regentium, statutum est, quod libri, legati per eundem Thomam dictæ Universitati, ponantur in solario ad hoc specialiter per ipsum deputato, super cellario[4] in quo Regentes communiter congregantur, catenandi ordine competenti, ut in eisdem Scholares proficere volentes dictam domum ad dictos libros ingressum habeant liberum et egressum temporibus opportunis, sic tamen quod quidam libri eorumdem, qui majoris pretii æstimantur, vendantur, ad summam quadraginta librarum, aut amplius si oportuerit, nisi aliunde fiat remedium per dominos vel Scholares, unde emantur annui redditus sexaginta solidorum, pro uno Capellano,[5] qui pro anima dicti domini aliisque benefactoribus vivis ac defunctis Universitatis prædictæ celebret, temporibus perpetuo duraturis, dictisque libris custodiendis intendere teneatur, idemque

The books bequeathed to the University by Thos. Cobham shall be placed in the chamber over the congregation-house, and there chained in convenient order, so that Scholars, who wish to read therein, may have free access to them at proper times;

Some of them however, of greater value, shall be sold, to the amount of forty pounds, for the purpose of providing an annual income of sixty shillings, to be paid to a Chaplain, who shall have the custody of these and all other books heretofore given, or here-

[1] *pronunciebatur*. A.

[2] *cathenandis*. A.

[3] Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, was consecrated May 22nd, 1317, and died Nov. 20th, 1327.

[4] *celario*. C.

[5] *capello*. A.

after to be given to the University, and who shall say mass for the soul of Thos. Cobham and all other benefactors of the University for ever.

de omnibus aliis libris in antiqua cista librorum, et in cista rotulorum, et quibuscunque aliis Universitati datis vel in posterum conferendis, de quibus non constiterit expresse provisio alia specialis. Similiter *perpetuo*[1] *est statutum*, quod[2] cum pecunia legata, ut præmittitur, fuerit exsoluta, loco librorum venditorum, ex ea alii simpliciores emantur, cessuri atque ponendi modo prædicto in usum prædictum Scholarium, et catenandi in loco prædicto ut de aliis est provisum; ad quod statutum, quum legebatur, post suam in formam redactionem, in plena congregatione, dixerunt omnes Regentes et Non-regentes se esse astrictos, et in perpetuum sine dispensatione fore astringendos, hoc audientibus executoribus domini prædicti cum publico notario et testibus.

In place of the books sold, as above ordered, others of less value shall be purchased and placed with the rest.

When this statute was read, all the Masters promised, in the presence of the executors of the donor, to observe it for ever.

The names of the books given are to be seen in the indenture of gift.

Nomina autem librorum patent in indenturis et compositionibus positis hic, videlicet, in nova cista librorum, Procuratorum, et quatuor clavium, tam editis inter rectorem ecclesiæ de consensu regis et dictum dominum, quam inter dictum dominum et parochianos, sigillo Episcopi Lincolniensis signatis, cum instrumentis publicis pro Universitate pluries conscriptis.

Originale vero istius statuti reponitur in nova cista librorum, et a tempore conditionis ejusdem statuti in eadem reponebatur in memoriam præmissorum, et ut ultima voluntas domini accelerаretur[3] et custodes cistæ continue ipsam consequantur ad effectum, sicut ex juramento eorum tenentur, cum sint ejus executores in hac parte.

CC. 98.

COPIA BULLÆ CONFIRMATIONIS CANCELLARII CONCESSÆ PER URBANUM QUINTUM.

A.D. 1368.

Urbanus Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis universis, Doctoribus, Magistris, et Scholaribus studii

[1] *perpetue*, MS.
[2] *quodque*, A. and C.
[3] *accelareretur*, A.

Oxoniensis, Lincolniensis diœcesis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

Indesinentis curæ, velut[1] totius Dominici gregis pastor, sollicitudine[2] premimur, et assiduæ cogitationis excitamur instantia, ut[3] studia literarum et studentes ibidem prospere et salubriter dirigantur ac a gravaminibus releventur, et ad id, quantum cum Deo possumus, partes nostræ sollicitudinis adhibemus. Cum[4] nuper ad nostrum pervenit auditum quod secundum statuta et consuetudines nostri studii Oxoniensis, Lincolniensis diœcesis, Cancellarius Universitatis ejusdem studii, qui ipsius Universitatis caput et rector fore dignoscitur, per Doctores et Magistros in eadem Universitate regentes quolibet biennio eligi et assumi debet, quodque Episcopus Lincolniensis pro tempore existens hujusmodi electionis confirmationem[5] ex quadam consuetudine sibi nititur vindicare, quodque Doctores et Magistri, qui ad ipsum Episcopum pro confirmatione electionis hujusmodi obtinenda transmittuntur, quandoque[6] magnis fatigantur laboribus et expensis, et ad remotas partes quandoque insequuntur eundem, propter quod vobis damna et detrimenta gravia inferuntur, ac propter jurisdictionis suspensionem[7] pravi impune peccant, et tota nostra Universitas fluctuat rectore et capite destituta; quare pro parte vestra[8] nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut providere super præmissis de benignitate apostolica dignaremur: *Nos itaque*, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, quod eo ipso, quod aliquis in Cancellarium dictæ Universitatis per prædictos Doctores ac Magistros regentes legitime erit electus, censeatur confirmatus, et alia confirmatione non egeat, vobis tenore præsentium de gratia concedimus speciali.

I have been informed that great inconvenience, and danger to the peace of the University is occasioned by the necessity, at present existing, of obtaining the confirmation of the Chancellor of Oxford by the bishop of Lincoln, because the deputation sent for that purpose are often obliged to follow the said bishop into distant parts, and in the meantime there is no one to keep the turbulent in order; wherefore, moved thereto by your prayers, I hereby ordain that henceforth the election of a Chancellor by the University shall be sufficient, and the person so elected shall not need the confirmation of the diocesan.

[1] *velit*, MS.
[2] *solicitudinis*, MS.
[3] *et*, MS.
[4] *Cave*, MS.
[5] *confirmationis*, MS.
[6] *quique*, MS.
[7] *suspectorium*, MS.
[8] *nostra*, MS.

Nulli igitur omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire; si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum Ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum, sexto Id: Novembris, pontificatus nostri anno sexto.

B. 73.
C. 53.

STATUTES FOR THE REGULATION AND SPEEDY TERMINATION OF APPEALS.

Statuta edita in festo S. Lucæ, existente tunc Cancellario Magistro Wilhelmo Courtenay, Procuratoribus Magistris Roberto Alesham et Wilhelmo Fferby,[1] anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo octavo.

A.D. 1368.

Notwithstanding it has been provided by statute that causes and appeals shall be determined within certain limits specified, frivolous appeals are still protracted, from the lack of judges to decide them in the long vacation, *it is* therefore *enacted*, that for the future the Proctors may appoint judges to sit during vacation as well as during term.

Cum in statuto caveatur quod omnes et singulæ causæ principales infra triduum deberent terminari, et causæ appellationum in primo festo sequenti, nihilominus quamplures frustratorie appellant, eo quod judices, ut communiter asseritur, in magna vacatione assignari non possunt, unde in detrimentum studentium causæ[2] quamplures ultra modum frequentius protelantur, *idcirco statuit Universitas*, quod in omni vacatione, sicut in pleno termino, convocatis convocandis, judices assignentur per Procuratores, qui sedere teneantur, ut extra vacationem hactenus est consuetum.

If so many of these are challenged by the suitors as not to leave sufficient to hear the causes, the Proctors shall appoint from the least objectionable of those challenged.

Item, statutum est, quod si per[3] partem appellantem vel appellatam tanta multitudo judicum per Procuratores assignatorum recusata fuerit, quod residui nonrecusati non sufficiant pro judicibus assignandis, eligant tunc partes de recusatis minus suspectis, quod si noluerint vel dicant omnes æqualiter suspectas,[4] deputent

[1] *Fferbi*, C.
[2] *causas*, MS.
[3] *per*, omitted in C.
[4] *suspectæ*, MS.

tunc Procuratores de minus suspectis, et eorum deputatione finaliter stetur.

Item, statutum est, quod cum deputatorum aliquis fuerit absens, quod Cancellarius cum altero Procuratorum possit assumere in loco cujuscumque absentis unum alium, secundum quod Cancellario et alteri Procuratorum, in casu quo alius Procurator dissenserit, requisitum[1] videbitur pro omnibus ordinandis, in omnibus quæ concernunt causam appellationis et inhibitionis perpetratæ.

C. 59.
If any of those appointed be absent, the Chancellor and one of the Proctors may appoint another in his stead.

De appellationibus.[2]

B. 73.
C. 59.

Item, ad majorem studentium tranquillitatem ex unanimi consensu Regentium et Non-regentium *ordinatum est*, quod quilibet appellans, in causa civili aut spirituali terminabili infra Universitatem, ab altero judice ejusdem, absque saltu, secundum hunc appellet ordinem, ut, si causa primo tractetur coram judice hebdomadario seu officiali domini Cancellarii, et pars altera sentiat[3] se gravatum, appellet, si velit, immediate ad dominum Cancellarium, et non ad alium judicem proximo: et tunc, si secundo aggravatum se sentiat, appellet immediate ad congregationem Regentium et non ad alium judicem proximo, a qua, si velit, sensato gravamine, immediate appellet ad Universitatem Regentium et Non-regentium, et non ad alium judicem proximo, sub pœna excommunicationis, incarcerationis, bannitionis, suspensionis ab omni actu scholastico, degradationis, et injurii reatus promulgationis cuilibet contravenienti non immerito inferenda; ita quod continue appellatio valida fiat ab inferiori judice ipsius Universitatis ad sibi proximo superiorem, nulla causa ad intra terminabili, pœnis sub prædictis[4] exterius appellata, et

All appeals, in causes temporal or spiritual, terminable within the University, shall be conducted as follows,—from any of the Chancellor's deputies the first appeal shall be to the Chancellor himself; from the Chancellor's decision the next appeal shall be to the congregation of regent Masters; and, from their decision, to the whole University of regent and non-regent Masters; and no one shall reverse this order, under pain of excommunication, imprisonment, banishment, suspension from degrees, &c.

[1] *requisitus*, C.
[2] Title in B. only.
[3] *sentiat*, omitted in C.
[4] *prædictus*, B.

sub aliis pœnis conditioni[1] et statui personæ appellantis, pro iniqua sua appellatione contra hanc formam, convenienter attinentibus.

Item, ut ordo judicum pertinentium Universitati, secundum sub et super, certius cognoscatur, *statuit Universitas et decrevit*, quod super hebdomadarium[2] officialem proximus sit Cancellarius vel ejus Commissarius generalis, et immediate super eundem sit congregatio Regentium, et proximo supra eam sit Universitas[3] Regentium et Non-regentium,[4] et immediate supra ipsam, in causa civili, dominus noster rex, sed in causa spirituali duntaxat dominus noster Papa sanctissimus. Et sint duo Procuratores assessores in singulis causis tractatis in Universitate ipsi Cancellario, et unus judex ad inhibendum in causa appellationis et in omnibus actibus solemnibus Universitatis; ad cujus ordinis et seriei observantiam[5] tenetur, sub pœna perjurii, graduatus quilibet in hac Universitate, et cuilibet adversanti toto virium conatu resistere.

From the decision of the whole University of regent and non-regent Masters, there may be an appeal to the King in civil, and to the Pope in spiritual causes.

And all graduates shall be bound to observe this order, and to resist all who endeavour to reverse it.

D. 41.

How the Sheriff of Oxford took the oath to the University.

A.D. circ. 1370.

Memorandum, quod die Dominica proxima ante festum S. Petri quod dicitur "*Cathedra*," existente Cancellario Magistro Adamo Toneworth,[6] in præsentia Magistri Roberti Sustede doctoris in jure civili, Magistrorum Wilhelmi Fferyby et Thomæ Hulman Procuratorum Universitatis, in domo capitulari fratrum

[1] *conditionis*, B.

[2] *et officialem*, C.

[3] *Universitatis*, MS.

[4] The remainder of this statute is obliterated in B., and is supplied here from C., where it is also almost illegible.

[5] *serei observantia*, C.

[6] The date is not quite certain. Adam Toneworth was Chancellor in 1367, but not with the same Proctors as those mentioned above.

minorum Oxoniæ, Thomas de la Mare vicecomes Oxoniæ recepit juramentum subvicecomitis sui et aliorum ministrorum[1] castri, juxta formam privilegiorum super hoc a domino rege Universitati concessorum,[2] ad personalem requisitionem doctoris et Procuratorum prædictorum: subvicecomites et ministri jurati sunt isti scripti, præsentibus omnibus Bedellis, Wilhelmus Chinnor Subvicecomes, et receptor castri, Adamus clericus de castro, et clericus scaccarii castri, Johannes . . . . constabularius et gaolarius.

BACHELORS IN THEOLOGY AND MASTERS OF ARTS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OF BACHELORS IN DECREES.

C. 64.
D. 72.

Memorandum, quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo[3] septuagesimo, quinto kalend: Aprilis, *ordinatum fuit*, per deliberationem totius congregationis Regentium legitime celebratæ, quod inter quoscunque religiosos in Universitate contigerit simul esse Bachilarios, seu opponentes in theologia vel Magistros in artibus et Bachilarios in decretis, tam Bachilarii in theologia quam opponentes ac etiam Magistri in artibus præferendi sunt Bachilariis in decretis in processionibus, et aliis locis quibuscunque, propter suos gradus magis venerabiles [et] labores plurimum diuturnos.[4]

Bachelors and opponents in theology and Masters of Arts shall have precedence of Bachelors in decrees in processions and on all other occasions.

STATUTE TO PREVENT THE REMOVAL OF VALUABLE BOOKS FROM OXFORD.

A. 31.
B. 69.
C. 64.
D. 75.
A.D. 1373.

Quia, propter excessivam multitudinem vendentium libros, Oxoniæ Universitati[5] minime juratorum, plerique codices magni valoris ad partes exteras deferuntur, veri

There are a great many booksellers in Oxford, who are not sworn to

[1] *subvicecomites sui et alii ministri?*

[2] *concessi*, MS.

[3] The words *millesimo trecentesimo* are omitted in D., and their place supplied by the words *et cætera*.

[4] *duraturos*, D.

[5] *In Oxoniæ Universitate*, the *in* supplied by a late hand, B.

the University; the consequence of which is, that books of great value are sold and carried away from Oxford, the owners of them are cheated, and the sworn stationers are deprived of their lawful business; *it is therefore hereby enacted*, that no bookseller, except the sworn stationers or their deputies, shall sell any book, being either his own property or that of another, exceeding half a mark in value, under pain of, for the first offence, imprisonment, for the second, a fine of half a mark, for the third, abjuring his trade within the precincts of the University.

domini librorum eorumdem exquisitis coloribus seducuntur, a stationariis Universitatis prædictæ lucrum consuetum subtrahitur, in Universitatis dedecus non modicum, gravamen et jacturam, habita primitus de præmissis deliberatione sufficienti, per congregationem Regentium antiquam consuetudinem in hac parte renovare volentium *extitit ordinatum*, quod de cætero nullus librorum venditor, publicis[1] stationariis duntaxat exceptis, seu ab eis legitime deputatis,[2] aliquem librum alienum seu proprium vendat excedentem pretium dimidiæ marcæ, infra jurisdictionem domini Cancellarii Universitatis præfatæ, sub pœnis inferius annotatis; *videlicet* quod, si quis legitime[3] convictus fuerit super transgressione hujus ordinationis, prima vice incarceretur, et, in secunda vice et transgressione, solvat dimidiam marcam Universitatis[4] usibus applicandam, tertia vero convictus abjuret officium sive artem venditionis hujusmodi infra limites superius expressatos.

Facta est autem hæc ordinatio vicesimo septimo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo tertio.

A. 104.
C. 8.

THE PLACE OF DOCTORS IN MEDICINE AT CONGREGATIONS.

A.D. 1384.

Doctors of medicine shall sit on the right hand of the Chancellor, and Doctors of civil law on

[5] *Memorandum est*, quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo octogesimo quarto, in vigilia Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, in plena convocatione Regentium et Non-regentium[6] per fidem convocatorum,[7] *decla-*

[1] *publicus*, but corrected to *publicis*, C.

[2] *deputatus*, A. B. and D.

[3] *legittime*, C.

[4] *Universitatibus*, C.

[5] In a second copy of this statute in A. there are the following differences from the one in the text:—

[6] After *Non-regentium*, is added, *et posterius in congregatione Regentium*.

[7] For *convocatorum*, is written, *in utraque vocatorum*.

ratum est[1] quod Doctor in medicina[2] dextram partem Cancellarii in congregationibus et convocationibus[3] retineret, et non sinistram, Doctor vero in jure civili partem sinistram et non dextram.[4] Facta est hæc declaratio ex præcepto regis Ricardi, secundi post conquestum Angliæ, anno regni sui octavo.

the left hand at congregation and convocation. This statute was made by command of the king.

AGAINST DISTURBING THE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTY.

C. 26.

A.D. 1384.

Quod nullus, cujuscunque gradus fuerit seu status, conventiculam faciat, congregationes vel confœderationes in Universitate Oxoniæ clam vel palam, per quas Cancellarius et Procuratores seu alii ministri Universitatis prædictæ in executione officiorum suorum, scilicet statuta et ordinationes ejusdem Universitatis faciendi, poterit perturbari, sub allegientia sua, et sub forisfactura omnium bonorum suorum: hæc et alia patent in carta regis Ricardi, secundi post conquestum Angliæ, octavo; carta vero reponitur in cista Procuratorum, [cum][5] carta regis Edwardi, tertii post conquestum Angliæ, directa Cancellario et Procuratoribus, quod faciant firmiter teneri et in omnibus suis articulis diligenter observari.

No one, of whatsoever rank, shall collect or assemble others publicly or secretly with intent to hinder the Chancellor and Proctors or other servants of the University in the execution of their duty, under pain of forfeiture of all his goods.

Statutum apud Westmonast: editum anno regni sui Angliæ vicesimo quinto, de mercatoribus et aliis quibuscunque victualia vendentibus: carta vero est in cista Procuratorum.

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[1] After *declaratum est*, is added, *et ordinatum pro perpetuo*.

[2] For *Medicina* is put *Medicinis*.

[3] For *congregationibus et convocationibus, &c.*, is read, *congregatione et convocatione Magistrorum quamlibet facultatum retineret quod eadem et nullatenus sinistram.*

[4] After *et non dextram*, is added, *semper in posterum detenturo.*

[5] The word *cum* is not in the MS.

CC. 104.

REJECTION OF A FRIAR WHO PETITIONED FOR LEAVE TO READ "THE SENTENCES."

A.D. 1396.

A certain friar requested leave to be admitted to read "the Sentences," having omitted a single disputation in his year of opponency, and was refused in conformity with a statute made in that behalf.

Memorandum, quod anno Christi millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo sexto quidam frater de Hibernia ac ordinis Beati Augustini ad lecturam libri sententiarum petiit se admitti, et, quia in unica disputatione ordinaria semel opponere differebat, de qua tum alias, ut nedum sibi videbatur sed et multis aliis, sufficienter et legitime fecerat recompensam, isto modo obstante per quosdam substitutos,[1] Magistros supple, Johannem[2] Lok et Thomam de Naffertone Procuratores Universitatis, rejectus erat et merito frater antedictus, juxta illud Böethii, "*Importuna petitio promeretur habere repulsam.*" Cavetur enim in quodam statuto folii . . .[3] ne quis de ordine mendicantium ad lecturam libri sententiarum aggredi præsumat, quousque per annum integrum opposuerit in disputationibus ordinariis Magistorum. Rursus prædictus frater nunquam ad eandem lecturam poterat admitti donec a Regentibus quarumlibet facultatum cum ipso gratiose fuerat dispensatum.

A. 97.
C. 7.

THE PUNISHMENT OF UNLICENSED PRACTITIONERS IN MEDICINE.[4]

A.D. 1400.

Many persons, illiterate and without academical degrees, practise medicine in Oxford, having nothing to fear from the statutes which are directed

Ex quo antiqua statuta Universitatis non ponunt pœnam practizantibus non-licentiatis ad practicam in facultate medicinæ, nisi privationem gradus posterius acquirendi et carentiam privilegiorum Universitatis antedictæ, quas pœnas multi laici et illiterati practizantes publice in prædicta facultate his diebus infra jurisdictionem

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[1] Probably this should be *isto modo subscripto, per obstantes quosdam, &c.*

[2] *Johannes*, MS.

[3] A blank space in the MS., but see page 206 of this volume.

[4] No title in MS.

Oxoniæ non formidant, *statutum est*, quod practizantes in facultate medicinæ infra præcinctum Oxoniæ, non licentiati ad practicam in eadem, puniantur sicut pacis perturbatores, dum tamen prius legitime moneantur.

against members of the University practising without licence; *it is therefore hereby enacted*, that such persons shall for the future be punishable in the same way as disturbers of the peace of the University.

Editum est hoc statutum in congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium in Vigilia S. Johannis "ante portam Latinam" anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo, quinto die Maii.

OF LICENTIATES TO "THE SENTENCES." C. 57.

A.D. 1401.

Memorandum, quod in festo S. Gregorii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo primo, existente Cancellario Magistro Philippo Repyngtone, Abbate de pratis Leycestriæ, et Procuratoribus Magistris Johanne Ffoster et Thoma Rodeburne, *declaratum est* per congregationem Magistrorum regentium, quod promoti ad summam statuti, licentiati ad lecturam libri sententiarum, tenentur dare liberatam in die licentiationis suæ, sicut de Bachilariis in aliis facultatibus est hactenus usitatum.

Beneficed persons licensed to read "the Sentences," shall give suits of robes on the day of their licence being granted, in the same way as Bachelors of other faculties.

[1] INTRODUCTION TO THE JUNIOR PROCTOR'S BOOK. [C.] C. 9.

A.D. 1407.

Ad honorem Domini, et almæ Universitatis Oxoniæ honestatem præcipuam et decorem, recolendæ memoriæ Magister Ricardus Flemmyng, Canonicus ecclesiæ cathedralis Eboracensis, et Procurator borealis Universitatis antedictæ, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septimo, hunc librum statuta et privilegia Universitatis

Master Richard Fleming, Northern Proctor, caused this book to be written at his own expense and presented it to his successors for ever.

[1] As the Junior Proctor's book is the only one of the several MSS. which has any *introduction*, and as the order of the statutes &c. herein specified is not observed in the other MSS., it has been thought better to place this *introduction* in its chronological place with the other documents, instead of placing it at the commencement of the volume, where it would have been no guide to the contents.—Ed.

integraliter continentem propriis sumptibus fieri fecit, et sub forma, quæ liquet, parari, eandemque in sui resignatione officii Universitati libere contulit successoribus suis Procuratoribus ex parte boreali, qui pro tempore fuerint, pro perpetuo spectaturum.

In this book are written, first, the Calendar, &c., then the history of the removal of the University, then the oath to observe the statutes thereof, &c., then the forms for the several faculties, beginning with that of *Theology*, after which follows that of *Decrees*, then that of *Civil Law*, then that of *Medicine*.

In hoc siquidem libro forma et ordo hujuscemodi observantur: præmittitur imprimis kalendarium more consueto Universitatis descriptum, post quod Evangelia, fundatio et translatio Universitatis, juramentum principale ad observandum statuta, privilegia, consuetudines, et libertates ejusdem non incongrue subjunguntur. Proceditur post hæc ad singularum facultatum statuta et formas, et incipitur in hoc libro ab illa scientiarum regina sacratissima theologica facultate, quæ prima fuit in intentione condentis, et inter cæteras facultates prærogativa præeminet ampliori; cujus quidem excellentiæ famulatrix et ancilla, veneranda decretorum facultas, non inconsone est subjuncta, eidemque, propter formarum et graduum connexionem præcipuam, juris civilis formam annectit consonus iste ordo; et, ut venerabilis medicinæ facultas eximiæ artium quoad formas . . .[1] sine medio aliquo divisionis est socia, igitur earumdem formæ in hoc libro immediatius sunt conscriptæ, præposita tamen forma, ut contingit de medicinæ facultate.[2] . . . .

[Then that of *Arts*.]

. . . .

. . . .

After these *Vesperies* are treated of, then the mode of *inception*, then follow the statutes relating to grammar. Then, resumption and cessation of lectures, masses, processions, and the like.

Post hæc de vesperiis, et inde de modo incipiendi facultates singulas concernentibus convenienter agitur. Modus docendi ac proficiendi in grammatica subjungitur. De modo cessandi et resumendi lectiones ordinarias, cum missis et processionibus congruentibus, tractat proximo hic processus.

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[1] A word lost.

[2] Three lines here are most effectually destroyed, erasure has not been deemed sufficient, and recourse has been had to destroying a portion of the vellum.

Demum ad electiones et cessationes ac modum regiminis Cancellarii, Procuratorum et Bedellorum progreditur, statuta et ordinationes de cistis singulis subscribuntur: post quæ de concordiis et processibus variis inter Universitatem et communitatem villæ factis mentio fit condigna. Privilegia siquidem et libertates amplissimæ, quæ felicis recordationis Romani Pontifices et illustris memoriæ Anglorum reges almæ Universitati Oxoniensi elapsis annorum decursibus contulerunt, in hujus libelli serie post memoratas materias tenore[1] plenario inseruntur, ut robur, munimen, firmitas, et conclusio omnium præmissorum. Alia tamen statuta specialia, necnon et speciales statutorum materiæ, quæ in variis varie, ut constat, emergunt, quia hic seriosius ea explicare non convenit, volenti inquirere evidebunt ad promptum in satis apta tabula superius annotata.

Then follow the forms of election, &c. of the Chancellor, Proctors, and Bedels, the ordinances for the several chests, then the agreements between the University and the Town, then the privileges, &c. granted to the University by Popes and Kings;—and sundry statutes made from time to time will also be found in this volume.

STATUTUM PRO DETERMINATORIBUS.[2]

B. 40.

A.D. circ. 1408–9?

Cum determinatorum numerus in facultate artium usque adeo crescat nonnunquam, quod, præoccupatis ab eorum aliquibus publicis amplis decentibus et honestis Magistrorum scholis, alii in profanis et vilibus laicorum officinis, extra "*vicum scholarum*," ac etiam infra, in quibusdam aularum cellulis et secretis penetralibus, ab accessu Scholarium longe positis, determinare arctantur, ubi, tum pro graduatorum replicantium paucitate, tum pro ignoto locorum situ et vilitate, soli cum responsa-

Sometimes the number of determining Bachelors is so great that the schools of the Masters are all occupied, and the Bachelors determine elsewhere in private houses and rooms, where there is no possibility of a proper attendance.

[1] The remainder, about three lines, is now past recovery in the MS., but a later hand, (that, probably, of G. Langbaine,) has supplied it, and from his transcript the above is copied: the *tabula* alluded to is not in existence.

[2] The date of this statute can only be conjectured. The date of the statute immediately preceding is 1408; this, however, alone would be almost no guide, but as the statute does not occur in A. or C., of which C., the more recent, was written in the year 1407, it becomes probable that 1408 or 1409, is the true date, or nearly so.

so that the faculty of Arts is dishonoured, and learning brought into disrepute; therefore *it is* hereby *enacted* that, Bachelors must henceforth determine only in the thirty-two schools situated in "School Street."

libus dimissi sunt sæpius longo tempore, ad dedecus et infamiam dictæ facultatis et detrimentum doctrinæ; placet venerabili congregationi Regentium et Non-regentium *statuere et ordinare*, ut non liceat eis extra scholas triginta duas, infra "*vicum scholarum*" situatas, determinare acta sua, incipiendo eundem vicum a suprema schola Oseney a parte boreali, ex utroque latere, usque ad A. scholam, et hunc descendendo ab Occidentali parte ad ecclesiam Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, per Aulam Universitatis, Aulam Æneam, Salysury, et Aulam S. Edmundi. Ex alia parte ascendendo [1] per Aulam Vitream, Stapulinam, et parvam Aulam Nigram, quibus liceat addere scholam parvam in angulo dictæ Aulæ Universitatis situatam: quod si numerus determinatorum excedat numerum vicenarium, et citra numerum triginta trium, tunc, secundum arbitrium Cancellarii et Procuratorum, dividantur in duas partes æquales, æquali portione, seu viciniori (sic) qua possunt: si vero prædictus numerus non excedat vicenarium, tunc omnes determinent simul; *proviso quod*, sive facta divisione, sive non, quælibet portio determinatorum ad minus habeat septem dies integros, si possibile fuerit, sine suscitatione aliqua, diebus primi introitus et extremi exitus minime computatis: in residuis vero diebus, et sive dividantur, sive non, Cancellario et Procuratoribus liceat, si eis expediens visum fuerit, propria duntaxat auctoritate suscitare et non nomine alicujus Sancti, patriæ, vel personæ privatæ, ita quod intrent scholas suis diebus ante prandium, ad pulsationem parvæ campanæ in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ immediate post horam nonam, et exeant ad pulsationem ejusdem campanæ immediate post horam duodecimam: ac etiam intrantes post prandium statim post horam primam, ad pulsationem prædictæ campanæ, exire teneantur immediate post horam quintam, ad pulsationem ejusdem

If the number of determiners be more than twenty and under thirty-two, they shall be divided into two equal parts; if they do not exceed twenty, they shall all determine at once, and, whether they be divided or not, their determination shall last seven entire days.

They shall enter the schools for this purpose when S. Mary's bell rings at nine o'clock and leave them at twelve o'clock; again, after dinner, they shall return to the schools at one o'clock, and again leave them at five o'clock.

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[1] *ascendendum*, MS.

campanæ: et non liceat alicui eorum determinatorum intrare scholas alterius ad determinandum *pro se*, dummodo aliqua dictarum scholarum triginta duarum determinatori locanda vacaverit, sin autem liceat.

Forma secundum quam Magistri determinaturos admittere debent.[1]

A. 88.
B. 39.
C. 8.

A.D. 1408.

It is desirable that a certain form should be drawn up for the admission of determining Bachelors, and especially in the faculty of Arts, wherein the logical acumen of her sons has shed so great lustre upon the University.

Quia per solemnes determinationes Bachillariorum in facultate artium nostra mater Oxoniæ Universitas, et præcipue ipsa artium facultas, multipliciter honoratur, ac mira scientiæ logicalis subtilitas, qua præfata mater nostra supra cætera mundi studia dignoscitur hactenus claruisse, per fructuosum exercitium in eisdem potissimum suscipit incrementum, utile et expediens, visum est Magistris ut certa forma provideretur, sub qua Bachillarii sufficientes et idonei, exclusis indignis, ad determinationis actum forent admittendi, modumque et conditiones exprimere, quos in suo introitu, processu et exitu debeant observare: necnon formam sic statutam, ne temporis vetustate ipsam deleret oblivio, scripturæ perpetuæ mancipare. Provisa est igitur quædam ordinatio a Cancellario, Procuratoribus, et ab octo Magistris per congregationem Regentium et Non-regentium ad hoc specialiter deputatis, in forma subscripta: *videlicet*, quod singulis annis per octo dies ante "*Diem cinerum*," in congregatione Magistrorum regentium, quatuor Regentes in artibus, scilicet duo[2] Australes et duo Boreales, a Procuratoribus assignentur, qui, per fidem qua Deo tenentur et Universitati, in præsentia

Wherefore the following ordinance is issued by the Chancellor, the Proctors, and eight Masters chosen for this duty.

Four Regents in Arts, two North-country-men, and two South-country-men shall be chosen

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[1] *Forma determinatorum*, is the title in A. and C. This and the following statutes are all in the same handwriting in A., and that not the writing in which the older part of the MS. is written, so that it is most likely that they are all of the same date, and a marginal note in the MS., by a later hand, observes: *anno, ut videtur, 1408° edita sunt hæc statuta, vide infra fol.* 89, referring to the date at the end of this set of statutes, see p. 248 of this volume.

[2] *duas*, A., corrected.

In congregation every year eight days before Ash-Wednesday, for the office of admitting determining Bachelors.

They shall make oath that they will not admit any unfit candidate; and the admissions shall be completed by Ash-Wednesday. The Bachelors who offer themselves for admission shall appear before these Masters with the testimony of their own Masters in their favour, and shall make oath that they have passed through the necessary previous forms and studies.

Magistrorum promittent, quod nullum indignum ad determinandum secundum formam provisam admittent. Qui etiam, die Sabbati proxima præcedente "*Diem Cinerum*" vel [ante, ad][1] admittendos determinaturos, tam *pro se* quam *pro aliis*, procedant, et infra triduum omnino perficiant; coram quibus Magistris, cum laudabili Magistrorum vel Bachillariorum testimonio, conveniant Bachillarii singuli eodem anno determinaturi; præsentati[2] vero ad determinandum *pro se* jurent, se de quæstione infra octo dies a tempore resumptionis post Natale Domini vel antea respondisse, et per quatuor annos ante festum S.[3] Michaelis præteritum in scholis, ubi viget studium generale, facultatem artium audivisse; jurabunt etiam quod ante responsionem suam ad quæstionem ad minus per annum Sophistæ[4] fuerant generales, *Parvisum*[5] interim frequentantes, et se ibidem disputando, arguendo, et respondendo doctrinaliter exercentes. Jurabunt insuper singuli *pro se* determinaturi quatuor libros logicales, videlicet, Porphyrii "*prædicatorum*," "*Sex principiorum*"[6] et "*elenchorum*," et "*barbarismum*" Donati, secundum sufficientem expositionem a Magistro vel Bachillario in collegio aut in aula se lectionatim integre audivisse cum recitatione debite subsecuta, ita tamen quod in primo biennio,[7] quo Scholares fuerint facultatis artium, hujusmodi auditionem lectionariam, ut præfertur, aggredi non præsumant, et, cum dictorum librorum auditionem inceperint, per majorem partem anni ad minus moram faciant in eadem.

The studies specified: LOGIC.

[1] The words in brackets have been adopted from the margin, where they are written by a later hand, in A.

[2] The remainder of this statute is mutilated in C.

[3] *S.* omitted in MS.

[4] *So* . . . C., and then the statute is lost for several lines in that MS.; the word *Artistæ*, is rewritten over an erasure in A. In a late transcript of the statutes (E.), and also in B., I find *Sophistæ*, which is probably the true reading. Ed.

[5] *per visum*, MS.

[6] *et elenchorum et barbarismum Donati*, B., and added over the line by a later hand in A.

[7] *triennio*, altered to *biennio*, A.; *biennio*, B.

Item, ad determinandum *pro se* nullus Bachilarius admittatur, nisi prius "*Algorismum*[1] *integrorum*," "*Computum ecclesiasticum*," "*Tractatum de sphæra*,"[2] cum sufficienti ipsorum declaratione in collegio aut in aula a Magistro vel Bachillario, lectionatim audierit et auditos recitaverit, ut est moris. A. 88. B. 39. C. 8 and 16. E. 6. MATHEMATICS.

Item, teneantur singuli *pro se* determinaturi omnes libros logicæ tam veteris quam novæ, præter quartum librum "*Topicorum*" Boëthii, quem audivisse non astringantur, una cum Prisciani[3] "*de constructionibus*" et "*Barbarismo*" Donati semel in scholis publice a Bachillariis cursorie legentibus audire pacifice et attente. GRAMMAR.

De Determinaturis pro aliis.

Determinaturus autem *pro aliis*, si prius *pro se* non[4] determinaverit, et *pro aliis* determinare voluerit, præter formam determinaturis *pro se* indictam, quam anno præcedente ante determinatorum admissionem se juret omnino complesse,[5] librum "*Posteriorum*"[6] Aristotelis, cum sufficienti ipsius declaratione, in collegio vel aula, a Magistro vel Bachillario lectionatim cum recitatione debita audisse se noscat arctatum. Those who determine for others shall be required to have read at lecture in college or hall an additional book of Aristotle.

Item, *ordinatum est*, quod nullus *pro aliis* determinet, nisi prius per sex Magistros, vel tres Magistros et tres[7] inceptores in artibus[8] deponentes de ipsius idoneitate in scientia et moribus coram Magistris deputatis pro And they must have the testimony of six Masters to their fitness in learning and morals.

[1] *Algorismus*. MS.

[2] *spera*. MS.

[3] Six lines of this statute are here so blotted as to be illegible, except a word or two here and there. [illegible]

[4] non omitted in C.

[5] *Priscianum majorem* [illegible] pore commode poterit [illegible]

[6] *Metaphysicorum* [illegible] C.

[7] *paucitatem* [illegible] *Magistros* [illegible]

[8] The words of this statute from *determinaturis* [illegible] omitted in A, and are supplied from B.

determinatoribus admittendis idoneus[1] sit inventus, qui si prius non determinaverit, Magistri vel Bachillarii tale testimonium perhibituri accedant, qui bona fide dicant quod anno præcedente fuerat in tali statu, quo, secundum formam determinaturis *pro se* impositam, poterat determinationis actum laudabiliter complevisse. Et si aliqui determinaturi libros logicales seu grammaticales, quos secundum formam supra scriptam in collegio vel aula[2] deberent audivisse, rite non audierint, dummodo alios libros, qui non sunt de forma ista, rite audierint, qui libri, secundum Magistrorum electorum ad examinandum determinatores æstimationem fidelem in sacramento suo, sufficiunt ad faciendum recompensam, ad officium determinatorum admittantur, dum tamen jurent quod antequam illa [quæ sibi deficiunt][3] de præmissis legendo aut audiendo suppleverint, ad incipiendum in artibus se non facient præsentari, sin autem penitus repellantur.

Other books, in lieu of those specified above, may be accepted as sufficient, at the discretion of the Masters admitting; but, in this case, the books omitted must be read before inception.

A. 88.
B. 40.
C. 16.
A.D. 1408.

Quo tempore debeant determinatores intrare et cessare.[4]

Those who determine for themselves must begin before dinner on the first Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, or, at the latest on the first Monday, in Lent; and must finish on the Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday before the close of term.

Determinaturi *pro se* incipiant ante prandium die Mercurii, Jovis, vel Veneris, . . [5] in "*capite jejunii*" vel ad ultimum die Lunæ primæ septimanæ Quadragesimæ: die autem Mercurii, Jovis, vel Veneris, ante cessationem Magistrorum ante prandium, a determinando finaliter cessent, ita quod dies Mercurii sit primus dies determinationis, festis qualitercumque contingentibus, in inceptione vel cessatione eorumdem;[6] et, post pulsationem immediate post prandium apud S. Frideswydam, actum

[1] *idoneus*, omitted in C.

[2] *in collegio vel aula*, written over an erasure in A.; *in scholis publice*, B.

[3] These words are written on the margin in A.

[4] No title in C., and the whole statute much damaged in that MS.

[5] Here some word is lost in the MS., but the text is given as it there occurs; what may be meant by *in capite jejunii*, as distinct from *dies Mercurii*, it is not easy to understand. Ed.

[6] Here this statute ends in B.; the remainder is supplied from A.

aliquem suam determinationem illis diebus non prorogent contingentem; nec disputent Magistri artium his diebus. Quilibet autem *pro aliis* determinaturus, qui prius *pro se* non determinaverit, ingredi die Lunæ, vel Martis ad ultimum, post medium Quadragesimæ teneatur, prout fuerat antiquitus consuetum.

Those who determine for others must enter the schools on the Monday or Tuesday after Mid-Lent at the latest.

Insuper statutum est, quod omnes qui voluerint determinare, si ante prandium intraverint, statim ingrediantur scholas ad pulsationem campanæ in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ, post pulsationem ad horam nonam,[1] et exeant quum pulsabitur immediate post prandium apud S. Frideswydam. Si vero post prandium intraverint, statim ingrediantur scholas quum pulsabitur immediate post prandium apud S. Frideswydam, et tunc incipiant disputare, ita quod disputatio totaliter finiatur in pulsatione completorii S. Frideswydæ, ut tunc Scholares possint audire cursus suos, sicut hactenus[2] fieri consuevit. Et istud statutum quoad utramque sui partem, videlicet, quoad disputationis inceptionem, et determinationis completionem, ita stricte[3] observetur quod sine Cancellarii et singulorum Regentium consensu nulla super hoc dispensatio concedatur.

All disputations must be finished when *compline* rings at S. Frideswyde's.

De loco in quo debet determinare determinaturus.

Item, ordinatum est, quod nullus determinator[4] determinet in aliqua ecclesia, vel alibi quam in scholis Magistri sui, vel saltem in scholis alicujus Magistri artium. Quilibet[5] etiam *pro se* determinaturus per se scholas habeat, nec alibi, quam ubi continuaturus est per totam Quadragesimam, determinare præsumat.

No one may determine in any church, but only in the school of a Master.

[1] *Primam*, MS.; apparently a clerical error for *nonam*, see the statute on p. 240, *supra*.

[2] *actenus*, A., as usual wherever the word occurs in the MS.

[3] A. adds *teneatur* before *observetur*.

[4] *determinatorum*, B.

[5] *quilibet* in the margin, A.

A. 88.
B. 40.

Quales disputationes debeant Determinatores facere.

Determiners shall dispute logic every day, except on Fridays, when they must dispute grammar; and on the first and last days of their determination, when they must dispute "*questions*."

Every determiner must obey his Master, who is to correct and stop him if he disputes on other things than logic, or if he uses arguments which are irrelevant or sophistical, &c.

And the Master shall be bound to send the names of the disobedient to the Chancellor, who with the Proctors shall punish them.

Item, statutum est, quod teneatur [1] determinaturus quilibet omni die, quo disputaturus intrabit, *logicalia* tantummodo disputare cum pertinentibus argumentis quantumcunque potest, præterquam diebus Veneris, in quibus disputet *grammaticalia* duntaxat, et præterquam diebus primo et ultimo, in quibus disputet *quæstiones*. Teneatur etiam determinator quilibet Magistro suo [2] præsenti parere in iis quæ Magistro per Universitatem provide sunt commissa, quoad correptionem seu correctionem non-disputantium *logicalia* vel disputantium cum impertinentibus argumentis ad materiam, sophisticis, vel problematis disputatis.[3] Teneatur etiam Magister præsens proprius, et in absentia sua Magister senior qui interfuerit, corripere aliter disputantes quam superius est expressum, et Cancellario infra biduum denunciare rebelles, qui corrigat delinquentem et puniat, assidentibus Procuratoribus, et Magistro accusante præsente, prout rationabile viderit, juxta quantitatem delicti.

The admitting Masters shall only admit those who are fit as to learning and morals; and if any question arise as to their fitness in other respects, as age, stature, &c., it shall be settled by the opinion of a majority of the Regents of the University.

Item, Magistri eorum,[4] prout moris est, ad determinatores admittendum [5] de cætero [6] eligendi, admittant in scientia et moribus idoneos, ut teneantur: si vero de aliis quam de moribus vel scientia, utpote de ætate, statura, aut cæteris corporum circumstantiis, dubium quid emergat, majoris partis Universitatis Regentium [7] arbitrio reservetur.

De pœna cogentium alios intrare.

No one shall violently drag Bachelors passing by into his school, or use

Item, inhibet [8] dominus Cancellarius, sub pœna excommunicationis et incarcerationis, ne aliqui,[9] tempore

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[1] and [2] Omitted in C.
[3] *disputati*, A.
[4] Omitted in C.
[5] *admittendos*, B. and C.
[6] B. and C. omit *de cætero*.
[7] Omitted in C.
[8] *quilibet*, B.
[9] *aliquis*, MS.

determinationis Bachilariorum, ante ostia scholarum stantes, seu extra per vicos vagantes, transeuntes violenter trahant, seu iis quamcumque violentiam inferant, nec invite intrare compellant. any other violence to compel them to come in against their will, under pain of excommunication and imprisonment.

Repeal of Statutes which prohibited the presentation of Robes.[1]

A. 89.
B. 40.

A.D. 1408.

Item, revocata sunt statuta,[2] quandocunque prius edita, quibus arctabantur determinatores ne robas, aut quid aliud prætextu suæ determinationis, conferrent Magistris vel aliis quantumcunque pauperibus, et quibus etiam arctabantur Magistri, ne quid reciperent præter tertiam partem pensionis scholarum; revocatis etiam statutis, quibus arctabantur determinatores, ne festa facerent aut potationes, quibus etiam astricti fuerant quæstionistæ, sub pœna inhabilitatis ad ulteriorem gradum in Universitate, ne ipsi facerent festa vel potationes, cum responderint ad quæstionem, quantumcunque divites fuerint vel potentes, habiles reddebantur omnes, de communi consensu Regentium et Non-regentium, quotquot prius inhabiles effecti fuerant virtute statutorum hujusmodi vel statuti.

The statutes which forbade determiners to give robes, &c. to Masters or other needy persons, and which prohibited the acceptance of such gifts, are repealed; and likewise those statutes which prohibited the feastings and convivial meetings of determiners and questionists; and all who were deprived of privileges by the operation of such statutes are hereby relieved from their disabilities.

Statutum est etiam, propter eandem causam, propter quam et de inceptoribus est statutum, ne ipsi indifferenter robas cum palliis conferant qualitercunque promotis, quod nullus determinator vel quæstionista de secta sua conferat promoto ad viginti marcas, vel ad majorem summam juxta taxationem in subsidium Terræ Sanctæ, nisi ita fuerit quod ille, cui conferre disposuerit, ad tantam vel ad majorem summam promotus, Magister ejus fuerit vel curator, aut alius in sanguine sibi propinquus fuerit vel affinis.

Neither determiners nor questionists shall give robes to Masters who possess a benefice of the value of twenty marks a year, unless such Master be their own Master, or in some way related to them.

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[1] No title in MSS.

[2] *Item, revocatis quibuscunque statutis prius editis,* B.

...grata
...tros, ut
... Regentiu...
...ata in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis
... proximo post festum Scholasticæ
...i millesimo quadringentesimo
Wilhelmo Clynt, Sacræ Theologiæ
...ancellario; Magistris Ricardo Collyng
...e Universitatis prædictæ Procura-

... OBSERVED BY THE PROCTORS IN THE ...NG AND GRANTING OF GRACES.[2]

... hactenus inter Regentes, super forma ...s gratiarum, opiniones fuerunt et sententiæ, ... quibusdam alterum Procuratorem sedentem ... posse gratiam, altero non sedente, asseren... satis foret[3] gratiæ si per Procuratorem ...pronunciata fuerit gratia pro concessa, et si per ...erit recitata, nec[4] fore necessarium gratiam ...ciationem ab eo recitari, qui eam pronunciare ...onsuetudine statutorum; verum quia talibus ... innitentes opiniones suas argumentis seu ...non affirmant, solum pro opinionis suæ ...se vidisse factum[5] allegantes, congregatio ... Regentium, volens altercationes hujusmodi fina...are, sententialiter *declaravit, et declarando* ...uod abhinc Procurator quilibet, qui gratiam ...e debeat de consuetudine vel statuto, etiam ...te pronunciationem sub hac forma personaliter *Gratia petita est ista*," etc., et sic gratiam ...nte sui pronunciationem, de verbo ad verbum

... marked beneath as
...MS.
... in MSS.

[3] *fore*, B. and C.
[4] *ne fore*, B.
[5] *factum*, in C. only.

audientibus Magistris recitare: ante recitationem gratiæ, propter honestatem officii sui sibi omnino socio assidente. Gratia autem futuris abhinc temporibus, quæ contra hanc formam in aliquo pronunciata fuerit pro concessa, sit ipso facto nulla, ac in eadem congregatione per Cancellarium vel[1] ejus Commissarium tunc præsentem sententialiter adnullanda. Præterea, pro dictæ ordinationis observantia pleniori, congregatio solemniter *ordinavit*, quod dicta ordinatio annis singulis per Procuratores, qui pro tempore fuerint, infra mensem post festum S. Dionysii in congregatione Regentium solemni ad sui renovationem solemniter perlegatur; quod si per Procuratorum negligentias oblivionis incuriæ committatur, firmi tamen sit roboris, ac si de anno in annum solemniter renovetur.

For the future no grace shall be valid in the granting of which this form has not been observed.

[2] *Edita est hæc ordinatio in congregatione solemni Regentium, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo, mensis Decembris die nono, existente Cancellario Magistro Ricardo Courtenay, Procuratoribus vero Magistris Gilberto Kymer et Wilhelmo Symond.*

NO MASTER SHALL TELL ANOTHER WHICH WAY HE VOTES IN CONGREGATION.[3]

B. 58. C. 63.

A.D. 1410.

Quia Magistri regentes, publicationibus suorum votorum in concedendis gratiis aut negandis, sibimet indignationes et Universitati scandalum per propriam temeritatem pariunt, ut frequenter [fit],[4] *statuit Universitas et decrevit*, quod nullus Magister dicturus conscientiam suam ad gratiam personalem, votum suum, ante petitionem ipsius gratiæ seu post, nutu, signo, aut

To avoid personal quarrels and public scandal, *it is hereby ordered*, that no Regent master shall reveal to any, except the Proctor, the way in which he will vote as to any grace asked.

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[1] *ejusve*, B. and C.

[2] This last clause, containing the date, is found only in C., and there it is almost obliterated, so that whether the last figure of the date is six or ten is uncertain.

[3] No title in MSS.

[4] Omitted in the MSS.

under penalty of losing the privilege of the University for a year.

verbo scienter revelet, nisi solum alteri Procuratorum in suo circuitu transeunti, sub pœna privationis libertatum Universitatis, sine spe restitutionis per annum.

A. 32.
C. 111.

OF THE CELEBRATION OF VARIOUS MASSES FOR BENEFACTORS.[1]

A.D. 1411.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo undecimo, mensis Martii die duodecimo, in magna congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium solemniter celebrata, existente Cancellario Magistro Ricardo Courtenay, et Procuratoribus Magistro Johanne Byrche et Magistro Benedicto Brent, edita fuerunt statuta quæ sequuntur, concurrente consensu omnium et singularum facultatum tunc ibidem existentium, videlicet, Theologiæ, Juris Canonici et Civilis, ac facultatis Artium.

King Henry IV. having, at the instance of Master Richard Courtenay, Chancellor, presented to the University a gilt cross, the University, as a recompense for the gift, ordained that every year during his life, on the festival of S. Edward, he should have mass "*of the Holy Ghost*" said for him; and now, by way of addition to that ordinance, *it is decreed* that, after his death, he shall have, on the same day every year, a solemn funeral service performed in his honour, and, on the following day, mass for the repose of his soul; and all

Imprimis, cum anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexto, serenissimus princeps Henricus quartus, rex Angliæ et Franciæ illustris, ad instantiam et supplicationem Magistri Ricardi Courtenay, tunc almæ Universitatis Oxoniæ Cancellarii, eidem Universitati jocale quoddam et memoriale solemne satis, crucem scilicet magnam deauratam contulerit generose; in cujus immensi doni etsi exilimam recompensam eodem anno Universitas, in Congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium, ad hoc solemniter celebrata, *statuit et decrevit*, quod ille illustrissimus princeps, annis singulis dum in humanis ageret, a dicta Universitate missam "*de Spiritu Sancto*" in die S. Edwardi Regis et Martyris solemniter reportaret; Universitas modo de novo gratiam hujusmodi ampliare se reputans obligatam, in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo undecimo[2] et mensis Martii die duodecimo[3] solemniter celebrata,

[1] No title in MSS.
[2] *decimo*, A.
[3] *undecimo*, MS.

statuit et decrevit quod ille illustrissimus dominus noster rex, cum spiritus vitales resignaverit Altissimo,[1] futuris ab inde temporibus habeat in perpetuum ab Universitate eadem in vigilia ejusdem Sancti annis singulis exequias solemniter decantatas. et in crastino missam "*de requiem*" solemniter decantatam : quibus missæ et exequiis Doctores et Magistri regentes singuli interesse in habitibus regentiæ in fide Universitati præstita obligentur, teneanturque Bedelli, sub pœna amissionis officii, ipso facto, videre quod exequiæ et missa hujusmodi eorum negligentia seu desidia oblivioni non tradantur.

Doctors and Regent masters shall be bound to attend thereat in their robes.

Item,[2] cum per instantias, supplicationes, et media serenissimi principis Henrici, illustris regis Angliæ et Franciæ primogeniti, Principis Walliæ, Ducis Aquitaniæ, Lancastriæ et Cornubiæ, ac Comitis Cestriæ, nuper fuerit ejusdem domini regis metuendissimi domini regis et patris sui versus Universitatem suam Oxoniensem graviter accensa indignatio pacificata, necnon reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini Thomæ Arondell, Dei gratia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, versus Universitatem[3] eandem offensa[4] paternitas, ejusdem serenissimi principis intuitu et mediis reconciliata, nuperrime Universitas, in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium tunc præsentium,[5] *statuit*, et pro futuris in perpetuum temporibus *firmiter stabilivit*, quod Universitas supradicta, ejusdem serenissimi principis durante vita, teneantur annis singulis, pro felici successu nobilissimi status sui, missam "*de Sancto Spiritu*"

A. 32.
B. 63.
C. 111.

King Henry IV., and Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, having been reconciled to the University through the mediation of the Prince of Wales, the University *enacted* that on All Hallows' Eve mass "*of the Holy Ghost*" shall be sung for the aforesaid prince, and that after his death a solemn funeral service shall be performed annually on the day of his death, and mass for the repose of his soul on the following day; at both of which celebrations all Doctors

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[1] *altissime*, A.

[2] This statute immediately follows the preceding in B. and C., and is probably to be assigned to the same year.

[3] The remainder is wholly obliterated in A. In B., on the contrary, all the former part, which is preserved in A., is lost, and, after three folios lost, the fragment begins abruptly with the words, *versus Universitatem*.

[4] A marginal note in C. has the following :—" Eo quod Archiepi " scopo Cantuar. Universitatem " visitare conanti Academici resti- " terunt."

[5] *nunc præsentes*, MS.

and Regent masters shall attend in the robes of their degree.

solemniter decantare, mensis Octobris die ultimo, in vigilia scilicet Omnium Sanctorum; et quod, cum idem serenissimus princeps spiritus vitales Altissimo resignaverit, futuris ab indę temporibus habeat in perpetuum ab Universitate eadem, proximo præcedente die annis singulis, exequias solemniter decantatas, et in crastino missam "*de requie,*" solemniter decantatam: quibus missæ et exequiis Doctores et Magistri regentes singuli interesse in habitibus regentiæ in fide Universitati[1] præstita obligentur; teneanturque Bedelli, sub pœna amissionis officii ipso facto, videre quod exequiæ et missa hujusmodi eorum negligentia seu desidia oblivioni non tradantur.

B. 79.
C. 111. b.

OF RECEIVING EXPELLED MEMBERS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.[2]

Scholars who have been expelled from their halls enjoy impunity in their crimes because they can easily obtain admission into other societies; therefore *it is enacted*, that for the future no Principal of any society, or cloister of whatsoever order, shall receive a Scholar who has been expelled from another society, until he has been duly punished, and unless he provides substantial guarantees for his future good conduct, under pain of loss of privilege for a year, and a fine of forty shillings.

[3]*Item,* cum efficax impunitas scelerum insolentibus incentiva tribuat delinquendi, vicibusque contingit variis quod Universitatis[4] ubique pro sceleribus enormibus et infractionibus statutorum insolentes varii, per eorum Principales ab eorum aulis frequentius expulsati, ad aulas alias quam cito se transferunt, ubi, eorum non attento scelere, benigniter pertractantur. Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod si quis amodo Custos, Principalis,[5] gubernator communitatis, sæcularis vel religiosus, cujuscunque ordinis, quocunque nomine censeatur,[6] sic expulsum vel expulsos in aulam suam vel societatem scienter admiserit, donec, causa [suæ expulsionis][7] per Cancellarium cognita, castigentur, fidejussoresque coram eo idoneos invenerint de [futura][8] eorum honesta conversatione et gestura, ipso facto, absque gratia remissionis aliqua, omni privilegio Universitatis careat anno

[1] *Universitate*, B.
[2] No title in MSS.
[3] Blotted in A., and illegible.
[4] *Universitas*, B.
[5] Here A. becomes legible again.
[6] *senceatur*, B. and C.
[7] and [8] Omitted in MS., and inserted by a later hand.

illo, coercione Cancellarii, pœna quadraginta solidorum Universitati prædictæ solvenda, nihilominus puniendus. A. 33. B. 79. C. 111.

Of the Remuneration of the Stationers.[1]

Item, cum, inter cæteros Universitatis servientes, stationarius ejusdem multiplici labore, cura et occupationibus variis per Magistros et Scholares indies anxietur, et "*dignus est operarius mercede sua,*" *Universitas statuit*, et pro futuris temporibus *ordinavit*, quod quilibet in antedicta[2] Universitate graduandus, virtute statutorum, pro tempore graduationis suæ, officiarios et servientes Universitatis communes vestire obligatus,[3] una etiam cum eis teneatur in posterum in secta vallettorum unum Universitatis stationarium vestire, alioquin a gradu suo sit, donec sic fecerit, effectualiter repellendus.

The duties of the University stationers are laborious and anxious, therefore for the future everyone on graduation shall give clothes to one of the stationers.

Of the Registration of the Statutes.[4]

B. 55. C. 111.

Item, cum jura et ordinationes condere, easque negligenter custodire, oblivionive tradere nil utilitati reipublicæ conferat, ut est notum, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod futuris in perpetuum temporibus Procuratores Universitatis, existentes pro tempore, per se vel substitutos suos, omnia statuta Universitatis eorum condenda temporibus, in libris officii sui ac in libro Cancellarii, infra [quindenam ab eorum][5] editionis tempore, Universitatis tamen sumptibus, sub pœna vig[inti solidorum[6] Uni]versitati solvendorum, fideliter inscribere inscribive[7] facere in perpetuum teneantur, ac insuper, sub eadem pœna, scribi facere teneantur

It is in vain to make laws and then suffer them to be carelessly kept or forgotten therefore the Proctors or their substitutes shall inscribe, or cause to be inscribed, in the books of the Chancellor and Proctors, all the statutes which may be made during their tenure of office, within fifteen days from the passing of the same statutes; under pain of forfeiting twenty shillings.

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[1] No title in MSS.

[2] *in antea*, A.; *in antea in*, C.

[3] *obligatur*, MS.

[4] No title in MSS.

[5] Supplied from B. and C.

[6] These words are almost wholly lost in A., and supplied from B. and C.

[7] *inscribi*, omitted in B.

and they shall deposit a true and faithful copy of such statutes in "*the chest of five keys.*"

A. 33.
B. 55.
C. 112.

unam veram et fidelem eorumdem copiam in cista nova quinque clavium quam cito poterint reponendam: ad quam copiam, si de statutis hujusmodi per abolitiones, rasuras et talia tempore aliquo controversia oriatur, poterit Universitas ad copiam hujusmodi opportunum habere recursum, cujus omnino judicio stetur: sub eadem autem pœna superius expressata teneantur Procuratores, eorumve substituti, statuta in hac congregatione condita seu condenda, infra quindenam, sicut præfertur, Universitatis sumptibus, inscribere quoquo modo.[1]

Of the rendering of accounts by the Guardians of Chests.[2]

All guardians of chests, who have held their office longer than the time prescribed in the old statutes, shall, within a month after Easter next ensuing, deliver such chests to certain Masters appointed to receive the same, under pain of forfeiting forty shillings; and, for the future, all guardians of chests shall be obliged to deliver up the chests at the time ordered in the old statutes: and the Chancellor shall be bound, under a penalty of forty shillings, to levy the fines for violation of these statutes.

Item, cum in deliberatione cistarum Universitatis negligens quandoque statutorum observantia reperitur, pro futurorum temporum sollertia cautiori Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod singuli nunc custodes cistarum, qui ultra tempus in antiquis contentum statutis cistas custodierunt, de facto, infra mensem post festum Paschæ proximo futurum, teneantur, et ipsorum quilibet teneatur, cistam hujusmodi Magistris ad hoc electis eligendisve effectualiter liberare, sub pœna quadraginta solidorum Universitati effectualiter solvendorum, si per eos steterit quominus liberentur. Et pro futuris temporibus in perpetuum Universitas *ordinavit*, quod annis singulis custodes cistarum, tempore et forma in antiquis statutis limitatis, cistas liberare teneantur, sub pœna quadraginta solidorum superius expressata, omnibus antiquis statutis de custodia, receptione, et deliberatione cistarum cum suis pœnis nihilominus semper salvis; quas quidem pœnas, tam

[1] The remainder of this folio (about 22 lines) is too much injured to be legible in A., it is, however, supplied from C.; in B. it is not found.

[2] No title in MS.

antiquas quam novas, executioni in contravenientes effectualiter, quam cito poterit, demandare teneatur Cancellarius existens pro tempore, sub pœna quadraginta solidorum Universitati per eum effectualiter solvendorum.

A Commission appointed to dispose of old pledges.[1]

A. 33.
C. 112.

Item, cum sint libri et cæteræ antepestilentiales cautiones, quæ antiquitate temporis adeo corrumpuntur quod processu temporis ad nihilum redigentur, si non venditioni citius effectualiter exponantur, Universitas *ordinavit*, quod in hac congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium eligantur octo personæ, quibus omnes antepestilentiales cautiones infra quindenam eorumdem custodes deliberare et tradere effectualiter teneantur. [2] Qui octo Magistri, secundum quod iis melius videbitur, una cum Universitatis stationario easdem taxare teneantur, et pro eorumdem venditione, celeritate et diligentia quibus commode poterunt, ordinent cum effectu; et ad hoc faciendum in fide tenentur Universitati præstita; quorum potestas solum per annum integrum a festo Paschæ durabit futuræ proximo, tunc minime valitura: infra cujus festi Paschæ quindenam teneantur coram judicibus ad hoc deputandis rationem

The books and other pledges deposited before the pestilence are much injured by the lapse of time, and will be worthless unless immediately sold: therefore eight Masters are appointed to receive all such pledges from the guardians of the several chests within fifteen days from this date: and the said Masters, along with a stationer of the University, shall value them and provide for the sale of them forthwith.

The office of these Masters shall terminate at the expiration of a year from Easter next, and

[1] No title in MSS.

[2] In A. this statute commences abruptly, after a large portion of the MS. destroyed, with the words *Qui octo Magistri*, and is *verbatim* the same as the text here given from C., until we come to the names, which are all different. The names in the copy in A. are as follows :—

" Magister Hugo Holbache,
Magister Johannes Holande,
Magister W. Corf,
Magister Thomas Holm,
Magister Johannes Rote,
Magister Wilhelmus Saxton,
Magister Thomas Dunkan,
Magister . . Estront. . .

It seems that, on some other occasion, another set of Commissioners must have been appointed, with similar powers, to deal with the sale of the pledges, under the same form of statute. A conjecture which almost amounts to a certainty, when the frequency of pestilences during this period in Oxford is borne in mind. See p. 275 of this volume.

within fifteen days from the end of that time they shall render an account, and an indenture shall be made of their receipts between them and the guardians of the chests.

reddere de libris hujusmodi, pecuniæ vero medio tempore receptæ per eos ad cistas, quarum sunt cautiones venditæ, una cum aliis revenientibus cautionibus revertantur. Super cautionibus autem sic, ut supra fit mentio, deliberandis fiant indenturæ deliberationis tempore inter sic electos octo, eorumve majorem partem, et custodes cistarum quarum fuerint cautiones. Nomina autem electorum et in fide Universitati præstitâ juratorum sunt hæc:

The names of the eight Masters.

Magister Davy Nawnt,
Magister W. Hupere,
Magister Philippus Carmardyne,
Magister J. Burbach,
Magister W. Birteby,
Magister Robertus Burlay,
Magister J. Arnald,
Magister Ricardus Praty.

A. 33.
B. 67.
C. 112.

De collecta Doctorum, Magistrorum et Bedellorum.[1]

The charity of students has grown cold in these latter days, so that they no longer make collections for the Doctors or Masters of their several faculties, nor make the due presents to the Bedels; therefore *it is decreed*, that henceforth all Scholars, on receiving notice from a Doctor, Master, or Bedel of their respective faculties, shall pay the regular contribu-

Item, cum nemo teneatur suis propriis stipendiis militare; modernisque temporibus adeo studentium in facultatibus variis caritas refrigescit, quod eorum[2] quamplures nec Doctoribus aut Magistris suæ colligunt facultatis, nec eorum servientes, Bedellos puta facultatis, visitant in qua[3] student, hinc est quod Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Scholares quique futuris temporibus, infra mensem a die inceptæ collectæ, per Doctorem, Magistrum Bedellumve suæ facultatis moniti,[4] collectam eisdem eorumque cuilibet statui suo competentem, et secundum antiqua statuta antiquitus consuetam, persolvant, sub pœna amissionis formæ suæ illius

[1] The title is in B. only.
[2] *quod nullus eorum*, but the *nullus* is erased, A.B.C.
[3] *quo*, A.
[4] *moniti*, omitted in B. and C.

anni, si non infra annum illum satisfecerint, ac sub pœna amissionis privilegiorum Universitatis quousque de collectis satisfecerint antiquitus consuetis; et, pro securitate firmiori, Universitas *ordinavit*, quod Principales aularum singuli per Doctores, Magistros, Bedellosve hujusmodi requisiti, infra mensem a die inceptæ eorum collectæ, videant quod per eorum aulares socios eisdem eorumque cuilibet, sicut præfertur, debite satisfiat: nomina autem tempore sic præfixo non satisfacientium infra mensem denuncient Cancellario, sub pœna viginti solidorum infra mensem ex tunc per eos effectualiter solvendorum, et, ut majorum exempla juniores excitent et inducant, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Doctores et Magistri quique, infra mensem a die inceptæ Bedellorum suorum collectæ, eisdem honeste satisfaciant, ut fieri consuevit, sub pœna suspensionis ab omni actu scholastico expulsionisque [1] a congregationis [2] domo, quas pœnas absque remissione quacunque subeant, quousque per eosdem debite satisfiat,[3] et articulus iste in suo incipiet esse robore post festum S. Thomæ proximo futurum.

tion according to the ancient statutes, under pain of losing the current year of their academical course, and of forfeiting their privilege; and all Principals of halls, at the notice of the Doctors, Masters, or Bedels, shall, within a month from the commencement of such collection, take care that the members of their societies contribute, and shall send in the names of those who fail to do so to the Chancellor, under a penalty of twenty shillings; and every Doctor and Master shall pay the Bedel honestly within a month from the commencement of his collection.

For the better protection of the property of the University.[4]

A. 33.
C. 112.

Item, pro tutiori custodia bonorum Universitatis pro futuris in perpetuum temporibus, Universitas *statuit et*

A.D. 1411.

Before next Whitsuntide a

[1] Illegible, A.

[2] *congregatione*, B.

[3] Here the statute breaks off in B., and ceases to be legible in A., being from this point, or nearly so, one large blot; the remainder is supplied, however, in C.

[4] There is no doubt that the true date of this statute is assigned in the margin. All this set of statutes, beginning at p. 250, with that "*of the celebration of various masses for benefactors*," occur together in A. in a peculiar handwriting, quite different from that in which the main part of the MS. is written. A second statute, however, for "*the chest of five keys*," was made in the year 1426, which hardly differs from this one, except that several additions were then made. Both copies of the statute are in A.; the latter will be found in its chronological place in this volume.

within fifteen days from the end of that time they shall render an account, and an indenture shall be made of their receipts between them and the guardians of the chests.

reddere de libris hujusmodi, peca tempore receptæ per eos ad cis cautiones venditæ, una cum aliis onibus revertantur. Super cautior supra fit mentio, deliberandis fiar rationis tempore inter sic electos rem partem, et custodes cistar cautiones. Nomina autem electc versitati præstita juratorum sunt

The names of the eight Masters.

Magister Davy Nawnt,
Magister W. Hupere,
Magister Philippus Carmardy
Magister J. Burbach,
Magister W. Birteby.
Magister Robertus Burlay.
Magister J. Arnald.
Magister Ricardus Praty.

A. …
…

DE COLLECTA DOCTORUM … BEDELLO

[illegible] teneat … tempo … ret … ar … servic … studens … a … [illegible]

… u- … om- … rum … sitati … tam

… ficium … raginta … m, sub

… is prajudi- … next statute, … destroyed.

pœna perjurii in ipsum vel ipsos subire nolentes, quam cito poterit infligere teneatur Cancellarius.

shall be bound to exact.

Ne autem in posterum controversia oriatur quæ et qualia Universitatis bona ad custodiam proveniant hujus cistæ, Universitas *declaravit,* quod bona quæcunque, cujuscunque naturæ, quocunque titulo, Universitati in posterum proventura, in hanc cistam reponantur:

To avoid disputes as to the goods for which the aforesaid guardians shall be responsible, it is hereby declared that all goods whatsoever, which shall come to the University, in future shall be under their charge.

A. 34.
C. 113.

Ad custodiam vero Procuratorum de cætero solummodo, sub pœna duplandi recepti, proveniant quæ sequuntur; *videlicet* centum solidi de redditu Universitatis annis singulis absque pluri.

The Proctors alone shall have charge of the underwritten—
1. One hundred shillings of the revenue of the University.

Item, assisa panis et cerevisiæ.

2. The assize of bread and beer.

Item, casualiter provenientia, per hoc verbum propono,—

3. All sums casually accruing.

Item, redditus provenientes pro distributione Regentibus, et pro pauperibus Scholaribus in die S. Nicholai depascendis: et pecunia sex marcarum[1] grammaticis recipi consuetæ.

4. Sums given for distribution among Regents, and for feeding poor Scholars, and the salary of the grammar Masters.

Item, communæ in licentiationibus et graduationibus proventuræ.

5. Payments made at graduation, &c.

Item, duo nobilia de redditu Universitatis receptoribus ejusdem redditus exsolvenda.

6. Two nobles to be paid to the receivers of the University funds.

Item, contumaciæ, et pœnæ incarceratorum.

7. Fines for contumacy, &c.

Item, pretia armorum forisfactorum, et pecuniæ per appellationes levatæ.

8. The value of forfeited weapons, &c.

De quibus omnibus per eos recipiendis, secundum modum antiquitus consuetum, computum reddere teneantur.

[1] *sex marcarum,* not in A.

A. 34.
B. 71.
C. 113.

QUOD JUDICES DEBENT TERMINARE CAUSAS INFRA TRIDUUM.[1]

Suits in the Chancellor's court, and before other judges in the University, are frivolously protracted, notwithstanding ancient statutes to the contrary, to the great injury of poor Scholars and other miserable persons: *it is* therefore *decreed* that all judges of the University shall decide all causes within three days from their commencement, under pain of a penalty of forty shillings.

Item, cum in causis coram domino Cancellario hujus almæ Universitatis matris nostræ, ejus Commissariis, necnon et aliis hebdomadariis judicibus motis, dilationibus frivolis et protelationibus exquisitis, plerumque in pauperum Scholarium ac aliarum miserabilium personarum, necnon antiquorum Universitatis in hac parte statutorum præjudicium notorium[2] et gravamen variis plerumque vicibus procedatur, Universitas, pro incommodi hujusmodi opportuno remedio, *statuit et decrevit*, quod omnes et singuli Universitatis judices, causas, si commode possent, de cætero infra tres dies juridicos a tempore litis[3] inceptæ, sub pœna quadraginta solidorum Universitati effectualiter solvendorum, terminent et finiant cum effectu. Advocati autem et postulantes in causis, impedientes de cætero quominus causæ hujusmodi superius memoratæ infra triduum terminentur, noverint se et eorum quemlibet quadraginta solidorum Universitati solvendorum pœnam ipso facto effectualiter incursuros.

C. 113.

AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTE RELATING TO THE STUDIES OF DETERMINING BACHELORS.[4]

The studies required from determiners in Arts are found to be too burdensome, therefore, before Ascension day next ensuing, the four Masters specified herein shall draw up a new form, which shall be less

Item, cum determinatorum forma in facultate artium plerisque videatur nimis onerosa, cum a logicalium lectura arctentur nimis diu judicio plurimorum, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Magistri Wilhelmus Corf, Thomas Holin, Thomas Chace, Wilhelmus Bereforde, nomine et vice Universitatis totius, citra festum Ascensionis Domini futurum proximo, secundum eorum

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[1] No title in C.; supplied from B.
[2] Here A. is again illegible.
[3] *lites*, B.
[4] No title in MS.

judicium et videre (sic), formam hujusmodi abbrevient et mitigent, formam de novo per eos ordinandam convocationi Regentium et Non-regentium demonstrantes, quæ, habito majoris partis illius convocationis consensu, loco statuti perpetui in Cancellarii et Procuratorum libris una cum statutis aliis inscribatur.[1]

severe in its requirements.

Of the Library of the University, and the appointment and salary of the Librarian, or Chaplain of the University.[2]

A. 34.
B. 65.
C. 113.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo duodecimo, mensis Novembris die vicesimo, in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium celebrata, existente Cancellario Magistro Ricardo Courtenay, Procuratoribus vero Magistro Gilberto Kymer, Magistro Wilhelmo Symonde, edita fuerunt statuta sequentia, concurrente consensu facultatum Theologiæ, Juris Canonici, Civilis, et Artium.[3]

A.D. 1412.

Cum, Deo duce, sit inesse fieri[4] (sic) Universitatis nostræ libraria communis, cujus custodia negligens plurima libris inibi successu temporis causaret incommoda, et per consequens boni publici publica subinduceret detrimenta, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Capellanus idoneus, in sacerdotio constitutus, in custodiam librariæ communis in congregatione Regentium solemni eligatur, sub modo et forma quibus eliguntur

Since, by the blessing of God, there has come to be a library in the University, the careless management of which would cause great evils, the University *ordained* that a Chaplain in holy orders should be elected in congregation to have charge thereof.

[1] *Possibly*, though not probably, the form drawn up in accordance with this order may be that which will be found under the conjectural date 1408-9, p. 241 supra. It has been thought better, however, to leave the statutes there printed in that place, because it is impossible to *identify* any one of them with the form here mentioned, and, placed as they are, they form a complete set of statutes on the subject, while the difference of date between 1408 and 1412 is too inconsiderable to cause any difficulty in referring to them.

[2] No title in MSS.

[3] This introduction is omitted in B.

[4] Such is the undoubted reading in all the MSS.

[illegible] qui quidem[1] Capellanus [illegible] annis singulis, eodem [illegible] in manus Cancellarii [illegible] renunciant, claves [illegible] manus eorumdem resignare [illegible] ad officium hujusmodi [illegible] potentia, habilis judicetur [illegible] in signum officii restituat [illegible] ad officium hujusmodi [illegible] inutilis vel insufficiens [illegible] eadem congregatione eligatur [illegible] in omnibus electionis [illegible] qui pro tempore fuerit [illegible] officium hujusmodi dimittere [illegible] statuti teneatur per mensem integrum [illegible] hujusmodi Cancellarium et Procuratores [illegible] munire.[3]

[illegible] Capellani fundationi stabili et [illegible] Universitas *ordinavit*, quod [illegible] panis et cerevisiæ,[4] quos illustrissimus princeps [illegible] quartus, Rex Angliæ, Universitati suæ perpetuum contulit generose, una [illegible] denariis, quos Capellanus celebrans [illegible] missas recipere consuevit, in dicti Capellani [illegible] in perpetuum applicentur;[7] ita [illegible] una cum onere dictæ librariæ teneatur [illegible] Universitatis missas et exequias celebrare.

[illegible] processu[8] temporis negligens stipendiorum [illegible] librariæ custodiam subinduceret negligen-

[illegible] in B.

[illegible] MS in A. breaks off [illegible] remainder is supplied [illegible]

[5] *in perpetuum*, B.

[6] *et octo*, B.

[7] *applicentur*, B. and C.

[8] *Et quia processum temporis negligens dispendiorum solutio*, B.

tem, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Procuratores Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerint, fideliter de anno in annum, infra quindecim dies post festa Pentecostes et Omnium Sanctorum, de pensione hujusmodi octo marcarum Capellano, qui pro tempore fuerit, per æquales portiones, sub pœna amissionis uniuscujusque ipsorum quadraginta solidorum, Universitati solvendorum et per Cancellarium levandorum, satisfaciant sine dolo: si vero ante festum Omnium Sanctorum Capellanum hujusmodi propter aliquam justam causam ab officio tempore aliquo removeri contingat, non prius sibi interdicatur officii ministerium, donec per Procuratores pro rata temporis competenter congregationis judicio satisfiat.

him careless, the Proctors shall be bound, under a penalty of forty shillings, to pay him half-yearly, within fifteen days after Whitsuntide and All Saints' day.

Et ulterius Universitas pro perpetuo *statuit et decrevit*, quod Procuratores, admissionis eorum tempore, inter cætera consueta sacramentum speciale præstare teneantur, quod statuti hujus formam, quantum ad eos attinet, fideliter observabunt.

The Proctors at their admission shall make oath that they will observe this statute.

Item, cum Capellanus talis super alios Universitatis ministros sit de sorte Domini, absurdumque foret eum minori prærogativa dotari quem major ordinis dignitas perillustret, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod quilibet promotus de cætero, qui ratione promotionis Universitatis servientes vestire teneatur,[1] virtute hujus statuti obligetur Universitatis Capellanum cum liberata competenti de secta generosorum inter cæteros visitare.

It would be absurd that one whose rank is so high should have less perquisites than those below him, therefore the Chaplain shall have robes presented to him by every beneficed graduate at his graduation.

Who may use the Library, and under what conditions.[2]

B. 65.
C. 114.

Item, cum processu temporis Universitatis libris modis variis præjudicaret studentium pluralitas importuna,

In order that the books may not be injured by

[1] *teneantur*, B.

[2] No title in MSS.

the multitude of readers, nor students disturbed by throngs of visitors, *it is decreed*, that no one shall be allowed to read in the library but graduates and religious who have studied philosophy eight years; and the latter shall make oath before the Chancellor that they have so spent the eight years: and privileged persons shall make the same oath.

nimioque concursu tumultus popularis proficere volentium sana plerumque impediretur intentio, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod nullus in Universitatis libraria de cætero studeat, nisi graduati tantum et religiosi possessionati post octo annos in philosophia, juramento prius per eos præstito, coram Cancellario in præsentia custodis librariæ, illos se octo annos in hac Universitate habere, una cum juramento quod cæteri Universitatis graduati præstabunt, cujus tenor infra statuto proximo continetur; filii vero dominorum, qui in Parliamento regio sedem habent, cum quibus ex gratia speciali ingrediendi facultatem Universitas ordinavit, ad idem, sub forma simili præstandum, sacramentum noverint se astrictos.

No Bacheler, who is not a Master, may read in the library except in the dress of his degree.

Universitas insuper *ordinavit*, quod nullus Bachallarius non-magister ibi studeat, nisi in habitu sui gradus, Bachalariis theologiæ licentiatisque quarumcunque facultatum exceptis, Magistri vero[1] grammaticæ, quoad ingressum librariæ, in habitu cum Bachalariis concurrere teneantur.

For the safer custody of the books, all now resident, who are allowed to use the library, shall make oath, before Christmas next, in presence of the Chancellor, that when they go to read they will use the books properly, making no erasures or blots therein, nor otherwise injuring the folies.

All graduates at their admission shall, along with the other oaths, take the following oath:

Item, pro custodia librorum tutiore, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod omnes nunc in Universitate graduati et alii quicunque, ex dispensatione statuti, librariam intrare valentes, coram commissariis ad hoc per Cancellarium deputandis, citra festum Natale Domini, juramentum præstent corporale, quod cum ad Universitatis communem librariam causa studendi accesserint, libros quos inspexerint modo honesto pertractabunt, nulli librorum hujusmodi, per rasuras abolitionesve quaternorum seu foliorum, damnum seu præjudicium inferendo; et quod futuris temporibus graduandi, admissionis suæ tempore, inter juramenta consueta, illud idem juramentum inter cætera jurare teneantur, sub hac forma:

[1] *vero Magistris*, B.

The Oath to be taken by Readers.[1]

The oath.

" *Item, Tu jurabis, quod cum ad librariam Univer-*
" *sitatis communem accesseris, libros ibi contentos, et*
" *quos inspexeris, modo honesto et pacifico pertractabis,*
" *nulli librorum hujusmodi, per turpitudinem aut*
" *rasuras abolitionemve*[2] *quaternorum seu foliorum,*
" *præjudicium inferendo.*"

The hours during which they may read.[1]

That the librarian may not be overtaxed on the one hand by being all day in the library, nor the readers inconvenienced by his inattention on the other hand, *it is ordered*, that the hours during which the library shall be open, shall be from nine to eleven o'clock before noon, and from one to four o'clock after noon, except on Sundays and on the days when the masses of the University are celebrated, and, that constant residence may not injure his health, the librarian shall be allowed a month's absence during the long vacation.

Item, quia, si non horæ studendi in communi libraria Universitatis signarentur in specie, librariæ custodi per importunas plerumque preces tædium importabile perveniret, ex alioque latere per ejusdem desidiam studere volentium vicibus variis felix impediretur intentio, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod diebus singulis horæ studendi sint ante nonam, ab hora nona[3] usque ad undecimam, post nonam vero, ab hora prima usque ad horam quartam, quas horas teneatur custos ille fideliter observare, diebus dominicis majoribus duplicibus duntaxat exceptis, una cum diebus quibus Universitatis missæ et exequiæ decantantur: illis autem diebus, quibus Universitatis missæ, ut præfertur, celebrantur, ante nonam tantum, quibus vero exequiæ præcedentes post nonam solum secum noverit dispensatum: et, ne inclemens arctatio residendi custodes hujusmodi successu temporis faciat lacessari, Universitas ex abundanti dispensavit, quod in magna vacatione mensem habebit ab onere liberum, Cancellarii tamen et Procuratorum judicio limitandum: aliis autem horis seu temporibus quam his de quibus supra sit mentio nulli pateat introitus, nisi forte a casu aliquis sit extraneus, habens secum graduatum notabilem, qui libra-

The library shall be closed at all other times except those specified above, unless for the admission thereto of some stranger of eminence; and, on the occasion of

[1] No title in MSS.
[2] *abolitioneve*, MS.
[3] *prima*, B. and C., but corrected in C.

such visits, it shall be open, if required, from sunrise to sunset, if the visitor be a distinguished person and not accompanied by a disorderly crowd.

riam voluerit[1] visitare; tunc autem ab ortu solis usque ad occasum liceat custodi librariam videre volentibus[2] aperire, dummodo notabiles sint personæ, et eos sequentium strepitus seu pluralitas non sequatur.

Also the Chancellor of the University may at any time, during daylight, visit the library;

This concession was made as an acknowledgment of the services of Master Richard Courtenay.

Et quia caput membris cæteris prærogativa convenit anteferri, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Cancellarius Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, valeat librariam, dummodo alta die, cum sibi placuerit, visitare; quam prærogativam ad vitæ terminum concessit Universitas in favorem Magistro Ricardo Courtenay nunc Cancellario, cujus temporibus et labore est completa domus.

BENEFACTORS TO THE LIBRARY.[3]

The principal benefactors to the library, whose names are here written, shall be remembered specially at the masses; they are King HENRY IV.; HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES; and his brothers THOMAS, JOHN, and HUMFREY; THOMAS ARUNDEL, Archbishop of Canterbury; PHILIP REPYNTONE, Bishop of Lincoln; EDMUND, EARL OF MARCH; and Master RICHARD COURTENAY.

Item, quia variæ variorum statuum sunt personæ, quorum gratiis, laboribus, et favore est libraria hujusmodi ad incrementum studii feliciter consummata,[4] Universitas nominavit personas certas, quæ magis eorum judicio sunt meritæ, quarum nomina in perpetuum, virtute statuti, et sub pœna perjurii, habebit Capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, in missis suis singulis et in memoria commendatos specifice speciali; quorum sequuntur[5] nomina, et sunt hæc: illustrissimus princeps HENRICUS QUARTUS, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ; serenissimus princeps HENRICUS PRINCEPS WALLIÆ, primogenitus suus; illustres sibi fratres THOMAS, JOHANNES, et HUMFRIDUS; THOMAS ARUNDELLE, Cantuariensis Episcopus; PHILIPPUS REPYNTONE, Lincolniensis Episcopus; EDMUNDUS COMES MARCHIÆ; et Magister RICARDUS COURTENAY.

B. 66.
C. 114.

Also the Chaplain shall celebrate three masses "*of the*

Insuper Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod pro prospero statu omnium vivorum mortuorumque, qui ad

[1] *voluerit* written over an erasure in B.; *hanelaverit*, C.
[2] *volentes*, B.
[3] No title in MSS.
[4] *consummati*, MSS.
[5] *sequentur*, B.

librariam illam vel ad [1] alios Universitatis usus aliquid notabiliter contribuerint, quolibet anni quarterio "*de Spiritu Sancto*" missas tres ac "*de requie*" ex vi statuti totidem celebrabit.

Holy Ghost," and "*for the repose*," every quarter of a year, for all benefactors to the library, living or dead.

Item, quia congruentia quadam publicam induceret honestatem publicum cleri ministrum pro cleri benefactoribus in publico exorare, et præcipue loco tali ubi consueverunt Universitatis actus publici magis consuetudinarie celebrari, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Capellani eligendi in perpetuum in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis ad altare S. Katerinæ juxta ostium domus congregationis, vel alibi ad assignationem Cancellarii, infra cœmeterium [2] ecclesiæ Beatæ Virginis celebrabunt missas suas, exceptis diebus in quibus Universitatis missas in locis eos oporteat solitis celebrare.

Since it is fit that the public minister of the clergy should offer public prayers for the clergy, and especially in that place where the public acts of the University take place, therefore the Chaplain shall celebrate the said masses at the altar of S. Katherine in S. Mary's church, or else at some place within the cemetery of that church, except such masses as by ancient custom have a special place for their celebration.

Item, ne benefactorum nostrorum memoriam a cogitatu nostro negligenter evellat memoriæ noverca oblivio, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod custos eligendus proximo unam grandem et notabilem tabulam faciet in libraria communi in perpetuum suspendendam, in qua eleganti et pulchra manu inscribi faciet omnes et singulos libros in libraria successu [3] temporis continendos, una cum nominibus conferentium et numero contentorum; omni nocte libros apertos,[4] fenestras apertas, et ostium librariæ infallibiliter recludendo.

A large and conspicuous board shall be suspended in the library, on which shall be inscribed in fair writing the names of all books in the library, with the names of the donors.

The books, and the windows and doors of the library shall be closed every night.

Item, cum, canone teste, cujus donum frequentius inspicitur,[5] ejus memoria distinctius retinetur, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod, cum aliquem seu aliquos Universitati libros donari contingat, infra triduum a donationis tempore, congregationi Regentium, seu convocationi Regentium et Non-regentium præsententur,

The oftener a gift is seen the more is the donor remembered; therefore, within three days after the gift, every book shall be presented to congregation, and, within fifteen

[1] *ab*, B.
[2] *cimiterium*, B.
[3] *successum*, MS.
[4] B. omits *apertos*.
[5] *inspiratur*, B.

days, shall be chained down in the library. The keys of the chains shall be kept in the chest of four keys, and with them a list of the books.

infra quindenam ex tunc in libraria communi omni modo catenandi: claves autem catenarum librorum in cista quatuor clavium includantur, sine deliberatione congregationis Regentium nullatenus extrahendæ;[1] in qua cista cum clavibus remaneat registrum, in quo libri singuli sic dediti conscribantur, cui quidem registro, in Capellani remotione vel decessu, tabula librariæ valeat respondere.

B. 66.
C. 115.

OF THE OATH OF THE LIBRARIAN.[2]

That the Chaplain may never plead ignorance of his duties, all these statutes concerning the library shall be read to him at his election, and he shall swear to observe them.

Item, ne Capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, processu[3] temporis se excusare valeat per ignorantiam statutorum Universitatis, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod Procuratores omnia hæc statuta librariam tangentia coram eodem Capellano, cum electus fuerit, perlegent in præsentia Magistrorum, in fine perlectionis eidem subinjungendo, "*Hæc omnia te fideliter, quantum ad te attinet, statuta*[4] *observaturum promittis, sicut te Deus adjuvet et hæc sacra Dei Evangelia.*"

And all who hold office in the University generally shall swear to observe the statutes relating to their several duties.

Omnes quoque gubernatores quicunque et qualescunque in Universitate, ante eorum executionem officii, juramentum præstent corporale quod omnia statuta eorum officium concernentia, quantum in ipsis est, penitus observabunt et fideliter exequentur.

C. 115.

OF THE ARTICLES CONDEMNED AT LONDON IN THE YEAR M.CCCC.XI.[2]

A.D. 1412, circ. In order that the University may recover her

Cum[5] Universitas mater nostra, quæ dudum celebri perflorebat honore, jam versa vice per filios quosdam

[1] *extrahendi*, MSS.
[2] No title in MSS.
[3] *processum*, amended in B.
[4] after *statuta*, the MS. repeats *fideliter*.
[5] This word is partially erased.

abortivos, qui non erant ex nobis, loquacibus exponatur opprobriis, ut ipsa de cætero, Deo duce, cassatis obloquiis, rediviva celebritate refloreat, *statutum est*, quod nullus Doctor, Magister, Bacallarius, aut Scholaris ejusdem docere, defendere, vel efficaciter tenere præsumat aliquam conclusionem earum, quæ jam nuper Londoniis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo undecimo, per reverendissimum in Christo patrem et dominum Dominum Thomam Dei gratia Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum, una cum consilio et consensu suffraganeorum et confratrum suorum, ac Doctorum in magno numero ad hoc specialiter vocatorum, reprobatæ fuerant solemniter et damnatæ, sub pœna carceris et inhabilitationis ad omnem gradum habitum vel habendum, ac sub pœna majoris excommunicationis in omnem præsumentem hujusmodi merito fulminandæ. Et, ne quis forte per earum conclusionum ignorantiam velamen sibi excusationis assumat, *statutum est insuper*, quod omnes prædictæ conclusiones damnatæ Londoniis, ut præfertur, una cum hoc speciali et pœnali statuto, in communi libraria Universitatis integre registrentur in aliquo certo libro, de quo singuli Principales aularum, et alii qui voluerint, possint habere faciliter copias earumdem.

former high reputation, which has been greatly damaged by the erroneous opinions held by some of her unnatural children, *it is enacted* that no Doctor, Master, Bachelor, or Scholar shall teach, defend, or maintain any of the conclusions lately condemned at the council of London, under pain of imprisonment and deprivation of his degree and of the greater excommunication.

And, lest any one should plead ignorance, all the afore-mentioned conclusions, along with this present statute, shall be written out and kept in a book in the library, so that any one may take copies thereof.

Et,[1] ut prædictæ conclusiones in posterum cautius et securius evitentur, *statutum est*, quod quilibet graduandus in posterum, in receptione sui gradus, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, specialiter sit juratus, quod nullam prædictarum conclusionum aut alicujus earum sententiam docebit, defendet, aut tenebit efficaciter, publice vel occulte, nec aliquem doctorem, defensorem, aut tentorem hujusmodi ope, consilio vel favore juvabit, sicut Deus et sancta Dei Evangelia se juvabunt.

And all who graduate hereafter shall, on admission to their degree, make oath that they will not teach, defend, or maintain, publicly or privately, any of the said conclusions, nor comfort another in so doing.

Item,[2] ut hæresium et errorum zizania, quæ inimicus homo de barathro sui cordis evomuit, et in agro catho-

And, in order to the rooting out of these tares from among the

[1], [2] These words are partially erased.

wheat, all governors of colleges and halls shall, every year before All Hallow's day, swear in presence of the Chancellor, that they will not admit into their societies any Master, Bachelor, or Scholar, or even servant who is suspected of being a Lollard, under pain of losing his office and his academical degree, and the Chancellor, at his admission, shall swear that he will faithfully see that this statute is observed.

licæ disciplinæ sensim seminando dispersit, extirpentur radicitus, *statutum est*, quod, singulis annis successuris, citra festum Omnium Sanctorum, omnes guardiani, custodes, præpositi, et rectores collegiorum, et singuli Principales aularum, juramentum præstent corporale coram Cancellario aut ejus Commissario, quod nullus eorum in suo hospitio scienter admittat aliquem Magistrum, Bacallarium, aut Scholarem, vel etiam servientem, de hæretica seu Lollardica pronitate probabiliter suspectum, sub pœna amissionis suæ principalitatis et inhabilitationis ad omnem gradum habitum vel habendum; et, ad fidelem executionem hujus statuti, Cancellarius, qui pro tempore fuerit, in ejus admissione specialiter sit juratus: [ubi omnes in hoc Cancellarii sunt culpandi].[1]

C. 64.

DE LIRA "SUPER BIBLIAM" PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY.[2]

A.D. 1414.

The copy of *De Lira "super bibliam,"* which has been presented to the University, shall be chained in the chancel of S. Mary's church for the general

Memorandum, quod anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quarto decimo, ad communem utilitatem omnium et præsertim Scholarium Universitatis Oxoniæ, Doctoris[3] de Lira "*super bibliam abbreviatus*," cum tabula de quæstionibus ejusdem Doctoris in fine, annotationibus epistolarum et evangeliorum per totum

[1] These few words do not form a portion of the actual statute, but they are written after it in a different, but nearly contemporary hand. The statute itself apparently ought not to end here, for a few folios further on in C. occur the aforesaid condemned articles at full length, without any preface or remark: they are not given here, as being already accessible elsewhere. It is worthy of remark, however, that at the end of certain statutes of the University, known by the title of "Statuta nova," made in the year 1564–5, and which are preserved at the end of B., the following words occur:—*Statuta illa, quæ de Wickliffo sancita sunt, et contra quasdam Russelli conclusiones ferebantur, volumus ut in posterum neque legantur, neque inter statuta annumerentur;* probably these words refer to some statutes of the University made in Wiclif's lifetime, and which originally occupied the lost folios of C., which preceded the condemned articles.

[2] No title in MS.

[3] *Doctor*, MS.

annum, lectionumque et capitulorum de temporali in principio ipsius scriptis, datus fuit Universitati Oxoniæ, ac catenatus in cancello ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ in eadem, ordinatusque ad jacendum ibidem perpetuo pro usu supradicto, ita quod singulis annis Cancellarii et Procuratorum visui supponatur, pro ejus debita conservatione ad usum supradictum.

use of all, but especially of the Scholars; and the Chancellor and Proctors shall inspect it every year.

INTERPRETATION OF A PREVIOUS STATUTE ABOUT GRACES.[1]

Interpretando Universitas Regentium et Non-regentium *declaravit*, quod statutum, quo cavetur quod quilibet Magister regens gratiam negaturus vel concessurus, absque omni comparatione vel relatione gratiæ ad gratiam, ad honorem Universitatis simpliciter et absolute deneget vel concedat, Magistros Universitatis non limitat nec restringit quin gratias ab iis petitas possint libere concedere et negare, dum tamen ipsas sine omni relatione et comparatione gratiæ ad gratiam, simpliciter et absolute, non adjiciendo conditiones turpes vel inhonestas, denegent vel concedant.

The statute against the granting of graces conditionally was not intended to hinder the free granting of graces.

DOCTOR AYLEMERE'S CUP.[1]

A. 35.

A.D. 1419.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo nono, mensis Novembris die tertio, in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium celebrata, existente Cancellario Magistro Waltero Treugof, sacræ paginæ professore, Procuratoribus vero Magistris Ricardo Heth et Ricardo Burnham, edita fuerunt statuta sequentia, ex consensu unanimi Non-regentium et omnium facultatum.

Cum nuper recolendæ memoriæ legum Doctor Magister Johannes Aylemere Universitati multa bona legaverit, et in perenne memoriale proprietatis[2] ejusdem, ad usum Cancellarii, qui pro tempore fuerit, jocale quoddam,

Doctor Aylemere having bequeathed much property to the University, and especially a memorial silver

[1] No title in MS.

[2] *proprietati*, MS.

cup, with cover and handles of silver gilt, for the use of the Chancellor, *it is hereby ordered* that, lest the cup should be lost, the Chancellor on resigning his office shall always deliver up this cup, along with his book and seal, to the University in congregation, and it shall be placed in the chest "*of four keys*," and delivered to the succeeding Chancellor only.

cupam scilicet unam argenteam cum cooperculo et swagis deauratis, ex legato contulerit, ne per variationem Cancellariorum dictum jocale alienari contingat, et sic tanti benefactoris deleri memoriam, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod in resignatione officii Cancellarii, qui tunc est, et suorum successorum pro perpetuo, una cum libro et sigillo officio præfato pertinentibus, dicta cupa cum cooperculo coram Universitate publice deponatur, et in cista quatuor clavium, in qua servatur Universitatis sigillum, in congregationis præsentia, secure conservanda locetur, et soli Cancellario electo vel in posterum eligendo in veneranda congregatione Regentium in receptione sui officii liberetur, quodque in tanti beneficii recompensam . . . .

And as a recompense for this munificent gift, the Chaplain of the University shall say a special collect for the donor on the day after Martinmas every year, when the University benefactors are commemorated.

. . . . Capellanus Universitatis, vel locum suum occupans, in missa "*de requiem*" in crastino S. Martini in mense Novembris pro Universitatis benefactoribus celebranda, et in exequiis præcedentibus, pro benefactore præfato collectam habeat specialem, teneanturque Bedelli, in præconizationibus dictarum exequiarum et missæ, cum benefactoribus aliis præfatum Magistrum Johannem Aylemere specialiter nominare.

WHO MAY READ "THE SENTENCES."[1]

No one shall be allowed to read "*the sentences*," unless he has first responded at regular disputations in due form.

Quia lucerna sacra non est a clericis celanda sub modio, ne, cum abscondentibus pecuniam domini, Salvatoris judicio condemnentur, *statutum est*, quod ad lecturam libri sententiarum nullus de cætero sit admissus, nisi prius in disputatione solemni, non concursoria, solemniter et non furtive respondeat.

B. 42.

STATUTUM EST DE FUTURO, ET LEGATUR OMNIBUS ADMISSIS AD INCIPIENDUM IN FACULTATE ARTIUM.

A.D. cir. 1420.

In order to secure the regu-

Pro continuatione felici lecturæ ordinariæ septem scientiarum liberalium necnon trium philosophiarum per

[1] No title in MS.

Universitatem *ordinatum est et statutum*, quod singuli incepturi in facultate artium, die admissionis suæ jurent, quod ipsi, in principio anni proxime sequentis eorum inceptionem, ordinarie legent septem scientias et tres philosophias, si tot fuerint in illa facultate ipso anno incepturi, seniore incipiente Metaphysicam, et sic, secundum senioritatem eorum, ad Grammaticam descendendo, continuando lecturas suas usque ad [septimum diem mensis Julii proxime sequentis][1] . . . [2] *videlicet*, si viginti fuerint incepturi, tunc duo seniores incipient ad Metaphysicam, et sic bini et bini, secundum suas senioritates descendendo, legant prædictas scientias. Si vero plures quam decem fuerint, pauciores tamen quam viginti, tunc residuum ultra decem eisdem scientiis retro addantur, seniore illius numeri residui ad Metaphysicam incipiente, consimiliter descendendo; si autem pauciores fuerint quam decem, tunc tot illarum scientiarum illo anno ab eis legantur quot fuerint tunc in dicta facultate incepturi, et seniore incipiente ad Metaphysicam, et sic descendendo ab aliis ad[3] Grammaticam, ut præmissum est. Et Scholares, qui tunc scientias non lectas audire tenentur, illo anno in scientia propria superiori vel inferiori sua audire ordinarie; ac insuper, si contingat aliquem prædictorum Magistrorum dictas scientias legentium aliquo modo legitimo impediri, prætextu cujus impediti lectura alicujus illarum scientiarum cessaverit, et fuerit aliquis numerus residuus ultra numerum decenarium, ut prædictum est, tunc ille Magister sic impeditus præmoneat Bedellum suæ facultatis, ut Bedellus certificet seniorem illius numeri residui, qui lecturam ipsam sic impeditam continuet; et simili modo faciant cæteri ejusdem numeri

...lar study of the seven sciences and the three philosophies. Inceptors in Arts shall swear on admission that at the commencement of the next year they will lecture on the seven sciences and the three philosophies, if there be enough inceptors for the purpose.

Thus, if there be twenty inceptors, the two senior shall lecture in Metaphysics, and the rest, by two and two, in the other sciences and philosophies, the two junior taking Grammar.

And if any of the said Masters be unable to read, a substitute shall be provided,

[1] These words are written over an erasure by a later hand; there is no doubt, from a comparison of other similar passages, that the words erased were, *festum Translationis S. Thomæ Cantuariensis*; see p. 259, *infra*.

[2] An erasure.

[3] *ad*, omitted in MS.

cup, with cover and handles of silver gilt, for the use of the Chancellor, *it is hereby ordered* that, lest the cup should be lost, the Chancellor on resigning his office shall always deliver up this cup, along with his book and seal, to the University in congregation, and it shall be placed in the chest "*of four keys*," and delivered to the succeeding Chancellor only.

cupam scilicet unam argent
swagis deauratis, ex legato c
nem Cancellariorum dictum
et sic tanti benefactoris dele
statuit et decrevit, quod in
larii, qui tunc est, et suoru
tuo, una cum libro et sig
tibus, dicta cupa cum
publice deponatur, et in
servatur Universitatis
sentia, secure conserv.
electo vel in post
gatione Regentium
quodque in tanti

And as a recompense for this munificent gift, the Chaplain of the University shall say a special collect for the donor on the day after Martinmas every year, when the University benefactors are commemorated.

. . . . Cap
occupans, in mi
tini in mense
bus celebranda
factore præfat
que Bedelli, i
et missæ, cu
Johannem

No one shall be allowed to read "*the sentences*," unless he has first responded at regular disputations in due form.

Quia
modio,
vatoris
lecturan
missus,
soria,

B. 42. STATU

ADM

A.D. cir. 1420. Pro

In order to secure the regu- scient

Primus Articulus.

Ut memoria benefactorum Universitatis, qui ad pauperum relevamen studentium in eadem pro mutuandis pecuniis cistas fundaverant, crebrior habeatur, *placeat huic venerabili congregationi Regentium et Non-regentium* pro extrahendis ab eisdem suis cautionibus et ejusdem obligatoriis literis ordinare remedium, ne, præfatis benefactoribus dictorum pauperum orationibus defraudatis, Universitas videatur ultimis voluntatibus contraire.

The first grace;—that some remedy may be devised for the removal of pledges and written bonds from the chests.

Secundus Articulus.

Secundo quidem proponebatur articulus gratiosus, modificatus tamen ad sex personas tantum in subscriptis gratiis expressatas.

The second grace related to the six persons mentioned in the following two graces.

Tertius Articulus.

Placeat huic venerabili congregationi, etc., providere quid agendum sit cum cautionibus ante primam pestilentiam incistatis.

The third grace;—that congregation would determine what must be done with the pledges deposited before the first pestilence.

Pro quorum primum expeditione et remedio assectando,[1] concessæ sunt gratiæ quinque fratribus, *videlicet,* Thomæ Benham, de ordine Prædicatorum, et Thomæ Chayne, de ordine Minorum, Ricardo Franke, de ordine Augustinensium, Johanni Lauvale,[2] de ordine Carmelitarum, et Roberto Hyldreskelf, de ordine Prædicatorum, secundum formam in registris Cancellarii et Procuratorum planius expressatam.

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comes the *finalis gratia,* which does not seem to be other than a fourth *articulus.* The whole document is very confused and difficult to understand; as to the reading of *tres* or *quatuor* the option must be left to the reader.

[1] *assectato,* MS.

[2] or *Lanvale,* MS.

A fourth grace;— Finalis vero gratia erat pro honorabili et circumspecto viro, Magistro Thoma Rodebory, sub hac forma petita;

that formal difficulties may be dispensed with as to the succession of Master Thomas Rodebory to the office of Chancellor.

Placeat huic venerabili congregationi Regentium et Non-regentium gratiosius dispensare, et cum omni effectu juris in hac parte concedere, quatenus, resignato officio Cancellariatus Universitatis Oxoniensis per honorabilem et discretum virum Magistrum Walterum Treugof, eo facto venerabilis vir Magister Thomas Rodebory, nunc pro tunc ad hoc vocatus, sit realiter Cancellarius Universitatis ejusdem.

This grace was granted.

Quæ quidem gratia per majorem partem Non-regentium, ac per facultates sacræ Theologiæ, Juris Canonici, Medicinæ, et Artium, tunc præsentem concessa, et per Cancellarium pro concessa pronunciata fuerat, ut est moris.

As to the third grace, *it was ordered*, that six or eight Masters should be appointed to dispose of the pledges therein mentioned.

Quoad tertium articulum *ordinatum et statutum est*, quod deputentur octo vel sex Magistri in congregatione Regentium, ad disponendum pro cautionibus ante[1] primam pestilentiam incistatis, secundum vim, formam et tenorem cujusdam statuti alias editi super eodem negotio, tempore prænobilis viri Ricardi Courtenay, ad tunc Cancellarii.

The last act of this congregation was to draw up a form of statute for the better future keeping of the jewels, &c., of the University, when they should have been released, and to provide that no one, without special leave of congregation, should pledge them hereafter.

Est insuper finalis ordinatio præfatæ congregationis Regentium et Non-regentium in formam statuti redacta, pro securiori custodia dictarum cautionum et jocalium, postquam extracta fuerunt, et aliorum bonorum Universitatis prædictæ, quæ nec Cancellarius, nec Procuratores, nec quisquam alius, qualiscunque conditionis fuerit, amodo impignorabit nec impignorari faciet alioquin de rebus Universitatis, absque gratia speciali petita, concessa, et more solito pronunciata ad minus in congregatione Regentium.

Acta fuit hæc et expedita in dicta congregatione, die et anno supradictis, et in hanc formam redacta per

[1] *ad*, MS.

quatuor Magistros, qui erant tunc stantes et scrutatores, sub indentura liberata dictis Cancellario et Procuratoribus, in publica convocatione Regentium et Non-regentium, ad registrandum, ut est moris.

TREUGOF.

ORDINATIONES ET STATUTA PRO UNIVERSITATE OXONIÆ, PER REGEM HENRICUM QUINTUM INSTITUTÆ.[1]

A. 29.

A.D. 1421.

Henri, par le grace de Dieu, Roy d'Engleterre et de Ffrance, et seygnur d'Irland, a noz tre schers et bien aimez les Chanceller, Regentz, et Non-regentz de nostre Universitee d'Oxenford, saluz :

With the advice of certain learned persons of the University, and of his council, the King orders the underwritten articles to be proclaimed and observed at Oxford.

Savoir vous fesons, que sur certaines materes[2] le conservacion de notre pees, et le bien et transquillitee de nostre dite Universitee concernentz, eue jatarde communication ovesque certeins discretz et sages de mesme nostre Universitee, queux de nostre comaundement devant nostre conseil personalment compararent,

[TRANSLATION.]

Henry, by the grace of God king of England and of France, and lord of Ireland, to our very dear and well-beloved the Chancellor, Regents, and Non-regents of our University of Oxford, greeting ;

We do you to wit that, as to certain matters concerning the preservation of our peace and the welfare and tranquillity of our said University, having lately had communication with certain discreet and learned persons of the same our University, who at our command appeared in person before our council, certain articles have been appointed and drawn

[1] There is, properly speaking, no title to the following letter and ordinance in the MS., that given above is written in a later hand in the margin ; a large blot completely obliterates all the writing on the upper portion of the folio.

[2] *materers*, MS.

sont, de leur mutuel advis et deliberacion, appointez et faitz aucuns articles, queux nous vous enveions closes deinz ces presentz, les quelles articles par vous veus volons et de l'assent de notre dite conseil, vous mandons, enchargeant qe, a tout celeritee possible, facez les ditz articles parmye nostre dite Universitee publiquement estre proclamez, et qe vous les gardez et observez, et les facez per ceulx qui sonnt desouz vostre jurisdiction et gouvernance estre gardez et observez, selont l'effect et contenue d'icelles, encertifiant nostre dito conseil, deinz le moys de Pasque prochen avenur, ce qe fait averez en ceell partie; et ce lesser ne vuillez en nulle manere.

Donne souz nostre prive seal, a Westminster, le xxix. jour de Mars, l'an de nostre reigne oystime.

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up by their mutual advice and deliberation, which we send you inclosed with these presents; the which articles we desire you to see, and, with the approval of our council, we command you, charging you that with all possible speed you cause the said articles to be publicly proclaimed within our said University, and that you keep and observe them, and cause them to be kept and observed by those who are within your jurisdiction and government, according to their effect and contents, certifying our said council, within the month of Easter next ensuing, what you have done in this matter, and that you suffer it not to be in any way neglected.

Given under our privy seal at Westminster, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the eighth year of our reign.

In primis, pro pace servanda firmius, et riotis et maleficiis amodo, Deo duce, in Universitate Oxoniæ vitandis, *appunctuatum et ordinatum existit, videlicet*, ut quicumque Scholares et omnes Scholarium famuli discretionis annos attingentes, infra mensem a tempore primi adductus sui ad Universitatem, coram Cancellario,

ad omnia statuta de servanda pace illic edita corporaliter jurent, quæ graduati ibidem jurando subeunt, cum graduum honores recipiunt. *for the peace of the University:*

Item, quod Scholares omnes et eorum famuli sint sub gubernatione Principalium virorum sufficientium et providorum, per Cancellarium et Regentes legitime approbatorum et admissorum, et nullo modo cameras habeant in domibus laicorum, sub pœna, primo amissionis privilegiorum, secundo incarcerationis, et, crescente eorum contumacia, bannitionis in contravenientes debite exequendæ.

2. Also all Scholars and their servants shall be under the government of some sufficient Principal, approved by the Chancellor and Proctors, and shall not be allowed to dwell in the houses of laymen.

Item, quod Scholaris et Magister quilibet, famulum vel famulos habens, pro illo vel illos manucapiat Cancellario de pace per eum vel eos servanda, quorum nomina coram dicto Cancellario registrentur, sub pœnis superius expressatis.

3. Every Scholar and Master having servants shall be responsible to the Chancellor for the preservation of the peace by them: and the Chancellor shall have a list of their names

Item, quod omnes et singuli Principales, tempore admissionis eorum ad principalitates, jurent sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliis, quod nullum admittent ad eorum aulas vel introitus, nisi de quo bonum testimonium habeant, et quem credunt statuta, consuetudines et privilegia pacem Universitatis prædictæ concernentia, conservaturum[1] illæsa, collectasque Magistris seu Doctoribus et Bedellis, secundum statuta Universitatis ejusdem, debite facere, et, si aliquem contravenientem noverint in præmissis, Cancellario vel Commissario infra triduum denunciabunt, sub pœna amissionis . . suæ principalitatis, quam hujusmodi Principales in hac parte contravenientes . . . . [2]

4. All Principals, on admission to their office, shall swear that they will admit into their halls no one, unless they are well assured of his good character, and that he will observe the statutes, &c., and regularly contribute to the collections for the Doctors, Masters and Bedels.

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[1] *conservare*, A.

[2] Two words are here beyond recovery, probably they are *subire tenentur*.

A. 36.
B. 100.
C. 63.
A.D. 1426.

De cista quinque clavium.[1]

In congregatione magna Regentium et Non-regentium Universitatis Oxoniæ, vicesimo primo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo vicesimo sexto celebrata, existente tunc Cancellario Magistro Thoma Chace, Sacræ paginæ[2] *Professore, Procuratoribus vero Magistris Thoma Lysurs et Johanne Arundell, edita fuerunt statuta sequentia ex consensu unanimi omnium facultatum.*

For the safer custody of the property of the University, before Whitsunday next ensuing a chest with five keys shall be made; of which keys the Chancellor shall hold one; and of the remaining four two Regents in Arts, one a north- and the other a south-country-man, shall hold two, and two Non-regents, members of colleges, one a north- and the other a south-country-man, the other two.

Pro firmiori custodia bonorum Universitatis in futuris temporibus Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod intra festum Pentecostes proximum futurum fiat una nova cista cum quinque seris et quinque clavibus, quarum quinque clavium unam custodiat Cancellarius Universitatis qui pro tempore fuerit; et duo Regentes Artium eligendi ad illius cistæ custodiam, Australis et Borealis, custodiant etiam duas; duas autem alias claves habeant duo Magistri Artium non-regentes collegiati, Australis et Borealis, qui cistæ hujusmodi custodiam habeant a festo Pentecostes proximo futuro usque ad primam congregationem Regentium post electionem Procuratorum, in qua hi quatuor Magistri resignent officia suæ custodiæ, computum de per eos receptis et liberatis coram judicibus tunc eligendis, secundum formam inferius annotatam, infra mensem reddituri.

On the day of their resignation their successors shall be appointed, who may not be members of any religious order: their office shall be annual, and they shall deliver their account within one month after their resignation.

Eodem etiam[3] die, quo ipsi in congregatione Regentium solemni ad hoc celebranda officium hujusmodi resignant, in eadem congregatione per majorem partem Regentium eligantur eorum successores, duo Regentes et duo Non-regentes collegiati, Australes et Boreales, et personæ sæculares, quorum officium per annum solummodo duret, sub forma qua supra. Ita

[1] Title in a late hand from B.
[2] *Theologiæ*, B.
[3] *enim*, MS.

quod post annum teneantur eandem cistam liberare et de ea comptum reddere, quantum in ipsis est, sub pœna quadraginta solidorum per eorum quemlibet defectivum infra mensem eidem Universitati effectualiter solvendorum, cujus summæ levamen facere Cancellarius teneatur, et sic in perpetuum tam forma electionis quam computi fiat.

Electi vero ibidem et nominati onus et officium hujusmodi subire teneantur, sub pœna quadraginta solidorum eidem cistæ solvendorum, quam pœnam, sub pœna perjurii, in ipsum vel ipsos subire nolentes quam cito poterit infligere teneatur Cancellarius sine mora.

Those elected shall be bound to discharge the duties of the office under a penalty of forty shillings.

In eadem cista omnia jocalia Universitatis, aurea vel argentea, et omnes pecuniarum summæ ad dictam Universitatem qualitercunque proventuræ, præter ea quæ ex legatione vel dato pertinent seu pertinebunt officiis Cancellarii vel Procuratorum, et præter ea quæ ex voluntate donantium vel[1] legantium aliter fuerint conservanda, effectualiter reponantur.

In this chest shall be kept all the jewels belonging to the University, and all monies paid to the University, except bequests or gifts, or payments which are made to the Chancellor and Proctors *ex officio.*

Ad custodiam vero Procuratorum de cætero, solummodo, sub pœna duplandi recepti, proveniant quæ sequuntur, *videlicet* centum solidi de redditu Universitatis annis singulis absque pluri[2] :—

The Proctors alone shall have charge of the underwritten :—
1. One hundred shillings of the revenue of the University.

Item, redditus provenientes pro distributione Regentium, et pro pauperibus Scholaribus in die S. Nicholai depascendis, et pecuniæ a grammaticis recipi consuetæ :

2. Gifts for distribution among Masters and poor Scholars, on S. Nicholas' day, and the salary of the grammar Masters.

Item, communæ in licentiationibus et graduationibus proventuræ :

3. Fees paid at graduation, &c.

Item, duo nobilia de redditu Universitatis receptoribus[3] ejusdem redditus exsolvenda :

4. Two nobles to be paid to the receivers of the funds of the University.

[1] *et,* B.
[2] A portion of this line is erased in A. and C., and omitted in B.
[3] *recentembiis,* corrected by a late hand, C.

5. The value of forfeited weapons, &c.

Item, pretia armorum forisfactorum, et pecuniæ per appellationes levatæ seu levandæ.

Eight auditors of the accounts of this chest shall be appointed, four Doctors and four Masters of Arts, who shall swear that they will exact a strict account.

Pro computo vero dictæ cistæ quinque clavium audiendo eligantur octo auditores computi per scrutinium in congregatione Regentium, videlicet quatuor Doctores quatuor facultatum, et quatuor Magistri artium actualiter regentes, Australes et Boreales, qui jurabunt, tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis, quod strictam et justam auditionem facient, tantum quod justum est allocando omnibus et singulis qui coram ipsis computare tenentur temporibus in futuris, in quo scrutinio singuli Regentes simpliciter et sine dispositione aliqua scribere teneantur vota sua; et hujus scrutinii scrutatores erunt tres, junior Doctor in Theologia, junior Doctor Decretorum, et junior Magister artium regens.

At the election of these auditors, the Regents shall *write down* their votes, and the examiners of the votes shall be the junior Doctor in Theology, the junior Doctor in Decrees, and the junior Master of Arts.

Coram quibus auditoribus teneantur dictæ cistæ custodes, Cancellarius et Procuratores, de omnibus bonis Universitatis per ipsos receptis vel administratis, reddere rationem, quocunque statuto prius edito in contrarium non obstante.[1]

Of the use of the seal of the University.[2]

Nothing shall be sealed with the common seal of the University except in full congregation during term, and in convocation during vacations: and everything so sealed shall have been first deliberated upon in congregation or convocation: and nothing which is deliberated upon in congregation shall be finally settled the same day.

Item, pro securiori custodia sigilli communis dictæ Universitatis, *est* per eandem congregationem Regentium et Non-regentium *taliter ordinatum*, quod nihil in posterum sigilletur sub sigillo communi Universitatis, nisi in plena congregatione Regentium, si plenus terminus fuerit, vel in convocatione Regentium et Non-regentium vacationum temporibus, nec quod aliquod scriptum sigillo prædicto sigilletur, nisi cujus tenor per spatium diei naturalis in plena congregatione Regentium, si plenus terminus fuerit, vel in convocatione Regentium et Non-regentium in tempore

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[1] At this point the copy in B. ceases.

[2] No title in MSS.

vacationis, prius mature pertractetur, nec quod aliqua deliberatio in congregatione Regentium primo die quo proponitur plenarie sit decisa, et quod ista ordinatio de sigillo communi, una cum ordinatione de cista quinque clavium, quoad omnes earumdem particulas ita stricte observetur, quod super his nullo modo fiat dispensatio nisi per congregationem Regentium et Non-regentium solemniter convocatam.

The provisions of these ordinances as to the seal and the chest of five keys shall never be dispensed with, except by congregation.

Of the change of dress in Summer.[1]

Item, cum dictat ratio varietates habituum temporum dispositionibus respondere, et festum Paschæ ex infallibili cursu propter[2] viciniam participat cum æstate, præfata congregatio Regentium et Non-regentium *concorditer ordinavit*, quod amodo liceat, a festo Paschæ usque festum Omnium Sanctorum, graduatis seu graduandis quibus hujusmodi congruunt, conferre vel uti sericis in suis habitibus, antiqua consuetudine non obstante.

It is reasonable that dress should be changed with the changes of the seasons; therefore, from Easter to All Saints' day, silk robes may be used.

Proclamations to be made in Latin.[1]

Item, quia præconis officio congruit sibi commissa planius quo noverit intimare, et inter cætera linguarum eloquia Universitatibus, ubi confluunt nationes linguæ disparis, Latina maxime sit communis, *statutum est*, ut de cætero proclamationes singulæ Bedellorum, saltem inter Scholares habitæ, solum fiant in publico sub Latino.

People of various nations gather at Oxford: therefore the proclamations of the Bedels shall be made in Latin, that being the language most generally understood.

INSIGNIA OFFICII CANCELLARIATUS OXONIENSIS. A. 80.

Hæc indentura, facta anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo vicesimo septimo, mense Aprilis, die vicesima, inter Universitatem Oxoniensem, ex parte una, et Magistrum Thomam Chace, sacræ paginæ Professorem,

A.D. 1427.

Master Thomas Chace, Chancellor, received, on his admission to office, the *insignia* herein

[1] No titles in MSS.

[2] *propter* omitted in C.

5. The value of forfeited weapons, &c.

[illegible] Cancellarium, ex parte altera, [illegible] præfata liberavit dicto [illegible] insigniis sui officii, bona dictæ [illegible] quæ sequuntur :—

Eight auditors of the accounts of this chest shall be appointed, four Doctors and four Masters of Arts, who shall swear that they will render a true account.

[illegible] Cancellarius ab Universitate [illegible] videlicet statutorum Universitatis, [illegible] de argento;

[illegible] argenteum cum catena ar- [illegible] unciarum et dimidiæ;

At the close [illegible]

[illegible] [1] argenteum, cum coopertorio [illegible] deauratos, ponderis triginta et

[illegible] sui officii de papiro;

[illegible] æreas pro granis, videlicet, unum [illegible] modii, et unam quartam modii;

[illegible] mensuras æreas, pro liquoribus, [illegible] potellam, quartam, et unam

[illegible] ponderum de orichalco,[3] quo- [illegible] marcarum est ponderis "*de Troy,*" [illegible] et pecuniis ponderandis, et alius [illegible] et dicitur vulgariter "*Lyggyng* [illegible] pro speciebus et candelis ponde-

[illegible] æquilibras, pro ponderibus major- [illegible] cum cistula lignea pro eisdem;

[illegible] de orichalco[3] deauratam, ad [illegible] cum una capsula viridi de corio;

[illegible] sigilla ferrea, unum ad signandum [illegible] pro granis, et aliud ad signandum

[3] *auricalco*, MS.

quidem Universitatis Cancellarium ex parte altera, videlicet quod Universitas praefata liberavit dicto Magistro Thomae pro insigniis sui officii bona dictae Universitatis, sub modo qui sequuntur:—

Specified articles the property of the University.

The Chancellor's book containing the Statutes of the University, and fastened with a silver clasp.

Primo recepit antedictus Cancellarius ab Universitate librum sui officii, videlicet statutorum Universitatis, cum uno firmaculo de argento.

Also a silver seal with a chain of silver weighing three and a half ounces.

Item, recepit sigillum argenteum cum catena argentea, ponderis trium unciarum et dimidiae.

Also a silver cup with a cover standing on three legs of silver gilt and weighing twenty-three ounces.

Item, unum cyphum argenteum cum cooperculo stante[1] super tres pedes deauratos, ponderis viginti et trium unciarum.

Also a paper register of the office.

Item, unum registrum sui officii de papiro.

Also, three measures for grain.

Item, tres mensuras aereas pro granis, videlicet unam modium, medietatem modii, et unam quartam modii;

Also, four measures for liquids.

Item, quatuor alias mensuras aereas, pro liquoribus, videlicet, unam lagenam, potellam, quartam et unam pintam;

Also, two sets of weights, "Troy" for weighing gold and silver, and "Lyggyng weight" for spices and candles.

Item, duos cumulos ponderum de orichalco,[2] quorum unus sexdecim marcarum est ponderis "de Troy," et deservit pro auro et argento ponderandis, et alius est quatuor librarum, et dicitur vulgariter "*Lyggyng weight*," et deservit pro speciebus et candelis ponderandis;

Also, two scales for the greater and lesser weights, with a wooden case to hold the same.

Item, recepit duo aequilibras, pro ponderibus majoribus et minoribus, cum cistula lignea pro eisdem:

Also, a gilt measure for cloth, with a case of green leather.

Item, unam virgam de orichalco[2] deauratam, ad mensurandos pannos, cum una capsula viridi de corio;

Also, two iron seals, one for marking wooden

Item, recepit duo sigilla ferrea, unum ad signandum mensuras ligneas pro granis, et aliud ad signandum

[1] *ciphum*, MS. *stantem* ?

[2] *auricalco*, MS.

ollas, et mensuras pro vino et cerevisia, et pondera plumbea pistorum et aliorum, et fiunt sigilla secundum formam capitis bovini; measures, the other for earthenware vessels, bakers' weights, &c.: these seals are of the shape of the head of an ox.

Item, recepit unam incudem et malleum de ferro, etc.; Also, an anvil and hammer of iron.

Item, recepit duos quaternos de copiis bullarum damnationis hæresium et errorum. Also, two sheets containing copies of papal bulls against heresies, &c.

THE STUDIES NECESSARY BEFORE INCEPTION.[1]

A. 89.
C. 124.
B. 41.
A.D. 1431.

Anno[2] Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo primo, mensis Decembris die decima, existentibus Cancellario Magistro Gilberto Kymer, Medicinarum Doctore, et Procuratoribus Magistris Wilhelmo Tybart et Wilhelmo Brandon, edita erant hæc subscripta statuta, concurrente cum voto omnium Non-regentium consensu omnium facultatum.

Cum in nulla facultate seu scientia quisquam magistrali censetur digne potiri honore, nisi per tempus competens aliquamdiu studiosus et diligens discipulus præ-extiterit in eadem, tum[3] quia artium liberalium professor[4] honorabili septem scientiarum triumque philosophiarum magistratu conjunctim et divisim dignoscitur decorari, operæ pretium est ut quisque, apicem in eisdem solemniter scansurus cathedræ magistralis, ante suam ad hoc licentiationem, sub apta temporis mora, cunctas septem artes liberales tresque philosophias efficaciter addiscendo, publica et doctrinalia singillatim gymnasia[5] pertranseat[6] philosophorum. Præsentatos igitur ad incipiendum in artibus

All who aspire to the dignity of Master of Arts must, before their admission, have duly studied the seven arts and the three philosophies.

Therefore those who are presented for inception are supposed to have completed the form for "*determining Bachelors*," and

[1] No title in MS.

[2] The introductory clause, containing the date, &c., is wanting in B., which has instead the title, *Statuta legenda iis qui licentiandi sunt in artibus.*

[3] *verum quia*, A. and C.

[4] Written over an erasure in A.

[5] *gingnasia*, A., B., and C.

[6] *per*, written over the line in A.; *pertransiat*, C.

also to have studied the seven arts and the three philosophies for eight years, each term containing thirty "reading days;" that is to say,—

et philosophia supponimus formam determinatoribus indictam audiendo complesse, necnon in scholis artium, septem artes liberales et tres philosophias per octo annorum terminos, termino quolibet ad minus continente triginta dies legibiles, secundum formam sequentem ascendendo[1] gradatim, ordinarie et attente audisse: [2] supple, GRAMMATICAM per terminum anni, videlicet Priscianum, in majore vel minore; RHETORICAM per tres terminos, videlicet "*rhetoricam*" Aristotelis, seu quartam "*Topicorum*" Böethii, aut Tullium in nova rhetorica, vel Ovidium "*Metamorphoseos*" sive poëtriam Virgilii; LOGICAM per tres terminos, puta, libros περὶ Ἑρμηνείας[3] vel tres libros primos "*Topicorum*" Böethii, aut libros "*Priorum*" sive "*Topicorum*" Aristotelis; ARITHMETICAM[4] per terminum anni, videlicet Böethii; MUSICAM per terminum anni, videlicet Boëthii; GEOMETRIAM per duos anni terminos, videlicet librum geometriæ Euclidis, seu Vitellionis[5] perspectivam. ASTRONOMIAM per duos terminos anni, videlicet "*Theoricam planetarum,*" vel Tholomeum in "*Almajesti;*" PHILOSOPHIAM NATURALEM per tres terminos, videlicet, libros "*Physicorum,*" vel "*Cœli et Mundi,*" vel "*de Proprietatibus Elementorum*" aut "*Meteororum,*" seu "*de Vegetabilibus et Plantis,*" sive "*de Anima,*" vel "*de Animalibus,*" aut aliquem de minutis libris, et hoc de textu Aristotelis; PHILOSOPHIAM MORALEM per tres terminos, videlicet librum "*Ethicorum*" vel "*Œconomicæ,*"[6] seu "*Politicorum*" Aristotelis; PHILOSOPHIAM METAPHYSICALEM per tres terminos, videlicet librum "*Metaphysicæ*" Aristotelis: dum tamen, si prius determinaverit,

1. GRAMMAR, for one year; 2. RHETORIC, for three terms; 3. LOGIC, for three terms; ARITHMETIC, for one year; MUSIC, for one year; GEOMETRY, for two terms; ASTRONOMY, for two terms; NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, for three terms; MORAL PHILOSOPHY, for three terms; METAPHYSICS, for three terms.

[1] *ascendendo*, omitted in C., and written over the line.

[2] In B. the whole of this clause is erased, except the word *Grammaticam*, and it reads instead, *Grammaticam Prisciani per terminum anni.*

[3] A. and C. have a word like *perarmororum*; B. has *perarmenias.*

[4] *Arithmetricam*, C.

[5] This is the reading of a correction in B.; A. and C. have *Alicen* [*i.e. Alhaçen*, or *Al-Hasan*] *Vitulonemve in perspectiva.*

[6] *Œconomicorum*, (a correction) in B.

"*Metaphysicam*" solum per duos terminos arctentur audisse,[1] ita quod, si aliqua scientiarum liberalium ordinarie non legatur in scholis ad hoc deputatis, tunc a Bachalario extraordinarie legente per tempus superius eidem scientiæ limitatum audiatur, cum tempus congruum eis ad illud vacaverit.

Item, cum præsertim Magistris, saltem regentibus, universas facultates seu scientias, in quibus magistrali decorantur honore, pro graduandorum forma in eisdem in scholis publicis ordinarie legere incumbit et docere, verum quia artium liberalium Magistri[2] singularum septem scientiarum triumque philosophiarum magistratu venerabili insigniuntur, præcipue iis, dummodo sunt Regentes in qualibet tam[3] arte liberali quam philosophia, solemniter ordinariam convenit effundere doctrinam, potissime pro incepturorum forma in artibus, qui, ante suam licentiationem in iisdem, per certa temporum curricula, singulas illarum seriatim, ut præfertur, publice astringuntur audire; *Statutum igitur est*, quod septem artes liberales et tres philosophiæ[4] prænominatæ, a Magistris artium regentibus legere volentibus in eisdem, pro forma Scholarium legantur, sub hac, supple, forma; quod prope finem cujuslibet termini Procuratores, inquisito et noto quatenus melius poterint, per omnes Regentes in facultate artium, qui et quot de ipsis proximo termino sequente legere voluerint dictas artes et philosophias pro forma inceptorum, tunc omnes illos Regentes in decem partes vel portiones æquales, [aut][5] in quantum vicinius potest fieri, separent et partiantur: in prima portione Magistris supervisoribus grammaticorum cum junioribus Magistris connumeratis; In secundaque portione illis proximo junioribus contentis; et sic in residuis portionibus usque

The regent Masters, who are willing to lecture in them, shall read the seven sciences and the three philosophies according to the following form:— At the end of every term the Proctors shall ascertain who are willing so to lecture, and shall divide them into ten divisions as nearly equal in number as possible. In the first division shall be reckoned the junior Masters and the superintendents of the grammar schools. In the

[1] Here the statute ends in B.
[2] *Professores*, C.; *Magistri* written over an erasure, in A.
[3] *tamen*, C.
[4] *philosophias*, A. and C.
[5] Omitted in A. and C.

next division those next above them in seniority, and in the other divisions in like manner the next in seniority shall come next. The first division shall lecture in grammar.

And each division shall only lecture in those books which are provided by statute.

And, in lecturing, first the Masters shall read the text in order; then they shall explain it as the matter may require; then they shall choose passages from it; and, lastly, they shall raise points for discussion, but only such as naturally arise from the text, so that no prohibited sciences be taught.

ad seniores procedendo : sic tunc quod Magistri primæ portionis lecturam grammaticæ ordinariam, in scholis ad hoc limitatis, pro proximo sequente termino, observent, ac sic reliquarum sex artium et trium philosophiarum ordinarias lecturas, pro eodem termino, residuæ Magistrorum portiones conformiter impleant et perficiant ; *proviso insuper*, quod uniuscujusque portionis quilibet Magister, unus post alium, illos solummodo libros pro forma inceptorum in artibus limitatos arti vel philosophiæ suæ portionis pertinentes, per se vel per alium Magistrum legat ordinarie, vices per æquales de eodem libro vel alio suæ scientiæ vel philosophiæ, prout Magistris illius portionis melius videbitur auditoribus expedire : *observato insuper*, quod in lectionibus suis ordinariis dictarum scientiarum Magistri quique[1] legentes primitus textum, prout jacet, legant ; deinde ipsum, secundum exigentiam materiæ, plene et aperte exponant, et tunc, ipso debite ordinato seu constructo, ipsius textualia excerpant notabilia, demum quæstiones, si necesse sit, movendo solummodo literales, absque digressione a mente textus elongata, ita quod nullæ scientiæ prohibitæ doceantur, nec alicui alteri[2] facultati vel statutis Collegiorum quomodolibet præjudicetur.

Regents may dispute in arts although there be no disputation in theology going on ; but the disputation must be proclaimed by the Bedel, with mention of the *thesis*, at least one day before.

Item, statutum est, quod Regentes in facultate artium possunt disputare ordinarie in eadem facultate, licet non habeatur disputatio ordinaria in facultate sacræ theologiæ, dummodo aliud impedimentum rationabiliter non occurrat, quodque omnem hujusmodi disputationem facultatis artium, ad minus per diem ante, præcedat proclamatio per Bedellum[3] tituli quæstionis vel problematis disputandi, si nullus casus inopinatus impedierit, qui casus licet interveniat, propter omissionem talis proclamationis non minus liceat disputare.

[1] *quinque*, C.
[2] *altri*, C.
[3] *Bidellum*, C.

STATUTUM DE SERMONIBUS THEOLOGORUM.[1]

A. 90.
B. 47.
C. 124.

Ad honorem Domini nostri JESU CHRISTI, et sacrosanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ, necnon ad profectum studii, *statutum est*, quod singulis diebus Dominicis, in pleno termino per annum, a festo S. Dionysii usque ad [festum Translationis S. Thomæ Cantuariensis,][2] exceptis Dominicis in quibus contingunt missæ Universitatis seu festa horum Sanctorum, Cathedræ[3] S.[4] Petri, Davidis, Ceddæ, Patricii, Cuthberti, Wilhelmi, et Hugonis, in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis Oxoniæ, ante nonam, coram Cancellario et Universitate, in Latinis, a[5] Doctore sacræ theologiæ, seu a Bachalario ejusdem facultatis, publicus fiat sermo, sic *videlicet* quod, quilibet Doctor sacræ theologiæ vel Bachalarius in eadem a Cancellario et duobus sermonum collatoribus, ad minus per duos menses ante diem Dominicum in quo prædicare debet, ad prædicandum præmunitus, singulis annis quatuor annorum proximo post suam graduationem in eadem solummodo semel, dictis die et loco, hujusmodi publicum dicere teneatur sermonem, nisi eundem taliter[6] præmunitum,[7] ex causa legitima et approbata per Cancellarium et collatores, ad prædicandum impediri contingat: in quo casu, ita impeditus ad eundem diem suo loco teneatur alium subrogare, si quisquam alius illud onus subire voluerit, et, si singuli alii penitus hujusmodi onus recusent, tunc Universitas pro illo die nullum teneatur habere sermonem: veruntamen, si hujusmodi Doctor seu Bachalarius, propter negligentiam præmunitionis collatorum, congrue die sibi præfixa prædicare non poterit, tunc uterque ipsorum collatorum, unus post alium, vicissim secundum seni-

For the honour of our Lord JESUS CHRIST and of holy Mother Church, there shall be preached by a Doctor or Bachelor of Theology a public sermon every Sunday during full term, from the feast of S. Denys to that of the translation of S. Thomas of Canterbury, in the church of S. Mary the Virgin at Oxford, before noon, in the presence of the Chancellor and the University, except on the days when the University masses are celebrated, and on certain other festivals herein specified.

The preacher shall have two months' notice beforehand;

if unable to preach, he shall provide a substitute; and, if no such substitute can be found, there shall be no sermon for that time;

if his inability arise from his not having received due notice, then those whose duty it was to give such notice shall be bound to preach instead of him.

[1] No title in A. or C.; in B. the statute commences with *Item*.
[2] These words are erased in B.
[3] *Cathederæ*, C.
[4] *Sancti*, MSS.
[5] *a*, omitted in MSS.
[6] *aliter*, A.
[7] *præmitum*, B.; *munitum*, A.

oritatem, quotiescunque hoc contigerit, ipso die ejus vicem suppleat in prædicando, [ipsis etiam collatoribus ad hujusmodi onus in prædicando][1] subeundum, in cursu cum aliis hujusmodi Doctoribus ac Bachalariis, compariter per Cancellarii deputationem astrictis:[2] nec tamen aliquis talis Doctor seu Bachalarius, qui semel anno aliquo prædicaverit sermonem, sit per antea ad iterum prædicandum arctatus, donec singuli Doctores et Bachalarii hujusmodi ad conferendum prius fuerint præmuniti, nisi sermo ille quem dixerit fuerit examinatorius mereve spontaneus, seu aliter ex sibi debito competens, *hoc addito,* pro majore securitate hujusmodi sermonum habenda, quod nulli Bachallario theologiæ post admissionem suam ad lecturam libri Sententiarum, allocetur tempus pro forma aliquod in eadem, nisi per quod studendo in hac steterit Universitate: *proviso insuper,* quod singulis annis convenientiore tempore, ad hoc per Procuratores Universitatis duo deputentur collatores sermonum, videlicet duo Bachalarii sacræ theologiæ, completum finem quarti anni post admissionem suam ad lecturam libri Sententiarum minime attingentes, sæculares, aut, unico tali sæculari existente, ipse et hujusmodi religiosus, vel, in defectu talium sæcularium, ambo hujusmodi religiosi, qui, una cum Cancellario Universitatis, fideliter et sufficienter pro toto anno futuro disponant quæ personæ quibusque Dominicis debeant prædicare, et eas de sermocinando per duos menses ad minus ante diem, in quo prædicare debent, præmuniant: sic quod nulli collatores hujusmodi ad tale officium exercendum ultra unum annum, præterquam propter carentiam aliorum talium Bachalariorum, quomodolibet sint arctati. Et ista ordinatio ita stricte de cætero observetur, quod nec cum ipsa neque cum aliqua ejus par-

Two "*collators*" of sermons shall be appointed annually; they shall be Bachelors of Theology, and, if possible, both seculars. They, with the Chancellor, shall arrange who is to preach on each Sunday of the year ensuing; and it shall be their duty to give notice to the preachers.

No part of this ordinance may be dispensed with, except by

[1] The words in brackets are omitted in B.

[2] From this place the MS. used for the text is that of C.; A. being so much defaced as to be nearly illegible.

ticula aliquatenus dispensetur per unicam gratiam cum multis personis, nisi solummodo per congregationem Regentium et Non-regentium: et, si contrarium quoquo modo attentetur, ipsam dispensationem vigorem [1] decernimus non habere: si quis autem huic statuto, in parte vel in toto, justa causa cessante, contravenerit, si [ad decem libras] [2] non promotus, sex solidos octo denarios, si vero ad decem libras aut ultra [3] promotus, tredecim solidos quatuor denarios Universitati, in communi cista quinque clavium reponendos, infra octo dies a tempore quo eidem sic contravenerit, solvere teneatur, quos ad fideliter levandum Cancellarius et Procuratores, in fide præstita Universitati, se noscant arctatos.

a special grace for every person separately; and a violation of its provisions shall be punishable, with a fine of six shillings and eightpence in the case of those who are beneficed to a less amount than ten pounds, yearly value, and of thirteen shillings and fourpence in the case of those who hold a benefice of a higher value.

ORDINATIO CISTÆ DE CHICHELE.

B. 98.
C. 107.
A.D. 1432.

Universis sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, Gylbertus Kymere, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniæ, cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium in eadem, salutem in omnium Salvatore.

Inter cætera pietatis opera, pium esse dignoscitur studentium necessitati consulere, necnon compassionis et misericordiæ oculos ad eorum relevandas indigentias convertere, ipsis de opportuno subsidio providendo, qui, ut in agro divinæ [4] scientiæ margaritam acquirant, laboribus et ærumnis variis se exponunt; ut, submotis ab eis inopiæ a studio distrahentis molestiis, tanto uberius exercitatione scholastica fructus afferant scientiæ ac virtutum, quanto abundantius eleëmosynarum recep-

Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, feeling that it is an act of charity to relieve the necessities of poor Scholars, who, while seeking the priceless pearl of knowledge in the field of divine learning, are distracted by the cares of want, has given to the University the sum of two hundred marks.

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[1] *discernimus*, B. and C.

[2] *ad decem libras* have been erased, and are supplied on the margin of C.; in B. they are wholly wanting.

[3] *ultera*, C.

[4] *domini*, C.

ipsam pro[1] tempore suæ custodiæ indemnem custodient, saltem quantum ad se pertinet et in ipsis est, sic quod nullus eorum ultra annum et mensem in custodia prædictæ cistæ quoquo modo continuet, sed illi ipsam aliis custodibus, in prima congregatione Magistrorum post Nativitatem Domini facta, omnino deliberent; in qua, ante suam deliberationem, de sua administratione, coram auditoribus ad hoc per Procuratores dictæ Universitatis[2] deputatis, de vera sorte ejusdem cistæ ejusque excrescentiis, si quæ fuerint, et singulis cautionibus ejusdem, necnon de aliis quibuscunque dictæ cistæ pertinentibus, fidelem et plenam teneantur reddere rationem: quo modo etiam, si quis substitutus fuerit alicujus custodis dictæ cistæ absentis, tempore ratiociniorum ejusdem, nomine custodis cujus vices gerit, una cum reliquis custodibus, vel in eorum absentia eorum substitutis, tanquam procurator in hac parte principalis custodis, ad reddenda ratiocinia compellatur; *proviso* quod, nullus custodum dictæ cistæ administrationem ejusdem vice sua alicui committat, nisi Magistro vel Bachilario Universitati jurato, prædictum juramentum tempore substitutionis suæ consimiliter subeunti, sic etiam quod, lapsis anno et mense custodiæ dictæ cistæ, custodibus prioribus de sorte vel ejus excrescentiis non liceat cuiquam mutuare, nec datas impignorationis cujusquam pignoris immutare, neque quamquam cautionem renovari[3] permittere quoquo modo; liceat tamen iis excres-centias iis quibus debentur solvere, et pecuniam debi-tum cistæ exigere et recipere, ac pignora liberare: *hoc proviso* quod, Universitas ad communem usum mutuo [de præ]dicta cista recipiat centum solidos pro una vice, et [quo]libet Collegium quinque marcas: Collegium vero [Beatæ Mar]iæ Wynton: post fundationem cujusdam cistæ [per eu]m reverendissimum patrem in eodem, nullam [pecuniam] mutuo de prædicta cista recipiat.

chest, and keep it safely during their term of office.

No guardian shall hold office longer than a year and a month.

On surrendering their office, the guardians shall give an account of the funds of the chest, both principal and interest, and also of the pledges deposited; and if any of them have appointed a deputy, the deputy shall be responsible in the same way as his principal.

No one may act as deputy for a guardian unless he be a Master or Bachelor sworn to the University.

The outgoing guardians may not lend any money from the chest, nor alter the date of any pledge deposited, nor permit the renewal of any caution; but they may recover debts due to the chest, and deliver pledges from it.

The University may borrow, for its corporate use, one hundred shillings, and any College five marks, except the College of S. Mary of Winchester.

[3] *renovare*, MS.

tione tempore opportuno de sua inedia fuerint recreati. Hac igitur consideratione motus et divinitus inspiratus, reverendissimus in Christo pater et dominus, Dominus Henricus Chichele, Dei gratia Cantuariæ Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas, et [Apostolicæ sedis legatus],[1] nostræque Universitatis legum Doctor, propter benevolentiam generosam et specialem affectionem, quas ad Magistros et Scholares Universitatis nostræ gerit, nobis et Universitati prædictæ donavit et tradidit ducentas marcas, quas ab eodem, sua gratia, nos habuisse et recepisse recognoscimus et fatemur, in cista nova Universitatis integre reponendas; quam cistam, ex ejusdem reverendissimi patris nostri cognomine, cistam "de Chichele" Cancellarii et Universitatis volumus pro perpetuo nominari, ac dictas ducentas marcas in utilitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium in Universitate nostra studentium per viam mutui convertendas, secundum modum et formam per nos ordinatos et subscriptos.

This money shall be placed in the new University chest, which shall be called "*the Chichele chest*" for ever, and shall be lent to the Masters and Scholars under the conditions herein-after specified.

Nos igitur, Cancellarius antedictus cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum Universitatis, pro secura custodia prædictæ cistæ et summæ pecuniæ præfatæ repositæ in eadem, *ordinamus et volumus*, quod, de fidelioribus et discretioribus Magistris artium, duo Regentes et unus Non-regens in ejus eligantur custodes, singulis annis, in vigilia conceptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, qui plenam habeant potestatem Magistris et Scholaribus nostræ Universitatis et communitatibus, de vera sorte ejusdem cistæ seu ejus excrescentiis, pro sufficientibus cautionibus in forma subtaxata mutuare; ita quod, post electionem eorum ad custodiam dictæ cistæ, quam cito commode fieri poterit, in aliqua congregatione Universitatis nostræ, antequam ad custodiam admittantur, sacramentum præstent corporale, quod singulas ordinationes huic cistæ pertinentes, absque dolo et fraude, bene et fideliter observabunt, ac

For the safe custody of the money three guardians of the chest shall be elected, discreet and trusty Masters of Arts, two Regents and one Non-regent, every year, on the eve of the conception of the Blessed Virgin.

They shall be empowered to lend the said money, or the interest thereof, on receiving sufficient pledges for the same; and before entering upon their duties they shall swear that they will faithfully observe all the ordinances relating to this

[1] These words are erased in B.

ipsam pro[1] tempore suæ custodiæ indemnem custodient, saltem quantum ad se pertinet et in ipsis est, sic quod nullus eorum ultra annum et mensem in custodia prædictæ cistæ quoquo modo continuet, sed illi ipsam aliis custodibus, in prima congregatione Magistrorum post Nativitatem Domini facta, omnino deliberent; in qua, ante suam deliberationem, de sua administratione, coram auditoribus ad hoc per Procuratores dictæ Universitatis[2] deputatis, de vera sorte ejusdem cistæ ejusque excrescentiis, si quæ fuerint, et singulis cautionibus ejusdem, necnon de aliis quibuscunque dictæ cistæ pertinentibus, fidelem et plenam teneantur reddere rationem: quo modo etiam, si quis substitutus fuerit alicujus custodis dictæ cistæ absentis, tempore ratiociniorum ejusdem, nomine custodis cujus vices gerit, una cum reliquis custodibus, vel in eorum absentia eorum substitutis, tanquam procurator in hac parte principalis custodis, ad reddenda ratiocinia compellatur; *proviso* quod, nullus custodum dictæ cistæ administrationem ejusdem vice sua alicui committat, nisi Magistro vel Bachilario Universitati jurato, prædictum juramentum tempore substitutionis suæ consimiliter subeunti, sic etiam quod, lapsis anno et mense custodiæ dictæ cistæ, custodibus prioribus de sorte vel ejus excrescentiis non liceat cuiquam mutuare, nec datas impignorationis cujusquam pignoris immutare, neque quamquam cautionem renovari[3] permittere quoquo modo; liceat tamen iis excrescentias iis quibus debentur solvere, et pecuniam debitam cistæ exigere et recipere, ac pignora liberare: *hoc addito* quod, Universitas ad communem usum mutuo de dicta cista recipiat centum solidos pro una vice, et quodlibet Collegium quinque marcas: Collegium vero S. Mariæ Wynton: post fundationem cujusdam cistæ per dictum reverendissimum patrem in eodem, nullam pecuniam mutuo de prædicta cista recipiat.

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The University may borrow, for its corporate use, one hundred shillings, and any College five marks, except the College of S. Mary of Winchester.

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[1] *de*, B.

[2] *universe*, B.

[3] *renovare*, MS.

Any Regent or Non-regent, actually reading at Oxford, may borrow, for his own use, forty shillings, and no more.

Item, quod quilibet Magister regens vel non-regens studens in Universitate, de eodem mutuari possit, ad usum proprium, et non alterius, quadraginta solidos, et non plus pro una vice.

Any licentiate may borrow for his own use, two marks and half; a Bachelor, who has completed his studies in any faculty, two marks; and any other Bachelor, twenty shillings; F. 25. a Scholar, one mark; and no one on any grounds may borrow more than these sums, nor may the same person borrow a second time until he has repaid the former loan, but, when he has repaid the first debt, he may, after the interval of half a year, contract a second, but no society or individual shall be allowed to borrow without depositing a pledge exceeding in value the sum borrowed; and, unless this pledge be redeemed within a month after the end of a year, it may be sold, after public proclamation made; and, in this case, after the debt is satisfied, the residue of the price, if any remain, shall be paid to the person who borrowed the money.

Item, quilibet licentiatus in aliqua facultate mutuari potest, ad usum proprium, et non alterius, solum duas marcas et dimidiam pro una vice; et Bachilarius, qui in aliqua facultate formam complevit legendi, mutuari potest,[1] ad suum usum et non alterius, solum duas marcas pro una vice; necnon quilibet Bachilarius alius viginti solidos, et quilibet Scholaris unam marcam, et non[2] ultra quovis quæsito colore, per se vel per alium. pro illa vice mutuari possunt[3] cista de prædicta; nec quivis prædictorum mutuantium iterum de eadem, per se vel per alium, quidquam mutuo recipere debet, donec de priore mutuo plene fuerit satisfactum et executum, post medietatem anni tantumdem de eadem cista mutuo recipere potest, et deinceps, absque fraude et malo ingenio, quantum opus habet; hoc diligentius observato, quod nulli communitati vel personæ, nec alicui prædictarum, præstetur mutuum de sorte prædictæ cistæ vel ejus excrescentiis quoquo modo, nec etiam alicui ipsarum, nisi sub reali et sufficienti pignore, pecuniam sic mutuandam in valore notabili excedente; quod quidem pignus, nisi infra mensem post suam superannuationem, si plenus terminus fuerit, vel infra primum mensem proximi termini, si vacatio fuerit, debite luatur, statim, proclamatione publica præcedente, venditioni publicæ exponatur, ita quod, cum pignus venditum fuerit, retenta cistæ summa proprii mutui, residuum pretii, si quid[4] fuerit, impignoranti solvatur.[5]

[1] *possit*, B.

[2] *non*, omitted in C.

[3] *Non possunt*, B. Here the MS. breaks off abruptly in B. and C., and it is not found at all in A. The remainder is supplied from F., a volume of letters of the University so designated, in which this statute occurs entire.

[4] *quod*, MS.

[5] *salvantur*, MS.

Item, quod quicunque exponentes pignora, sive pro pecunia dictæ cistæ sive pro aliis pignoribus venditioni expositis, et ad inspectionem seu examinationem receptis, jurent se potestatem habere taliter obligandi hujusmodi pignora quæ exponunt.

Those who deposit pledges must make oath that they have the power of thus disposing of them.

Item, quod quolibet mense pleni termini teneantur custodes dictam cistam visitare, proclamatione more solito præcedente.

Every month in full term the guardians shall be bound, after the usual proclamation, to visit the chest.

Item, quod nullum pignus de cista prædicta venditioni expositum, sive de voluntate impignorantis infra annum, sive per custodes cistæ post annum, cuiquam ad examinationem vel inspectionem tradatur, nisi corporale præstiterit juramentum, quod pignus hujusmodi non accipit fraudulenter ad impediendum vel differendum venditionem illius; et ad juramenta hujusmodi exigenda quilibet librarius vel stationarius Universitatis astringatur.

No pledge exposed for sale shall be lent to any one for inspection, unless such person shall make oath that he does not remove the pledge to hinder the sale thereof, or for any other fraudulent end;

F. 26.

Item, quod qui pignus venditioni expositum ad inspectionem et examinationem habere voluerit, aliud pignus, notabiliter excedens pretium pignoris venalis, per æstimationem stationarii seu librarii, venditori eidem exponat, et sic pignus venale ad examinationem per octo dies licenter habeat; quod si infra octo dies pretium constitutum super pignore venali eidem stationario non solverit, nec ipsum pignus venale eidem restituerit, ex tunc pignus ejus sic stationario expositum remaneat cistæ in statu prioris pignoris obligatum, ita *videlicet* quod, per custodes cistæ pretio constituto venditioni exponatur, sicut de pignoribus superannuatis fieri consuevit; quo vendito, reservetur summa mutui principalis, et, si quid residuum fuerit, assignetur ei, qui primo pignus exposuit, solum tantum quantum pretium super ejus pignore constitutum excedit summam mutui principalis; et, si adhuc præter hoc aliquid superfuerit, illud ei, qui pignus posterius stationario

And any one desiring thus to borrow a pledge must deposit another pledge instead thereof, which exceeds in value the pledge borrowed. On thus depositing another pledge he may borrow it for eight days; if he does not restore it within that time, or pay the price of the pledge borrowed, his pledge shall be kept in lieu thereof, and may be sold like the other pledges, when if, after satisfying the claim, any money remain, it shall be paid to the person who deposited the pledge, up to the amount of the value thereof; and if any money still

remain after this, it shall be paid to the person who deposited the second pledge.

tradidit, assignetur, et sic fiat singulis impignorantibus quod justum est.

In the chest shall be kept a register of the names of creditors and the sums due to them, and the auditors shall examine this register every year, that justice may be done to all claimants.

Item, quod in præfata cista sit registrum, in quo annis singulis, instante computo, per custodes computum reddituros, scribantur singillatim nomina illorum, quibus debebuntur excrescentiæ de pignoribus venditis anno illo, *videlicet*, post ultimum computum præcedentem, una cum summis excrescentiarum debitarum singulis eorumdem, quæ scriptura per auditores computi examinetur, ut concordet cum summa novarum excrescentiarum, inserenda indenturæ super illum computum faciendæ, ne quis, cujus pignus, ultra summam mutui per ipsum de cista accepti, venditum forsan fuerit, per custodum cistæ injuriam seu negligentiam, debitis sibi excrescentiis defraudetur. Cum excrescentiæ sic in registro descriptæ illi cui debebuntur fuerint persolutæ, scriptura ipsas concernens cancelletur in præfato registro, ita tamen ut videri possit quod fuerat ibi scriptum; cancellatæ vero hujusmodi scripturæ per auditores proximi computi sequentis examinentur, ut concordent cum summa excrescentiarum, quas custodes coram iis allegabunt de temporibus suam administrationem præcedentibus, ut liquere possit sic se solvisse, ne forte in posterum eædem excrescentiæ indebite persolvantur.

And after examination the register shall be cancelled; but not so as to render it illegible.

The auditors shall require an exact account, and shall deliver an indenture containing an account of the funds of the chest to the Proctors.

Item, quod auditores computi custodum priorum dictæ cistæ exquisite ipsum audient, ac indenturam summam sortis cistæ continentem, una cum excrescentiis et cautionibus ejusdem cistæ quibuscunque, post hujusmodi computum receptum, statim Procuratoribus Universitatis deliberent, in eorum cistam reponendam, cujus indenturæ altera pars remaneat in prædicta cista, per quam custodes novi in suo computo futuro valeant onerari.

All statutes relating to chests hitherto made, or hereafter to be made, shall, so far as they do

Item, quod omnia statuta et consuetudines laudabiles conservationem cistarum concernentia, per Cancellarium et Universitatem nostram facta vel in posterum fa-

cienda, dummodo præsenti ordinationi nullatenus repugnent, circa custodiam prædictæ cistæ per præsentes *ordinamus et volumus* observari. *Nos igitur*, Cancellarius prædictus, cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum Universitatis præmissæ, prædictam pecuniam nullatenus alienandam, sed in præfatos pios usus, et non in alios quoquo modo, convertendam, definitive[1] et finaliter pronunciamus, omnes et singulos, primo et secundo et tertio monendo, sub pœna excommunicationis majoris, quam ferimus in his scriptis in omnes contravenientes, ne de dicta pecunia quidquam malitiose et fraudulenter auferre diminuendo, vel in alios usus vertere quam præmissos, aliquis aliquo modo præsumat, aliquive præsumant.

not contravene the provisions of the present ordinance, hold good with respect to this chest. And all persons are hereby cautioned against misuse or embezzlement of this fund, under pain of excommunication, which is hereby pronounced upon all such offenders.

Insuper, attenta consideratione diligentius advertentes devotionis nobilitatem, ac caritativam liberalitatem, a præfato reverendissimo in Christo patre nobis gratiose monstratas, suamque munificentiam cum gratiarum actionibus merito amplectentes, sibi spiritualem munerum retributionem rependere cupientes,[2] præfatum reverendissimum patrem inter benefactores nostræ Universitatis admittimus, concedentes eidem quod sit particeps omnium bonorum, qui[3] pro benefactoribus dictæ Universitatis fient, in perpetuum; et quod nomen ejus nominibus benefactorum nostrorum perpetuo ascribatur, quodque annis singulis, sacerdote circuiente scholas singulas Magistrorum ad orandum pro benefactoribus Universitatis, nomen præfati reverendissimi patris, tam in vita quam post obitum ipsius, inter cæteros benefactores specialiter recitetur, singulis insuper annis dum vixerit, convenientiore die per Cancellarium et Procuratores ad hoc assignata, a Regentibus Universitatis missa pro eo "*de Trinitate*" decantetur, ita quod, post mortem dicti reverendissimi patris, singulis annis, die quo de hac luce migraverit, si commode

As a recompence for his charity, the founder of the chest shall be reckoned among the benefactors of the University,

And every year, when the priest makes circuit of all the schools to ask the prayers of the Scholars for the benefactors of the University, his name shall be mentioned specially, also every year while he lives mass "*of the Trinity*" shall be said for him, and after his death, on the anniversary of that event if possible, mass "*of the dead*" with solemn funeral service shall be

[1] *diffinitice*, MS.
[2] *cupiendo*, MS.
[3] *quæ*, MS.

performed in his honour for ever, at which mass all Regent masters shall be bound to attend.

fieri poterit, seu alio viciniore sequenti, saltem non legibili, missa "*de defunctis*," cum exequiis mortuorum præcedentibus, a nobis et successoribus nostris pro eodem reverendissimo patre cum diacono et subdiacono fiet in perpetuum celebris et solemnis, singulis Magistris regentibus ad hoc more solito convocandis, quorum quilibet hujusmodi missæ a principio evangelii usque ad ultimum "*Agnus Dei*," in fide præstita Universitati interesse teneatur; ita quod quilibet mutuum sub forma prædicta [1] recipiens de dicta cista, statim bona fide promittat quod, pro bono statu dicti reverendissimi patris dum vivit, vel pro anima ejus post mortem, et animabus omnium benefactorum ejusdem cistæ, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, quinquies orationem dominicam, totiesque salutationem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis. devote dicet; ac, si non presbiter sit, quod, infra octo dies a tempore hujusmodi mutui recepti, exequias cum novem lectionibus dicet defunctorum, quodque, si presbiter sit, celebrabit infra idem tempus "*de requiem*" unam missam pro animabus omnium prædictorum. *Volumusque et ordinamus*, quod omnia et singula prædicta pro statutis de cætero inviolabiliter observentur in perpetuum, et in libris Cancellarii et Procuratorum cum statutis aliis inserantur perpetuo duratura; quæ ad perpetuam rei memoriam volumus et concedimus coram nobis sententialiter recitari, cum statuta nostra adjurata legi contigerint, ut est moris.

And every one who borrows from the said chest shall be bound to say five times the "*Pater Noster*," and the "*Ave Maria*" for the soul of the founder and all the faithful departed; and, if he be a priest, he shall within eight days be bound to celebrate a mass "*de requiem*."

This ordinance shall become a statute of the University, and be copied into the books of the Chancellor and Proctors.

Acta et statuta sunt hæc in congregatione solemni Regentium et Non-regentium, in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxoniæ solemniter celebrata, ex unanimi consensu Non-regentium omnium facultatum, existentibus Procuratoribus venerabilibus viris Magistris [2] Wilhelmo Brandone et Johanne Hals, vicesimo quarto die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo: quæ omnia et singula fideliter et sine fraude

[1] *unam prædictam*, MS. | [2] *nostris*, MS.

perpetuo facienda et inviolabiliter observanda. Nos, Cancellarius et Magistri prædicti, per præsentes obligamus nos et successores nostros et ea omnia facere et observare promittimus bona fide: et, ut præfatæ nostræ concessiones et ordinationes robur obtineant perpetuæ firmitatis, præsentes literas nostras patentes fieri fecimus, sigilli Universitatis nostræ communis appensione munitas, in fidem et testimonium omnium præmissorum.

And the University bind themselves to observe the provisions herein made for ever.

Datum in domo nostræ congregationis, anno prædicto, mensis Junii die quinta.

[1] THE ORDER TO BE OBSERVED IN THE SOLEMN PROCESSIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR AVERTING THE WRATH OF GOD.

A. 91.
C. 125.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo, mensis Maii die vicesima quarta, existentibus Cancellario Magistro Gilberto Kymer, Medicinarum Doctore, et Procuratoribus Magistris Wilhelmo Brandon et Johanne Hals, edita erant hæc subscripta statuta, concurrente cum voto omnium Non-Regentium consensu omnium facultatum.

A.D. 1432.

Cum lacrimabiles nonnullorum dissidiorum ærumnæ, in lamentabilem virtutum et scientiarum una et studii enervationem, forsan et de verisimili, enormitate vicinorum inhabitantium exigente, in pœnam peccati, quasi quadam Dei vindicta, jam tarde in hac Universitate, calamitose et detestabiliter inoluerunt, quas penitus ad sedandum, in supernam gratiam impetrando peccatoribus, flagellaque Divinæ ultionis avertendo, supplex et devota bonarum personarum, præsertimque sacerdotum rite processionantium, precum instantia medium exstitit præstantissimum; pro Dei igitur gratia, pacis, virtutis et [2] scientiæ fecundantia [3] huic Universitati obtinenda,

Whereas there is no more suitable means of allaying the lamentable dissensions between the University and the town, which are a sign of the wrath of the Almighty, than the devout supplications of priests walking in procession, therefore this ordinance is made for the regulation of such processions.

[1] No title in MSS.
[2] *et virtutis*, MSS.
[3] *fecundatiam*, C.

illæ tempore opportuno de sua inedia fuerint recreati. Hac igitur consideratione motus et divinitus inspiratus, reverendissimus in Christo pater et dominus, Dominus Henricus Chichele Dei gratia Cantuariæ Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas, et [Apostolicæ sedis legatus,][1] nostræque Universitatis legum Doctor, propter benevolentiam generosam et specialem affectionem, quas ad Magistros et Scholares Universitatis nostræ gerit, nobis et Universitati prædictæ donavit et tradidit ducentas marcas, quas ab eodem sua gratia nos habuisse et recepisse recognoscimus et fatemur, in cista nova Universitatis integre reponendas: quam cistam, ex ejusdem reverendissimi patris nostri cognomine, cistam "de Chichele" Cancellarii et Universitatis volumus per perpetuo nominari, ac dictas ducentas marcas in utilitatem Magistrorum et Scholarium in Universitate nostra studentium per viam mutui convertendas, secundum modum et formam per nos ordinatos et subscriptos. Nos igitur, Cancellarius antedictus cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum Universitatis, pro secura custodia prædictæ cistæ et summæ pecuniæ præfatæ reposita in eadem, ordinamus et statuimus, quod, de discretioribus et ditioribus Magistris artium, duo Regentes et unus Non-regens in ejus eligantur custodes, singulis annis in vigilia Conceptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, qui plenam habeant potestatem Magistris et Scholaribus nostræ Universitatis et communitatibus, de vera sorte ejusdem cistæ seu ejus excrescentiis, pro sufficientibus cautionibus in forma subtaxata mutuare; ita quod, post electionem eorum ad custodiam dictæ cistæ, quam cito commode fieri poterit, in aliqua congregatione Universitatis nostræ antequam ad custodiam admittantur sacramentum præstent corporale, quod singulas ordinationes huic cistæ pertinentes, absque dolo et fraude, bene et fideliter observabunt, ac

This money shall be placed in the new University chest, which shall be called "the Chichele chest" [illegible] and shall be used by the Masters and Scholars under the conditions hereinafter specified.

For the safe custody of the money three guardians of the chest shall be elected, [illegible] two Regents [illegible] Non-Regent [illegible] every year [illegible] the eve of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin.

They shall be empowered to lend the said money [illegible] for the same; and before [illegible] they shall swear that they will faithfully observe all the ordinances relating to the [illegible]

[1] These words are erased in B.

ipsam pro[1] tempore suæ custodiæ indemnem custodient, saltem quantum ad se pertinet et in ipsis est, sic quod nullus eorum ultra annum et mensem in custodia prædictæ cistæ quoquo modo continuet, sed illi ipsam aliis custodibus, in prima congregatione Magistrorum post Nativitatem Domini facta, omnino deliberent; in qua, ante suam deliberationem, de sua administratione, coram auditoribus ad hoc per Procuratores dictæ Universitatis[2] deputatis, de vera sorte ejusdem cistæ ejusque excrescentiis, si quæ fuerint, et singulis cautionibus ejusdem, necnon de aliis quibuscunque dictæ cistæ pertinentibus, fidelem et plenam teneantur reddere rationem: quo modo etiam, si quis substitutus fuerit alicujus custodis dictæ cistæ absentis, tempore ratiociniorum ejusdem, nomine custodis cujus vices gerit, una cum reliquis custodibus, vel in eorum absentia eorum substitutis, tanquam procurator in hac parte principalis custodis, ad reddenda ratiocinia compellatur; *proviso* quod, nullus custodum dictæ cistæ administrationem ejusdem vice sua alicui committat, nisi Magistro vel Bachilario Universitati jurato, prædictum juramentum tempore substitutionis suæ consimiliter subeunti, sic etiam quod, lapsis anno et mense custodiæ dictæ cistæ, custodibus prioribus de sorte vel ejus excrescentiis non liceat cuiquam mutuare, nec datas impignorationis cujusquam pignoris immutare, neque quamquam cautionem renovari[3] permittere quoquo modo; liceat tamen iis excrescentias iis quibus debentur solvere, et pecuniam debitam cistæ exigere et recipere, ac pignora liberare: *hoc addito* quod, Universitas ad communem usum mutuo de dicta cista recipiat centum solidos pro una vice, et quodlibet Collegium quinque marcas: Collegium vero S. Mariæ Wynton: post fundationem cujusdam cistæ per dictum reverendissimum patrem in eodem, nullam pecuniam mutuo de prædicta cista recipiat.

chest, and keep it safely during their term of office.

No guardian shall hold office longer than a year and a month.

On surrendering their office, the guardians shall give an account of the funds of the chest, both principal and interest, and also of the pledges deposited; and if any of them have appointed a deputy, the deputy shall be responsible in the same way as his principal.

No one may act as deputy for a guardian unless he be a Master or Bachelor sworn to the University.

The outgoing guardians may not lend any money from the chest, nor alter the date of any pledge deposited, nor permit the renewal of any caution; but they may recover debts due to the chest, and deliver pledges from it.

The University may borrow, for its corporate use, one hundred shillings, and any College five marks, except the College of S. Mary of Winchester.

[1] *de*, B.
[2] *universe*, B.
[3] *renovare*, MS.

&c., shall be punished as a disturber of the peace.

bus Universitatis aut executioni justitiæ in eadem quomodolibet poterit derogari, aut causam aliquam infra Universitatem terminabilem, aliquamve personam de jurisdictione trahens vel vexans ad extra, in præjudicium jurium Universitatis, ordine appellandi prætermisso, pœna carceris, ut pacis perturbator, asperrime puniatur; necnon si non promotus fuerit, hebdomadatim expendens suis in communis duodecim denarios aut citra, vel in forma pauperis se habens, sex solidos octo denarios Universitati solvere teneatur: si vero non promotus fuerit, hebdomadatim excedens suis in communis duodecim denarios, Universitati tredecim solidos quatuor denarios solvere astringatur:[1] promotus vero solum ad decem marcas vel citra, inter non promotos hebdomadatim secum in altera dictarum sententiarum æqualiter expendentes rite computatus;[2] sicut si promotus fuerit ultra decem marcas et citra quadraginta libras, viginti sex solidos octo denarios Universitati solvere obligetur:[3] si vero ad quadraginta libras aut ultra, citra centum libras, fuerit promotus, quinquaginta tres solidos quatuor denarios solvere sit astrictus, quemadmodum si ad centum libras aut ultra promoveatur, quinque libris, sex solidis, octo denariis Universitati se noscat arctatum.

If he be not beneficed, or do not hold a benefice above the value of ten marks, by a fine of six shillings and eightpence, or of thirteen shillings and fourpence, according to his means.

A. 92.
B. 77.
C. 127.

If he hold a benefice above the value of ten marks, by a fine of twenty-six shillings and eightpence; If he hold a benefice of the value of forty marks, by a fine of fifty-three shillings and fourpence; and if he hold a benefice of the value of one hundred marks, by a fine of five pounds six shillings and eightpence.

A. 92.
C. 127.

Secundum statutum legendum Cancellario ponatur in statuta de pace, et incipit.[4]

A.D. 1432.

Whereas there is no better way of punishing the disturbers of the peace than by a pecuniary fine, which in these days is more

Item,[5] cum effrænata execrabilium dissensionum in hac Universitate continuatio, quæ, vitia una et inertiam plurificando, morum venustatem, scientiæ claritatem, odoriferamque famæ suavitatem fere inibi deni-

[1] *astringantur*, A. and C.
[2] *computatis*, MSS.
[3] *obligantur*, B.; *obligatur*, C.

[4] This title occurs in B., fol. 54, while the statute itself is on folio 78.

Item, quod [illegible] pignora sive [illegible] pecunia [illegible] venditioni expositis [illegible] receptis, [illegible] habere [illegible] hujusmodi [illegible].

Those who expose pledges must make oath that they have the power of disposing of them.

Item, quod [illegible] custodes [illegible] proclamatione more solito [illegible].

Every month [illegible] the guardians shall be bound, after the usual proclamation, to visit the chests.

Item, quod nullum pignus in cista [illegible] venditioni expositum, sive de voluntate impignorantis infra annum, sive per custodes cistæ post annum, [illegible] ad examinationem vel inspectionem tradatur, nisi corporale præstiterit juramentum, quod pignus hujusmodi non accipit fraudulenter ad impediendum vel differendum venditionem illius; et ad juramenta hujusmodi exigenda quilibet librarius vel stationarius Universitatis astringatur.

No pledge exposed for sale shall be sent to any one for inspection unless such person shall make oath that he does not remove the pledge to hinder the sale thereof, or fraudulent[illegible] end.

Item, quod qui pignus venditioni expositum ad inspectionem et examinationem habere voluerit, aliud pignus, notabiliter excedens pretium pignoris venalis, per æstimationem stationarii seu librarii, venditori eidem exponat, et sic pignus venale ad examinationem per octo dies licenter habeat: quod si infra octo dies pretium constitutum super pignore venali eidem stationario non solverit, nec ipsum pignus venale eidem restituerit, ex tunc pignus ejus sic stationario expositum remaneat cistæ in statu prioris pignoris obligatum, ita *videlicet* quod, per custodes cistæ pretio constituto venditioni exponatur, sicut de pignoribus superannuatis fieri consuevit: quo vendito, reservetur summa mutui principalis, et, si quid residuum fuerit, assignetur ei, qui primo pignus exposuit, solum tantum quantum pretium super ejus pignore constitutum excedit summam mutui principalis; et, si adhuc præter hoc aliquid superfuerit, illud ei, qui pignus posterius stationario

F. 26.

And any one desiring thus to borrow a pledge must deposit another pledge in stead thereof, which exceeds in value the pledge borrowed. On thus depositing another pledge he may borrow it for eight days, if he does not restore it within that time, or pay the price of the pledge borrowed, his pledge shall be kept in lieu thereof, and may be sold like the other pledges, when if, after satisfying the claim, any money remain, it shall be paid to the person who deposited the pledge, up to the amount of the value thereof; and if any money still

tional penalty, graduated according to his pecuniary circumstances.

vel in forma pauperis se habens, sex solidos octo denarios Universitati solvere teneatur; si vero non promotus fuerit, duodecim denarios hebdomadatim excedens in communis, tredecim solidos quatuor denarios Universitati etiam solvere teneatur: promotus vero solum ad decem marcas vel citra, inter non promotos, secundum alteram præmissarum sententiarum secum hebdomadatim æqualiter expendentes rite computatis; sicut si promotus fuerit ultra decem marcas, et citra quadraginta libras, viginti sex solidos octo denarios Universitati solvere obligetur. Si vero ad quadraginta libras aut ultra, citra centum libras, promotus fuerit, quinquaginta tres solidos quatuor[1] denarios Universitati solvere se noscat arctatum, quemadmodum si ad centum libras aut ultra promoveatur, quinque libras, sex solidos, octo denarios Universitati solvere sit astrictus:[2] laicis[3] vero, secundum suas expensas, pro talibus offensis per eosdem commissis cum Magistris seu Scholaribus pœnas easdem subeuntibus: ita etiam quod nullus de aliqua causa non propria aliquo modo intromittat, nisi sit alterius personæ vel[4] partis vocatæ in judicio Magister in ordinario, suusve principalis creditor, advocatus, assignatus, procurator constitutus, testis, necessarius, fidejussor, judex, arbitratorve[5] electus, quocunque sub colore, pœnis sub eisdem personis contravenientibus, secundum eandem distinctionem personarum, non immerito infligendis: ita tamen quod nullus Magister hujusmodi convictionis reus censeatur, dummodo per duodecim Magistros coram Cancellario et altero Procuratorum juratos se purgaverit; ac etiam nullus Bacharius, aut alius non-graduatus, hujusmodi pœnæ pecuniariæ sit reus, dummodo per sexdecim graduatos similiter se purgaverit.[6]

And laymen shall be subject to a similarly graduated scale of penalties.

At the investigation of cases of violence of this kind no one shall in any way interfere unless he be either the regular Master of the person accused or otherwise necessary to the conducting of the case.

[1] *octo*, C.
[2] *teneantur*, B.
[3] *lacis*, C.
[4] *partis vel*, B. and C.
[5] *arbitrator vel*, C.
[6] *purgare poterit*, B.

THE PR[illegible] A.D. [illegible]

Item, [illegible] morum [illegible] delicta [illegible] formidinem [illegible] pellere [illegible] incuriam [illegible] citationem [illegible] desertione [illegible] fungentes [illegible] probabiliter [illegible] sunt non-gra[illegible] suos inepti [illegible] scientia d[illegible] fore decet, [illegible] quilibet Princi[illegible] non-collegii, immo [illegible] de cætero sit gra[illegible] aulares idoneus ad reg[illegible] in festo Nativitatis Beatæ Virgini[illegible] primo demandetur executioni.

[illegible marginal note]

COPIES OF SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY SHALL BE PLACED IN THE LIBRARY.[1] A.D. 1432.

Item, ad utilitatem studentium in sacra theologia, necnon quorumlibet aliorum[2] prædicare volentium, saltem graduatorum, Universitas *statuit et decrevit*, quod singuli Doctores sacræ theologiæ sermonum, quos ex statuto prædicare tenentur dominica prima Adventus Domini[3] et dominica Septuagesimæ,[4] necnon Bachalarii quicunque in eadem, sermonum examinatoriorum A. 92.

[1] No titles in MSS.

[2] C. omits *aliorum*.

[3] C. omits *Domini*.

[4] *Septuagesme*. A. and C.

diebus dominicis amodo per ipsos prædicandorum, veras et integras copias, infra octo dies proximo post eorum prædicationem sequentes, in scriptis registrandis Universitati relinquere semper in posterum teneantur, quas Procuratores post earum receptionem, infra quindenam proxime sequentem, sub pœna duorum solidorum solvendorum Universitati, faciant registrari in communi libraria Universitatis.

A. 92.
C. 127.

OF THE FESTIVALS AT GRADUATION.[1]

Whereas, at the feasts held at graduation, there occur such disorderly scenes and violence that more annoyance and disgrace than pleasure is caused to the host himself and all his guests, the University, for the prevention of such disorders for the future, *hereby orders*, that no one shall stop the free ingress and egress of any Master or his servants to or from the hall or tent or other place where the feast is being held;

Item, cum in solemnibus conviviis diebus graduationum per graduatos tentis, et circa loca, in quibus hujusmodi convivia hactenus tenebantur, tantæ pressuræ, tot inhonestates, talesque tumultuationes, et pacis perturbationes atque damna, insolentissime fieri consueverint, ut, nedum Magistris regentibus, quibus hujusmodi festa præcipue debentur, et aliis invitatis, quinetiam ipsi tenenti convivium, et loco in quo tenetur ipsa convivatio, contra naturam festi, ut plurimum plus tædii et dedecoris attulerint[2] quam solatii vel honoris, cui Universitas Magistrorum, ut decet, remedium satagens applicare saluberrimum, *statuit et ordinavit*, quod nullus de jurisdictione Universitatis introitum alicujus Magistri seu servientis ejusdem quoquo modo impediat, quominus quilibet illorum absque pressura quiete et libere ingredi valeat, tam per portas exteriores quam interiores, in aulam vel tentorium, seu locum ubi solemne convivium alicujus graduati die graduationis suæ tenetur: necnon etiam quod nullus de jurisdictione præmissa, præter servientes communes Universitatis, servitores[3] convivantis aut viros de sua liberata, aulam aut tentorium, sive locum ubi ejusmodi convivia teneantur, quomodolibet[4] ingrediatur, quousque Magistri illuc

and that no one, except the servants of the University or of the host, shall enter the said tent or hall, until after the Masters who have been invited have en-

[1] No title in MSS.
[2] *attulit*, MS.
[3] *servitoresve*, A.
[4] *quolibet*, A.

venturi, infra horam post pulsationem in fine actus consuetam, cum suis servientibus in ipsam vel in ipsum integre sint ingressi; *eo diligentius observato*, quod nemo de jurisdictione prædicta, post sessionem Magistrorum, sedere præsumat infra hujusmodi locum convivii, nisi per assignationem servientium communium, habentium in mandatis a Cancellario, juxta eorum status, gradus, vel conditiones, locum et ordinem ibidem imponere pransuris; *proviso insuper*, quod nullus de jurisdictione præfata pulset[1] seu percutiat ostia, tabulas, seu tectum loci ubi hujusmodi festum celebratur, neque lapides aut alia projiciat, unde damnum, dedecus, aut molestia, gravisve perturbatio convivium tenenti, seu alicui suorum[2] convivarum ibidem, aliquatenus inferatur; sub pœnis carceris, excommunicationis, et solutionis duodecim denariorum Universitati faciendæ; quarum quamlibet quilibet de jurisdictione jam dicta alicui particulæ præsentis ordinationis quoquo modo contraveniens incurrit ipso facto; ordine vero sessionis inter graduatos et alios præsentes, secundum modum et ordinem in processionibus incedendi ordinatos, continue observando.

tered with their servants; and after they have sat down, no one else shall sit down, except by the appointment of the Chancellor, and in proper order according to his rank; and no one shall beat the doors, tables, or roof, or throw stones or other missiles so as to disturb the guests, under pain of imprisonment, excommunication, and a fine of twelve pence.

Of the Oath of the Chancellor.[3]

A.D. 1432.

A. 92.
B. 54.
C. 127.

Item,[4] cum sacramentum, solum pro adhibendo fidelem diligentiam in punitione rebellium et defensione causæ motæ contra Universitatem coarctans, consuetum præstari Cancellario et Procuratoribus, tempore receptionis eorum sua ad officia, nimis deminutum extiterat valde, ad executionem aliorum jurium Universitatis eosdem minime obligans, unde, iniquissimis partialitatibus multiplicatis, potiora jura melioresque leges Univer-

The oath taken by the Chancellor by which he binds himself to be diligent in punishing the rebellious, &c. is found insufficient, so that lawlessness abounds and learning is driven

[1] *puset*, C.
[2] *suarum*, MS.
[3] No title in MSS.
[4] In the margin of C. is written, by a later hand, *Istud statutum legatur Cancellario in ejus admissione.*

from the University; therefore, in addition to the ordinary oath, the Chancellor on admission shall take another more stringent oath.

sitatis in gravissimum detrimentum remanserunt inexecuta, gratia cujus, veritate oppressa et justitia succumbente, infidelitas regnavit et iniquitas dominata est, scientia eminus patiente exilium; Universitas igitur Magistrorum *statuit et decrevit*, quod Cancellarius quicunque futurus, in receptione sua ad Cancellariatum, ultra consuetum juramentum, teneatur jurare, quod ipse, quatenus in ipso est, omnia et singula statuta, privilegia, consuetudines, libertates, et jura Universitatis alia quæcunque, quacunque partialitate semota, indifferenter, bene, et fideliter exequetur, aut exequi faciet, suo durante officio.

Of the Oath of the Proctors.[1]

The Proctors also shall take a similar additional oath.

[2]*Item, ordinatum est*, quod Procuratores quique futuri, in receptione ad eorum officium, ultra solitum juramentum, fidem dare teneantur, quod ipsi[3] omnia et singula statuta, privilegia, consuetudines, libertates, et jura Universitatis quæcunque, quatenus eorum concernunt officia et in ipsis est, bene et fideliter et indifferenter exequentur aut exequi facient, necnon, omnimoda partialitate semota, ut justos decet assessores, in judiciis et causis Cancellario assistent, ita quod pœnas pecuniarias ex statutis commissas integre procurabunt indilate[4] levari pro commodo[5] Universitatis,
A. 93. necnon et alias pœnas, quantum in ipsis est, infligi
B. 55. juvabunt juxta posse, atque cetera fieri semper fideliter
C. 127. procurabunt, quæ ad Universitatis commodum valent cedere vel honorem, eorum durante officio.

[6]Ceteri quoque gubernatores quicunque et qualescunque in Universitate, ante eorum executionem officii,

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[1] No title in MSS.

[2] As in the case of the preceding statute, so in this, C. has a marginal note, thus:—*Istud legatur Procuratoribus in eorum admissionem.*

[3] *ipsa*, B. and C.

[4] *indelate*, C.

[5] *comodo*, A. and C.

[6] B. omits *cæteri quoque*, and reads *gubernatores vero*. A marginal note in C., as before, has, *Ista clausula legatur singulis gubernatoribus.*

juramentum præstent corporale, quod omnia statuta eorum officium concernentia, quantum in ipsis est, penitus observabunt, et fideliter exequentur.

[1] DE VOTIS DICENDIS.

A.D. 1432.
A. 93.
B. 53.
C. 127.

Item, statutum est, quod quilibet Magister, in scrutinio alicujus electionis Universitatis suum votum emissurus, simpliciter, absolute, et sine positione suæ vocis in alterius dispositione, expresse et nominatim scribet personam vel personas quam vel quas nominat, solum semel variando sine pluri; ita tamen quod scrutatores hujusmodi vocum in congregatione qualicunque, ac etiam quicunque stantes electi, ante eorum executionem officii, juramentum præstent corporale, quod omnia statuta eorum officia concernentia, quantum in ipsis est, observabunt ac fideliter exequentur, atque fideliter, sine fraude, secundum voluntates majoris partis scribentium seu dicentium vota sua, calculabunt, referent, ac juste pronunciabunt; nullusque scrutator votorum neque stans verbo, signo, vel facto, ante pronunciationem eorumdem, alicui alteri,[2] in genere vel in specie, numerum aliquem votorum vel vocum, nec comparationem multitudinis ad multitudinem, dicat seu revelet.

In voting at elections all Masters shall vote independently, and shall write down their votes, and shall only be allowed to alter what they have written once. And the examiners of these votes shall swear, before commencing their duty, that they will faithfully count and record the votes; and no such examiner of votes shall by word or sign reveal the state of the poll before the result be declared publicly.

A. 93.
B. 57.
C. 127.

Item ordinatum est, quod quilibet Magister, votum suum dicturus in convocatione Magistrorum, votum suum dicat in Latino eloquio, nisi, propter utilitatem negotii, Cancellarius duxerit esse dicendum in Anglico, sub pœna expulsionis a convocatione seu congregatione illa die.

Also, all such votes shall be given in Latin, unless a special dispensation be granted.

[1] There is no title in A., and in B. it occurs before the second statute on this subject, which is in that MS. misplaced.
[2] *alterum genere*, C., but corrected.

A.D. 1432.

[1] *Of the orderly conduct of Masters in Congregation and Convocation.*

At convocation and congregation Masters shall not walk about, but vote where they stand; also they shall keep silence, and state their opinion in an orderly manner when their turn comes, and listen with patience to replies, abstaining from abuse or intemperate language.

A. 93.
C. 128.

Item, statutum est, quod quilibet Magister votum suum dicturus, in convocatione seu congregatione Magistrorum ubilibet [2] celebratura, dicat votum suum sine vagatione, seu de loco ad locum migratione frequenti, dum inibi inter eosdem negotii materia pertractatur, intra quod aliorum vota publica absque interruptione patienter audiat, dummodo prius fuerit, silentio interim prorsus servato, quousque ordo suus advenerit dicendi, et tunc, modeste suo explicato intento, aliorum dicta, si dignum reputet, benigniter[3] impugnet, ac contra suum, si quæ replicentur, propositum, attente audiat, si velit, mature solvere sataget, nullo opprobrioso nec indecente verbo vel facto interposito, sed quorumlibet præsentium pace et honore in omnibus semper salvis, sub pœna expulsationis a convocatione et congregatione per septimanam ex tunc proximo sequentem, quæ pœna sit executa ex consensu Cancellarii et Procuratorum.

[1] *Of the behaviour of Masters in church.*

Also, no Master shall walk about the church outside the chancel during the celebration of funeral services and masses, under pain of a penalty of sixpence.

Item, statutum est, quod nullus Magister regens, post inceptionem exequiarum vel missarum Universitatis, ambulet, vagetur, vel signanter moretur in habitu suæ regentiæ extra chorum cancelli infra limites ecclesiæ, ubi et dum dicta Divina officia exequuntur, sine licentia Cancellarii, nisi in illuc veniendo vel inde recedendo, sub pœna sex denariorum Universitati solvendorum.

[1] No title in MS.

[2] *videlicet*, C., corrected by a recent hand.

[3] *ingite*, C., but corrected.

[1] *Of disputations before licence in Arts.*

[2] *Item, ordinatum est,* quod quilibet incepturus in facultate Artium, ante suam licentiationem, gradatim per ordinem, in qualibet septem artium liberalium ac trium philosophiarum, in solemni disputatione Magistrorum, eandem publice exponat, ac publice respondeat, seu saltem in aliqua vel in aliquibus ipsarum, prout antiquitus est consuetum.

[1] *Of the order to be observed at such disputations.*

Item, statutum est, quod Magistri regentes facultate Artium disputantes Bachalariis sedendo in cathedra disputent, Bachalariis eorundem ad descam stantibus eis respondendo, et hoc septem scientiis liberalibus et tribus philosophiis, quæstiones vel[3] problemata secundum ordinem gradatim, aut solum in quibus earum duxerint eligendam, ut est moris ex antiquo, nullo quærere aut subjicere interim præsumente, quousque principaliter disputans ac quilibet alius, cui post replicare incumbit, suam integre replicationem[4] compleverit.

The Masters shall sit and the Bachelors shall stand before their desks at disputations, and each shall wait till the other has finished before venturing to reply.

Item, ordinatum est, quod singuli Magistri regentes in Artibus, per quadraginta dies disputabiles proximo sequentes eorum inceptionem, disputent, dummodo aliunde per alios actus Universitatis non fuerint impediti, et hoc vel seriatim per ordinem in septem artibus liberalibus et tribus philosophiis, seu tantummodo in quibus ipsarum duxerint eligendam, ut hactenus est præscriptum.[5]

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[1] No title in MS.

[2] In the margin of C., again, is written, *Istud statutum legatur cuilibet admisso ad incipiendum in facultate Artium.*

[3] *re.* A. and C.

[4] *replicatione*, C.

[5] The whole of the preceding statutes, beginning at "*The order to* "*be observed in the solemn proces-*

A.D. 1432.
A. 63.
C. 119.

SECUNDUM STATUTUM LEGENDUM CANCELLARIO PONETUR IN STATUTA DE PACE, ET INCIPIT.[1]

Whereas there is no better way of punishing the disturbers of the peace than by a pecuniary fine, which in these days is more dreaded than anything, therefore the following graduated scale of fines is put forth by the University:—

Item, cum effrenata execrabilium dissensionum in hac Universitate continuatio, quæ, vitia simul et inertiam plurificando, morum venustatem, scientiæ claritatem, odoriferamque famæ suavitatem fere inibi denigraverit, non aptiori modo quam pœna pecuniaria, his diebus ceteris plus timorosa, pacis perturbatoribus imponenda, æstimatur celeriter posse dissolvi, Universitas Magistrorum unanimiter *statuit et decrevit*, quod quilibet de pacis perturbatione juxta formam statutorum Universitatis prædictæ convictus, secundum quantitatem et qualitatem ipsius perturbationis, ultra alias pœnas consuetas pœna pecuniaria puniatur: *sic videlicet*, pro minis de corporali damno alicui Scholari, seu alicujus Scholaris servienti inferendo, duodecim denariis; pro latione armorum contra statuta, duobus solidis; pro extractione armorum violenta,[2] vel impulsione humerali aut percussione cum pugna, quatuor solidis; [pro[3] percussione cum lapide vel baculo, sex solidis octo denariis]; pro percussione cum gladio, cultello, sica, vel daggario, securi aliove hujusmodi instrumento bellico, decem

for threats of personal violence, twelve pence; for carrying of weapons, two shillings; for pushing with the shoulder or striking with the fist, four shillings; for striking with a stone or club, six and eight pence; for striking with a sword, knife, dagger or other similar weapon of war, ten shillings;

sions," &c. [see p. 299, supra], are of one handwriting and plainly of the same date in A., folio 92, &c.; portions of them occur, however, incorporated with other statutes elsewhere; in A., folio 63, in B., folio 78, in C., folio 109, and C., folio 119. The variations are so very numerous, and at the same time so unimportant, that I have thought it unadvisable to collate the several copies, and have preferred, in the case of this statute only, to reprint a portion of the set of statutes, which has been already printed in another set in a previous part of this volume [see pp. 304 and 314]; unless this had been done either one or the other set of statutes must have been presented in an incomplete form, and with a multitude of useless various readings.—ED.

[1] The title is from B.; the date is probably the year 1432, for the copy in A. is in the same writing, and that of rather a peculiar hand, with other statutes of that date.

[2] *violentare impulsione*, A. 63.

[3] The words in brackets are omitted in A. 63.

solidis; pro latione arcus ac etiam sagittatione causa mali perpetrandi, viginti solidis; pro congregatione armatorum vel aliorum quorumcumque conspirantium, aut confœderantium contra pacem vel contra executionem justitiæ, seu ad damnum corporale alicui inferendum, triginta solidis; pro resistentia executionis justitiæ,[1] vel nocturna vagatione, quadraginta solidis, præter satisfactionem partis læsæ: quod semper intelligi voluit Universitas supradicta in singulis transgressionibus et clausulis supradictis.

for carrying of bows and arrows, twenty shillings; for gathering armed men, and conspiring to hinder the execution of justice, thirty shillings; for resisting the execution of justice, or going about by night, forty shillings;

[2] *Item,* quod si Magister, vel Scholaris, vel aliquis alius causam alterius personæ quomodolibet faveat, dummodo inde, ut præfertur, convictus fuerit, ultra pœnas alias perturbatoribus pacis imponi consuetas, si non promotus fuerit expendens in communis suis hebdomadatim duodecim denarios vel citra, aut in forma pauperis se habens, sex solidos octo denarios Universitati solvere teneatur; si vero [non][3] promotus fuerit, duodecim denarios in communis hebdomadatim excedens, tredecim solidos quatuor denarios Universitati etiam solvere teneatur; promotus vero ad decem marcas vel citra inter non promotos, secundum alteram præmissarum summarum, cum[4] eisdem hebdomadatim æqualiter expendentes in communis rite computatus; si promotus fuerit ultra decem marcas et citra quadraginta libras, viginti sex solidos octo denarios Universitati solvere teneatur; si vero ad quadraginta libras aut ultra et citra centum libras promotus fuerit quatuor

A. 63.
B. 78.

and, any Master or Scholar or other able to spend a shilling a week, who is convicted of aiding or abetting another in such misdemeanours, shall be fined six and eight pence, but if he can spend more than a shilling a week, thirteen and four pence.

If he hold a benefice of the value of ten marks, his fine shall not be therefore heavier;

A. 63.
C. 119.

but if of more than ten marks, he shall be fined twenty-six shillings and eight pence;

[1] *juris,* with *justitiæ* written over the line, A. 92.

[2] From this point to *contra pacem domini Regis,* the text is from A., folio 92, where only this body of statutes is found in this order and form; probably the existence of these two copies in A. and mutilated portions in B. and C. is attributable to other enactments of the same statutes, or portions of them with inconsiderable variations, at other dates, which cannot now, however, be ascertained, or even conjectured.—Ed.

[3] *non* is evidently omitted by error of the transcriber; see p. 305.

[4] C. reads, *secum hebdomadatim æqualiter expendentes rite computatis.*

if of more than forty pounds, four marks; if of more than one hundred pounds, eight marks;

marcas Universitati solvere se noscat arctatum; si vero ad centum libras aut ultra promotus fuerit, octo marcas Universitati solvere teneatur; *hoc addito*, quod quilibet transgressor contra ordinationes prædictas seu aliquam earumdem, pro prima vice, præter alias pœnas imponi consuetas, solvere teneatur summam transgressioni suæ limitatam, modo et forma superius expressatis: sic tamen quod, in ipsa prima vice, ante ejus liberationem, inveniat coram Cancellario vel ejus Commissario, sufficientem securitatem de solvendo dictæ Universitati summam eidem contingentem; pro secunda vice, si contingat ipsum bis, inde ut præfertur, convinci, similiter faciet ante ejus liberationem, in ea vice; pro tertia et in tertia vice; pro quarta juxta ordin[em][1] superius expressatum; *videlicet*, quod pro secunda vice eandem summam, ad quam tenebitur in prima vice, duplare; pro tertia triplare astringatur; quod si quarta vice eum contigerit in similibus culpa[bilem][2] inveniri dictam summam quadruplare compellatur. *Et insuper*, ut majora pericula eviten[tur, si][3] quarta vice de majoribus saltem criminibus, transgressionibus, ut puta, de confœderatione, conspiratione, vel congregatione armatorum contra pacem domini regis [et][4] Universitatis[5] convictus fuerit, seu quod favorem quatuor vicibus præstet auxilium vel consilium hujusmodi transgressoribus, vel quod justitiæ executionem per Cancellarium et Procuratores faciendam toties impediat, aut dissensionem gravem inter facultates vel partes diversas suscitet, vel vulnus enorme aut gravem mutilationem alicui violenter inferat, præter summam,

for the second offence, the penalty shall be doubled; for the third, trebled; for the fourth, quadrupled; and, in the case of the graver sort of offences, an offender shall, in addition to the quadruple penalty, be banished from Oxford for ever;

[1], [2], [3] The words inclosed in brackets are lost, or partially lost, in A.

[4] *Et* is not in the MS.

[5] With the word *Universitatis* another copy of the remainder of this statute begins in C.; but for this portion thus preserved, the remainder would not have been recoverable with accuracy, the copy in A. being much obliterated. The portion in C. begins abruptly with the word *Universitatis*, at the top of folio 109, a blank leaf preceding it.

quam quarta vice quadruplare tenetur, pro perpetuo banniatur.

Ordinatum est insuper, quod nullus pro aliqua transgressione citatus, aut quovis alio modo vocatus, venire præsumat ad dominum Cancellarium vel ejus Commissarium, qui pro tempore fuerit, ex quocunque colore, majori numero quam se tertio, sub eisdem pœnis, personis contravenientibus, secundum eandem distinctionem personarum præmissam, non immerito infligendis, nisi aliter dominus Cancellarius vel ejus Commissarius sic citatum vel vocatum ex aliqua causa legitima venire mandaverit.

and no one shall on any occasion venture to appear before the Chancellor, when cited or otherwise, with more than two companions, under pain of the before mentioned penalties;

Item, ordinatum est, quod nomina singulorum delinquentium in aliquo præmissorum, una cum numero et modis transgressionum suarum ac quoties deliquerint, in registro Cancellarii vel Procuratorum registrentur.

and the names of the delinquents, together with the particulars of their offence, shall be entered in the register of the Chancellor and Proctors;

Item, ordinatum est, quod quilibet convictus de aliquo criminum aut excessuum prædictorum, si ad requisitionem Cancellarii vel ejus Commissarii socium vel socios secum in hujusmodi excessibus et criminibus comparticipem vel comparticipes, coagentem vel coagentes, si aliquem vel aliquos habuerint, fideliter revelare et detegere recusaverit, easdem pœnas, secundum qualitates et conditiones personarum superius expressatas, incurrere et subire teneatur.

and any one, who, being convicted himself, refuses to give the names of his accomplices, shall be fined for each of them according to the scale above specified;

A. 63. B. 79. C. 109 & 119.

Ad majorem executionis[1] diligentiam in præmissis adhibendam vult Universitas antedicta, quod una tertia cujuscunque summæ levandæ pro transgressionibus prædictis cedat in usum Cancellarii vel exequentium vices suas in levatione dictarum pecuniarum, alia tertia in usus Procuratorum vel exequentium vices suas; sic tamen quod de quolibet solido earumdem duarum ter-

and, for the securing of the more diligence in the execution of this statute, one third of every fine shall go to the Chancellor, one third to the Proctors, with a

[1] *executionem*, A.

deduction of one twelfth to be paid to the Bedels, and the remaining third shall be added to the funds of the University;

tiarum Bedelli, pro tunc infra Universitatem existentes et suam diligentiam exhibentes, percipiant duos denarios, ut eo fidelius ac diligentius ad pacem conservandam suos labores apponant. Alia autem tertia dictarum pecuniarum in usus Universitatis integre convertatur.

and, if the Chancellor, or the Proctors, or their several deputies, shall be found to be remiss in the execution of the aforesaid penalties, they shall themselves forfeit the sums which they ought to have exacted;

and, for the detection of such negligence, at the audit of the Proctors' accounts every year, the Chancellor, Proctors, and Bedels shall solemnly make oath that, if they know of any fine thus not levied, they will state to the auditors the name of the defaulter, so that inquiry may be made;

Et, ad has præsentes ordinationes quantum ad omnes suas particulas futuris temporibus firmius observandas, *statuit et decrevit* Universitas prædicta, quod si Cancellarius vel aliquis quicunque ejus Commissarius, aut Procuratores aut eorum substituti, qui pro tempore fuerint, circa dictas transgressorum punitionem, exactionem et levationem dictarum pecuniarum, ut præmittitur, forisfactarum, negligentes vel remissi reperiantur, eandem summam, ut præmittitur, forisfactam Universitati de propriis solvere teneantur. Quam quidem negligentiam et remissionem probari statuit Universitas prædicta per debitam et strictam inquisitionem, singulis annis in computo[1] Procuratorum per auditores ejusdem computi sub forma quæ sequitur faciendam, *videlicet*, quod quilibet Cancellarius pro se et suis Commissariis, et Procuratores pro se et suis substitutis, et singuli Bedelli pro seipsis, coram eisdem auditoribus, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, jurentur, quod si noverint, vel aliquis eorum noverit, aliquam summam aliquo modo juxta ordinationes prædictas forisfactam et non levatam, tunc dictis auditoribus nomina personarum delinquentium aut personas delinquentes, modo quo supra, fideliter ac sine fraude revelabunt vel revelabit; ut inde possit probari evidenter, si dictus Cancellarius et ejus Commissarius, et Procuratores et eorum substituti pro tempore existentes, in præmissis diligentes fuerint necne; quem vel quos primo coram dictis auditoribus in legitimam eorum excusationem, si quam fortasse alle-

and if, on inquiry, it be found that the said

[1] *compotto*, C.

gare possint,[1] vocatum vel vocatos, si negligentem vel negligentes, remissum vel remissos in aliquo præmissorum per dictam examinationem reperiri contigerit, dicti auditores teneantur, in summis forisfactis hujusmodi et per eorum negligentias non levatis, dictum[2] Cancellarium et ejus Commissarium,[3] ac Procuratores vel eorum substitutos, qui pro tempore fuerint, condemnare; prætextu cujus condemnationis tam Cancellarii quam eorum Commissarii quam Procuratores aut eorum substituti, qui pro tempore fuerint, omnes et singulas hujusmodi summas, ut præmittitur, per eorum negligentias non levatas infra certum terminum per dictos auditores, ad ultimum infra medietatem anni ex tunc proximo sequentem assignandum, sine contradictione reclamatione vel appellatione quacunque dictæ Universitati solvere teneantur.

Chancellor, Proctors, or Bedels have so neglected their duty, then the said auditors shall be bound to condemn them to pay the said fines to the University; and such payment shall be made at the latest within six months;

Ad quæ omnia et singula diligenter observanda, perficienda, et exequenda pro perpetuis futuris temporibus, singuli futuri Cancellarii, Procuratores, et eorum computi auditores, ac etiam Bedelli, in prima receptione officiorum suorum, ultra juramenta consueta speciale juramentum præstare teneantur, ita quod substituti cujuslibet Cancellarii ac etiam Procuratorum præsentium et futurorum, qui officium suum per diem naturalem, secundum formam antiqui statuti, occupaverint, idem præstent[4] juramentum, quoties eos fieri substitutos contigerit; et quod Cancellarius et Procuratores præsentes ad idem statutum jurent observandum eodem die quo contigerit dictam ordinationem pro statuto pronunciari. Quod si Cancellarius vel aliquis Procurator in prædicta pronunciatione absens fuerit, infra diem naturalem post adventum suum ad Universitatem consimile præstet[5] juramentum.

and all future Chancellors, and Proctors, and the auditors of their accounts, and the Bedels, and the Chancellor's and Proctors' deputies shall make oath, on admission to their several duties, that they will observe this statute;

[1] *possunt*, B.
[2] *dictos*, B.
[3] *Commissarios*, B.
[4] *præstat*, MS.
[5] *præstat*, B.

and the above-mentioned auditors shall swear that they will not reveal the names of those who may so inform against the Chancellor and Proctors.

Ordinatum est etiam, ut dicti auditores jurent, quod nullam personam aliquid de prædictis detegentem detegant seu revelent, ne damnum inferatur revelanti.

OF THE PSEUDO-SCHOLARS OR "CHAMBERDEKYNS."

C. 109.

The peace of the University is disturbed by persons who, having the appearance of Scholars, dwell in no hall, but lurk about the town in taverns and brothels, and commit murders and thefts, therefore it is ordered, that all Scholars must reside in some college or hall, under pain of imprisonment for the first offence, and banishment on refusal to do so on being warned;

Item, quum pax hujus[1] almæ Universitatis frequenter turbari dignoscitur per diversos, qui in forma Scholarium infra Universitatem et præcinctum ejusdem extra aulas ac sine Principalibus in locis diversis latent et expectant, qui nefando nomine "*Chamberdekenys*" nuncupantur, et per dies dormiunt ac in noctibus circa tabernas [et] lupanaria spolia homicidiaque vigilant, ideo *statuit Universitas prædicta*, quod[2] singuli Scholares Universitatis in aula vel collegio Universitatis ubi communæ ponuntur, sive in aulis eisdem annexis ac cum eisdem communas ponentibus sive batellantibus, commorentur, sub pœna carceris ipsis pro prima vice infligenda; quod si per dominum Cancellarium ejusve Commissarium, aut per Procuratores moniti ut ad loca prædicta sese transferant et hoc neglexerint, ab Universitate prædicta per bannitionem ut membra putrida infra octo dies abscidantur.

and no townsman shall, without special leave from the Chancellor, permit any Scholar to dwell in his house, under pain of a fine graduated at the discretion of the Chancellor, and of banishment for a fifth offence of this kind;

Item, ordinatum est, quod nullus villanus aliquem Universitatis Scholarem in domum suam ad inhabitandum sive ad communas ponendum quovis colore recipiat, nisi ex causa rationabili per Cancellarium ejusve Commissarium approbanda. Si quis vero in prædictis culpabilis reperiatur, pro prima vice duos solidos, pro secunda quatuor solidos, pro tertia vice sex solidos octo denarios, et sic aggravando pœnam juxta discretionem domini Cancellarii vel ejus Commissarii, Universitati solvere teneatur; et si quinta vice quis in

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[1] *hujusmodi*, C.

[2] The MS. has *qui*, which is unintelligible.

hoc casu deliquerit, ut fautor perturbatoris pacis, a dicta Universitate infra octo dies perpetuo banniatur.

Item, ordinatum est, quod singulis annis dominus Cancellarius vel ejus Commissarius una cum Procuratoribus, in sua visitatione et supervisione, de observatione horum statutorum specialem faciant Scholaribus injunctionem, sub pœna[1] amissionis privilegiorum Universitatis eisdem Scholaribus infligenda, quousque paruerint cum effectu, [et] quod habebunt[2] singula loca prædicta veram formam hujus ordinationis in aliquo loco publico expositam, quatenus Scholares per hujus statuti ignorantiam nullatenus excusentur. Vultque dicta Universitas Cancellarium et Procuratores prædictos eorumve substitutos in prædictorum executionem loca præfata visitare ante festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ semper Virginis proximo futurum.

And every year the Chancellor and Proctors, when they make their visitation, shall specially enjoin upon the Scholars observance of this statute, and copies of this statute shall be placed in the above-mentioned places of resort.

QUARREL BETWEEN THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND THE OTHER FACULTIES ABOUT THE ELECTION OF A BEDEL.

B. 67.
C. 105.

A.D. 1433.

Memorandum, quod primo die Julii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo tertio, existente Cancellario Magistro Gilberto Kymer, et Procuratoribus Magistris Wilhelmo Dawson[3] et Rogero Bulkley, in congregatione Regentium solemni, per sex Magistros artium regentes, scilicet quatuor Magistros artium ad intrinsecam electionem inferioris bedelli utriusque juris a duobus primis stantibus nominatos, et per duos Procuratores, electus fuit quidam Johannes Came in officium prædictum, rite et legitime secundum exigentiam statutorum Universitatis; doctores tamen quatuor facul-

When a certain John Came was elected Bedel in the usual manner, it happened that the doctors of the four faculties, with the Chancellor, had nominated another person, Benedict Stokes; and they maintained that, being the senior part of the University, and representing the majority of the faculties, their

[1] Both A. and C. omit *pœna*; I have inserted it as necessary to complete the sentence. Ed.

[2] The MS. here is quite unintelligible; it is as follows: *quousque paruerint cum effectu habebunt quod singula loca, etc.*

[3] *Dawson*, C.

tatum una cum Cancellario prædicto nominaverunt ad dictum officium quendam Benedictum Stokes, asserentes se esse majorem, seniorem, ac saniorem partem eligentium, eo quod ipsi, ut asseruerunt, repræsentarunt potestatem integram illarum quatuor facultatum una cum Cancellariatus officio, quare dictum Benedictum petierunt ad idem officium admitti cum effectu, dicentes dictos quatuor Magistros artium una cum Procuratoribus solum potestatem unicæ facultatis habere, et dictas ipsorum sex voces tantum pro unica voce reputari. Procuratores tamen prædicti, videntes hujusmodi allegationem sonare ad enervationem libertatum facultatis prædictæ manifestam, nomine suæ facultatis petierunt dictum Johannem Came, tanquam veraciter secundum formam statutorum Universitatis prædictæ electum, ut ipsum in quem major pars eligentium consenserat, ad dictum officium admitti, et in signum possessionis ejusdem officii baculum sibi tradi, ac, sub pœna statutorum, dictum Cancellarium id facere requisiverunt instanter, ac eidem Johanni juramentum dicto officio debitum et consuetum ibidem tradiderunt, dictusque Cancellarius, licet multum renitens, dicto Johanni ad hujusmodi requisitionem baculum tradidit, sub protestatione tamen quod, si illa electio judicaretur invalida, non intendebat quod ratione illius traditionis aliquod jus sibi acquireretur; sicque dictus Johannes, per duos Procuratores et quatuor Magistros artium debite electus, ipsum Cancellarium cum baculo officii prædicti debitis loco et tempore antecedebat ut[1] debuit: quidam tamen venerabilis vir, Magister Ricardus Cauntone, legum doctor, ab ipso facto congregationis, nomine suo et omnium sibi adhærere volentium, coram altero Procuratorum prædictorum appellavit et cautionem præstitit: insuper et dictus Benedictus Stokes, asserens se per dictas quatuor facultates una

[1] *et*, B., and corrected.

cum Cancellario prædicto rite et legitime fore electum, similiter appellavit cautionemque suam eidem Procuratori tradidit; postea vero, scilicet quarto die prædicti mensis Julii, dictus Magister Ricardus Cauntone, una cum omnibus doctoribus sibi adhærentibus, ac dictus Benedictus Stokes, appellationibus suis prædictis sic frivole factis, renunciaverunt, cautionesque suas prædictas Universitati perdiderunt, sicque dictus Johannes Came, virtute electionis prædictæ, per dictos Procuratores et quatuor Magistros artium, ut præfertur, factæ, ipsum officium rite et legitime, quiete et in pace, occupavit et possedit.

but three days afterwards both of them renounced their appeal as frivolous, and forfeited their cautions; and so it came to pass that John Came, as elected by a numerical majority of Masters, entered upon and discharged the duties of his office unmolested.

Præterea sexto die dicti mensis Julii relatum erat Procuratoribus prædictis, quod quidam doctor juris in ordinario[1] suo suis retulisset Scholaribus quod dicta electio non fuisset valida, nisi aliquis doctor eidem consensisset, sicque lis mota erat inter Regentes super intellectu illius statuti, in quo cavetur quod ille, in quem major pars consentit, ad tale officium admittatur. Dicti Procuratores, prout ex officio suo tenebantur, pro tali lite sedanda[2] congregationem solemnem Regentium in crastino posuerunt, ut decreto ipsius congregationis finaliter staretur in perpetuum, quæ quidem congregatio per omnes doctores cujuslibet facultatis ibidem præsentes ac singulos Regentes facultatis artium unanimiter decrevit, quod isti termini "*major pars*" intelligantur de majori parte numerali, scilicet personarum eligentium et non facultatum, sicque dicta lis pro perpetuo sedata[3] fuerat et sopita inter eosdem.

Two days after this, the Proctors were informed that a certain doctor had told his Scholars that the aforesaid election would not have been valid, unless a doctor had voted for the successful candidate: upon this they called a congregation to set the matter at rest for ever;

and this congregation determined that the word "majority" meant a numerical majority; and so the dispute ended.

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[1] *ordinare*, MS.
[2] *cedanda*, B. and C.
[3] *cedata*, B. and C.

B. 68.
C. 106.

SETTLEMENT OF A DISPUTE RELATING TO THE PERQUISITES OF THE BEDELS.

A.D. 1434.

[1] *Memorandum*, quod vicesimo quinto die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo quarto, indictione decima tertia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini Domini Eugenii, divina providentia Papæ quarti anno quarto, Magister Thomas Bourgchier, decanus liberæ capellæ regiæ S. Martini magni Londonii, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniensis, in Magistrorum Michaelis Tregurry et Ricardi Tenant Procuratorum dictæ Universitatis aliorumque quamplurium doctorum et Magistrorum Universitatis ejusdem in choro ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Oxoniæ existentium præsentia, Magistris Radulpho Prestbury et Wilhelmo Hawtrine in decretis licentiatis ibidem personaliter etiam existentibus, incontinenter[2] et immediate post missam finitam procedendum[3] ad eorum inceptiones dixit, et præcepit ut præ manibus solverent bedellis dictæ Universitatis sua feoda in talibus inceptionibus ab antiquo, et a tempore[4] cujus contraria memoria hominum non existit, debita[5] et solvi consueta; scilicet ut uterque eorum solveret viginti solidos et chirothecas honestas de pellibus cervinis, vel in loco chirothecarum quinque solidos inter omnes bedellos, juxta morem præteriti temporis dividendos,[6] sin autem ad hujusmodi inceptionis actum procedere non intendebat dominus Cancellarius antedictus. Cui domino Cancellario iidem Magistri Radulphus Prestbury et Wilhelmus Hawtryne inceptores respondentes se sentientes adeo conscientia fuisse remorsos ut hujusmodi feoda solvere non debeant,[7] præ-

The Chancellor, before proceeding to the admission of inceptors, stated that he should require each inceptor to pay the customary fees of twenty shillings, and a pair of buckskin gloves for each Bedel, or, instead of the gloves, five shillings to be divided among the Bedels;

hereupon two licentiates in decrees declared that they believed such a payment to be against the statutes, but said

[1] The first three lines are obliterated in B.

[2] *incontinenti*, MS.

[3] *ad procedendum*, MSS.

[4] *a temporeque*, B.

[5] *debitam*, B.

[6] *dividenda*, MS.

[7] B. has *debeant* written over an erasure; C. has *audebant*, which was probably the original reading in B. also.

textu cujusdam statuti antiqui in contrarium editi, fide ab eorum utroque[1] manu extensa præstita et emissa, promiserunt se in solutione hujusmodi feodorum stare in alto et in basso ordinationi, voluntati, et declarationi venerabilis congregationis Magistrorum regentium Universitatis antedictæ;[2] unde die Mercurii proximo et immediate hujusmodi inceptionis celebratæ, videlicet vicesimo septimo die dicti mensis Octobris sequente, dicti dominus Cancellarius et Procuratores congregationem solemnem Magistrorum regentium, post pulsationem magnæ campanæ in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ more solito, ad decisionem, terminationem, et declarationem solutionis hujusmodi feodorum et statuti antiqui in contrarium præallegati, celebrari mandarunt et fecerunt. Qua quidem venerabili congregatione sic eodem vicesimo septimo die dicti mensis Octobris inchoata et celebrata, post maturam et digestam communicationem, et sollertem inquisitionem veritatis super modo more et consuetudine solutionis feodorum antedictorum, necnon diligentem inspectionem veri valoris admissionis et executionis statuti prætacti, clare compertum extitit quod hujusmodi feoda bedellorum ab antiquo, et a tempore cujus contrarium non recolit memoria hominum, semper fuere soluta ac solvi debita et consueta; quodque dictum statutum in contrarium præallegatum nunquam fuit admissum nec quoquo modo executum; unde eadem venerabilis congregatio, pie considerans hujusmodi officium bedellorum retroactis temporibus a sanctis venerabilibus patribus, in magnam dictæ Universitatis laudem et præconium et reputationem, fuisse et esse institutum et ordinatum, ea propter nolens hujusmodi officium bedellorum suis minui temporibus sed potius volens augeri,[3] *ordinavit et declaravit in perpetuum*, hujusmodi feoda bedellorum

that they were willing to submit to the decision of congregation.

accordingly a congregation was called on the following Wednesday to decide the dispute,

and a full inquiry was made into the matter, when it was clearly established that the aforesaid fees had been paid to the Bedels from time immemorial, and that the statute appealed to had never been in force;

and therefore it was ordered by congregation, that the said fees

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[1] *utrique*, B.

[2] *antedictis*, B.

[3] *potius volens sed augeri*, MS.

should be paid to the Bedels as their due.

in hujusmodi inceptionibus more solito et consueto fore et esse finaliter persolvenda et tradenda, ac inter eosdem secundum morem præteriti temporis dividenda, hujusmodi statuto, de quo prius fit mentio, in aliquo non obstante.

B. 63.

OF THE LIBRARY OF HUMFREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

A.D. 1439.

To ensure the safe custody of the one hundred and twenty-nine volumes lately munificently given to the University by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, and of all books hereafter to be given, *it is hereby ordered* that, a list of them shall be kept in "*the chest of five keys*," and in the Statute-books; and at the beginning of each such volume all the names of the books shall be written, and in each book the contents of such book, and also the first word of the second folio thereof, so that any loss may be at once detected;

[1] [Universis Christis fidelibus præsentibus et futuris pateat manifeste quod, vicesimo quinto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo nono, Universitas Oxoniæ *statuit et ordinavit*,] *Inprimis*, pro firma et perpetua custodia largissimæ et magnificentissimæ donationis centum viginti novem voluminum per serenissimum principem et dominum inclytissimum dominum Humfridum, regum filium, fratrem, et patruum, Ducem Gloucestriæ, Comitem Pembrochiæ et magnum Camerarium Angliæ, nostræ Universitati ex summa sua liberalitate donatorum, et quorumcumque voluminum in futuris per eundem serenissimum Principem donandorum, ut fiat unum novum registrum in cista quinque clavium reponendum, in quo et in singulis libris statutorum Universitatis prædictæ, necnon in principiis dictorum voluminum omnia nomina eorumdem, cum suis contentis universis, et cum principiis secundorum foliorum, seriatim, aperte, et expresse registrentur, ut sic liquide omnibus apparere poterit, si quid dictorum voluminum seu contentorum eorumdem, quantumcumque rarum ignotumve, fuerit perditum, subtractum, distractum, dilaceratum, vel ablatum.

and none of the said books shall, under any pretence, be sold or

Item, prædicta Universitas *statuit et ordinavit*, ut nullum prædictorum voluminum seu librorum aut con-

[1] The passage in brackets does not occur in B., and is supplied here from F.

tentorum in eisdem ullo . . . tempore[1] quocumque quæsito colore vendatur, donetur, permutetur, vel impignoretur, aut alicui pro copia quaternatim tradatur seu accommodetur, nec extra communem librariam dictæ Universitatis deportetur, nisi aliquod ipsorum voluminum aut librorum ligandum reparandumve fuerit, in quo etiam casu absque mora, et quam citius fieri poterit, ligetur, reparetur, et, cum ligatum ac reparatum fuerit, ad librariam communem statim reportetur; *proviso tamen semper*, quod si præfatus Princeps per suas literas speciales aliquod ipsorum voluminum pro certo tempore duxerit mutuandum, ut, sub indenturis suis inter serenitatem suam et dictam Universitatem inde conficiendis, idem volumen, certo tamen et definito tempore restituendum, ab Universitate indilate et per viam mutui liberetur.

otherwise alienated or exchanged, or removed from the library, except for the purpose of being bound, and, if removed for that purpose, they shall be restored as soon as possible; but, at the written request of the Duke, any of them may be lent, under an indenture between him and the University.

Hoc statutum ita stricte observetur, ut non liceat congregationi Regentium per aliquam gratiam dispensare cum eodem.

Congregation shall not have the power of dispensing with this statute by a grace.

Item, statutum et ordinatum est per eandem Universitatem, quod omnes et singuli libri alias per eundem serenissimum principem pro lectura septem artium liberalium et trium philosophiarum, necnon et per alios ad eundem usum collati seu in futurum conferendi, in quadam cista,[2] per Universitatem ad hoc ordinanda, in communi libraria Universitatis, sub custodia custodis ejusdem, per indenturas inter dictam Universitatem et dictum pro tempore custodis exeuntem confectas,[3] reponantur, quæ quidem[4] cista in futuris vocabitur "cista trium philosophiarum et septem scientiarum liberalium," ad effectum quod Magistris dictas scientias actualiter et publice in scholis artium legentibus seu legere volen-

Also, all the books given by the said Duke, or hereafter to be given by him or others to the University, for the use of lecturers in the seven arts and three philosophies, shall be kept in a chest in the library, under an indenture between the librarian and the University: and the chest shall be called "*the chest of the three philosophies and the seven sciences*"; and Masters lecturing may

[1] —*umque tempore*, B.
[2] *cistæ*, B.
[3] Such is the reading of B.; F., a more modern copy, is scarcely more intelligible.
[4] *quædam*, B.

borrow these books under an indenture;

tibus, per indenturas inter dictum custodem et dictos Magistros conficiendas, deliberentur; quod si contingat aliquam ipsarum scientiarum actualiter non legi, extunc Principalibus aularum et aliis Magistris quibuscunque, pro utilitate et commodo suorum Scholarium, sub indenturis etiam eorumdem per custodem liberentur, præstito per eos prius corporale juramento quod custodi cistæ prædictæ ipsorum librorum in die cessationis cujuslibet termini fidelem restitutionem faciant; *proviso insuper*, quod prædictus custos, quum reddere seu deliberare debebit claves officii sui singulis annis, fidelem reddat computum de eisdem, quod etiam in singulis indenturis, sic ut prœfertur faciendis, contenta librorum cum principiis secundorum foliorum expresse scribantur; et, ut major dictos libros custodiendi detur occasio, dicta Universitas *statuit et ordinavit*, ut quilibet ipsorum librorum notabiliter ultra verum valorem apprecietur, [quem][1] quidem valorem Universitati fideliter persolvendum[2] quicumque hujusmodi librum vel libros per viam mutui recipiens, si ipsum librum vel ipsos libros amittere vel perdere contingat, appellatione et dilatione quacumque postposita, dictæ cistæ solvere teneatur, ut de summa recepta liber alius apparatus et formæ consimilis, quam citius fieri poterit, ordinetur.

and, in default of such lecturers, the Principals of halls and other Masters may borrow the books for the use of their Scholars;

and the librarian shall give an account of these books annually;

and every such book shall have a price set upon it greatly above its true value, which price any one who may have borrowed and lost or destroyed such book, shall be bound to pay forthwith to the said chest, so that another copy of the book may be purchased.

Item, cum tam[3] ampla tamque magnifica sint dicti excellentissimi principis nobis indulta beneficia, quod omnino imbecilles et invalidi sumus condignam excogitare recompensam, ut tamen pro temporalibus beneficiis ea quæ valemus spiritualia beneficia rependamus, *statuit et ordinavit* dicta Universitas ut annis singulis, quamdiu dictus illustrissimus, literatissimus, et etiam scientissimus princeps vitam duxerit in humanis,

In return for his munificent donation, the University can make no worthy recompence, yet, desiring to repay the donor by such spiritual good offices as they can give, they *hereby order* that, every year during his lifetime, on the

[1] Not in B.; supplied from F., which is, on the whole, a more correct MS. than B.

[2] *persolvendis*, B.

[3] *tam cum*, B.

in festo SS.[1] Simonis et Judæ, si tunc absque impedimento poterit, seu die aliquo infra triduum ante vel post, quo hujusmodi impedimentum non occurret, pro felici ac prospero statu ejusdem principis, necnon et dominæ Alianoræ consortis suæ, missa[2] "*de Trinitate*," seu "*de Beatissima*[3] *Virgine Maria*," cum collecta, "*Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, miserere famulo tuo Humfrido et famulæ tuæ Alianoræ*," cum expressione videlicet nominum suorum, secundum formam et modum pro regibus et aliis principibus in dicta Universitate hactenus[4] consueta, ab ipsa Universitate solemniter decantetur, quodque in singulis missis per Capellanum communem dictæ Universitatis publice et solemniter celebrandis, ut mos est, pro aliis Universitatis benefactoribus, quoad præfatus princeps vixerit, specialis de ipso memoria habeatur cum prædicta collecta, "*Omnipotens sempiterne Deus*," et sui nominis, ut præfertur, expressione; quodque in singulis collationibus et sermonibus examinatoriis, excusatoriis, seu aliis quibuscunque in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxoniæ, diebus Dominicis, et aliis publice faciendis, cujuscunque generis aut conditionis Doctor vel Bacallarius, qui hujusmodi collationem seu sermonem facere debeat, fuerit, pro prædicto principe expresse et nominatim exorare teneatur; ut etiam, cum[5] ab luce prædictus famosissimus et nobilissimus princeps fuerit,[6] cum primo id Universitati constiterit,[7] infra decem dies obitum suum faciat ipsa Universitas honorifice[8] celebrari. Necnon ut extunc annis singulis perpetuis futuris temporibus in anniversario sui obitus, aut, si ipse dies minime conveniens fuerit, in proxima die ad ipsum negotium aptiore, missam pro anima ejus et anima dominæ Alianoræ consortis suæ, cum ab hac

festival of SS. Simon and Jude, mass shall be said, with special mention of his name and that of his consort, for their prosperity;

and at all the masses for benefactors of the University he shall be mentioned by name;

and at all public sermons at S. Mary's, on Sundays and other holy days, every preacher shall be bound to pray for the said Duke by name;

and, after he shall have departed this life, within ten days, a solemn funeral service shall be performed for him;

and every year afterwards, on the anniversary of his death, mass for his soul, and that of his consort, after her death, and for the souls of

[1] *SS.* omitted in MSS.
[2] *missam*, MS.
[3] *Beatissimi*, B.
[4] *actenus*, B., as usual in the MS.
[5] *causa*, B.
[6] *fuit*, B.
[7] *constituit*, B.
[8] *honorifici*.

all the faithful departed, shall be said with special collects:

luce migraverit, animabusque omnium fidelium defunctorum, cum collectis[1] nomina sua specificantibus decantare solemniter teneatur, prout utique pro aliis regibus et principibus ipsius videlicet Universitatis benefactoribus hactenus fieri consuevit.

[2] Acta et statuta sunt hæc, in congregatione plena Regentium et Non-regentium in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis prædicta solemniter celebrata, ex unanimi consensu Regentium et Non-regentium, existentibus Cancellario nato dictæ Universitatis Magistro Johanne Burbach, sacræ theologiæ professore, et Procuratoribus ejusdem Magistris Wilhelmo Orelle et Johanne Wylley, vicesimo quinto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo nono.

and the University bind themselves and their successors to the observance of this ordinance for ever.

Ad præmissa autem omnia et singula fideliter et sine fraude perpetuo facienda et inviolabiliter observanda, obligamus nos et successores nostros per præsentes, et ea omnia et singula facere et observare promittimus bona fide, et, ut præfata nostra statuta, ordinationes, et concessiones robur obtineant[3] perpetuæ firmitatis, præsentes literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes, communi nostræ Universitatis sigillo sigillatas, in fidem et testimonium omnium præmissorum.

Datum Oxoniæ in nostræ congregationis domo, die et anno superius expressatis.

B. 57.
C. 108.

OF GRACES, AND THE RIGHT OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS TO DELIBERATE ON ALL MATTERS BEFORE THEY ARE FINALLY SETTLED IN CONVOCATION.

A.D. 1440.

[4] *Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo, vicesimo die Februarii, in venerabili congrega-*

[1] *collecta*, B.

[2] This last portion of the statute containing the date, &c. is not found in B., and is supplied from F.

[3] *obtineat*, F.

[4] This title is not in B.

tione Regentium et Non-regentium legitime celebrata, existentibus Cancellario Universitatis Oxoniæ honorabili viro Wilhelmo Gray, artium Magistro, Procuratoribus Magistris Johanne Segden et Ricardo Newbregge, editum fuit hoc statutum.

Statutum de Articulis gratiosis.[1] B. 57. C. 108.

Cum sit rationi consonum et a sapiente quolibet approbandum quod ii, qui per laudabilium actuum scholasticorum virtuosa exercitia gradum adepti fuerint magistralem, condignis habeantur honoribus, quod eo minus fieri poterit quo ipsi patrum suorum antiquis non decorentur privilegiis, et hoc maxime in concedendis gratiis seu negandis, nam quisque tanto magis contemnitur quanto ab ipso posse fieri favoris gratia non speratur, quod præcipue facultati artium ex subtractione executionis cujusdam statuti provenit, cujus tenor sub hac continetur sententia: *Cum utile et expediens visum sit Universitati quod de omnibus tractandis in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium facultas artium plenam deliberationem habeat et tractatum, et*[2] *quod nullus articulus gratiosus nec alius in plena congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium tractetur, nisi seorsum ab aliis facultatibus, saltem per diem, articulus hujusmodi inter Artistas per Procuratores proponatur tractandus, et, cum deliberatus fuerit, tunc eorum sententia ab altero Procuratorum promulgetur,*—sed, proh dolor![3] jam propter defectum observantiæ statuti prædicti non solum[4] status Regentium contemnitur, verum etiam, per congregationes magnas, pro ineptis, frivolis, et inconsuetis[5] gratiis obtinendis, nunc plus solito multipli-

In order to secure due honour to the faculty of Arts, which, notwithstanding an old statute, which provided that they should have the right of deliberating upon everything before it was brought before the University, has been lightly regarded, and because congregations are constantly being called for the granting of unworthy and frivolous graces;

[1] Title not in C.
[2] *ut*, B. and C.
[3] *progdolor*, B. and C.
[4] *solum*, in a later hand, written over an erasure in B.; *ne dum*, C.
[5] *consuetis*, B.

it is hereby ordered, that no grace shall be proposed to congregation unless it has been previously proposed to and deliberated upon by the faculty of Arts, and unless the name of each person, for whom the grace is asked, shall have been specifically stated in a separate grace;

catas, pax et quies tam Regentium quam Non-regentium indies perturbatur et virtuosum studium multipliciter impeditur, *placuit igitur* congregationi Regentium et Non-regentium *ordinare et statuere*, quod nullus articulus gratiosus de cetero in congregatione Regentium et Non-regentium tractetur, nisi seorsum, ut præmittitur, ille articulus inter dictos Artistas per Procuratores proponatur tractandus, et, cum per majorem partem eorumdem deliberatus fuerit, tunc per alterum Procuratorum pro deliberato publice pronuncietur, ita tamen quod nullus articulus gratiosus confuse pro pluribus personis insimul ibidem proponatur nec deliberetur, sed quod separatim,[1] in qualibet gratia sic singulariter inter eos tractanda, nomen personæ et forma suæ gratiæ distincte et aperte inseratur, et quævis hujusmodi gratia per se et divisim inter eosdem tractetur, deliberetur, et pronuntietur; *proviso semper*, quod in aliis articulis et negotiis Universitatis expediendis, sufficiat quod ipsa negotia per Procuratores absque hujusmodi deliberatione coram eisdem Regentibus Artistis solummodo proponantur ad effectum, quod posterius in magna congregatione maturius pertractentur ac efficacius firmentur.

C. 26.

Contra impetrantes literas dominorum pro gratiis extorquendis.

and any one, who shall obtain letters [from any influential person] for the purpose of extorting graces from the University, or acquiring any degree therein without performance of the necessary previous forms, shall be deemed incapable of any

Item, statutum est, quod quicumque, qui prius in Universitate non rexerit in aliqua facultate, literas qualescumque et a quocumque pro gratia ab Universitate Regentium seu Regentium et Non-regentium habenda, quin potius extorquenda, pro aliquo gradu scholastico obtinendo in eadem, aut super dispensatione formæ, vel pro actu aliquo scholastico tali contra statuta et consuetudines Universitatis hactenus usitatas

[1] *sepcratim*, B., and amended by a late hand.

de cetero impetraverit, et eis usus fuerit quovis modo, eo ipso sit inhabilis ad omnem gradum habitum et habendum in Universitate prædicta; cum quo sic inhabilitato non liceat ullo tempore dispensare. degree at the University.

Of the Commemoration of Cardinal Beaufort.

A. 37.
F. 80.

A.D. 1448.

Universis sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, Gilbertus Kymer, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniæ, cœtusque Magistrorum unanimis in eadem, salutem in Eo qui est omnium vera salus.

The executors of Cardinal Beaufort, among other their charitable gifts, have given to the University the sum of five hundred marks, to be applied to the completion of the new schools;

Cum reverendissimus in Christo pater et dominus Dominus Johannes, miseratione divina sacrosanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ tituli S. Balbinæ presbyter Cardinalis, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, nobilis et præpotens Dominus Edmundus, Dux Somersetiæ et Marchio Dorsetiæ, ac alii electi et eximiæ discretionis viri, Ricardus Prior prioratus de Wytham in Selwode, Cartusiani ordinis, Magister Stephanus Wyltone Archidiaconus Wyntoniæ, Ricardus Waller, Wilhelmus Marreys, Wilhelmus Toly, et Wilhelmus Porte, simul cum iis executores testamenti recolendæ semper memoriæ reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini Domini Henrici nuper sacrosanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ tituli S. Eusebii presbyteri Cardinalis, vulgariter nuncupati "de Anglia," Wyntoniensis Episcopi, inter communitates, ecclesias Cathedrales, monasteria piaque loca dicti regni, quæ devota circumspectaque[1] largitione bonorum dicti testatoris honoraverunt, nostram Universitatem antedictam singulari quadam et præcipua bonorum dispositioni suæ, ut præfertur, commissorum collatione duxerint respiciendam, eidem generose conferendo quingentas marcas ad complendam ædificationem quarumdam scholarum in ea a nobis inceptarum, nunquam nostris propriis verisimiliter consummandarum facultatibus, qua quidem liberalitate et munificentiæ gratia erga nos et eandem

[1] *circumscripta*, MS.

[illegible]

[illegible] sine dolo, [illegible] sive fallacia nos [illegible] in perpetuum so- [illegible] diem [illegible] patris et do- [illegible] die Aprilis [illegible] rum die [illegible] hujusmodi un- [illegible] Magistrorum a lectura circa [illegible] et, ut supra. [illegible] firmiter obliga- [illegible] prædictum diem anniversarium obitus ipsius reverendissimi patris et domini Domini Henrici Cardinalis die Martis proxime sequente resumptionem proximam lecturæ Magistrorum post octavas Paschæ, cum missa solemni "*de requiem*," et exequiis mortuorum die immediate præcedente, sic, ut præfertur, observa-

[1] *obtinendæ*, A. and F.

bimus et faciemus observari; necnon quod Capellanus Universitatis nostræ prædictæ, in orationibus pro benefactoribus ejusdem Universitatis scholatim dicendis, præfatum patrem et dominum Dominum Henricum Cardinalem singulis annis nominatim recommendabit; et ultra hoc idem Capellanus Universitatis nostræ pro tempore existens, in singulis missis suis infra Universitatem dicendis, mentionem sui nominis expressam in certis collectis, videlicet, "*Deus, cui proprium*," et aliis pertinentibus, in perpetuum faciet specialem.

and that the Chaplain of the University, in the customary prayers offered every year in every school for benefactors, shall remember him by name,

as also in all the University masses, with special collects.

Insuper promittimus, quod quilibet Universitatis nostræ graduatus amodo prædicaturus, in suffragiis consuetis suorum solemnium sermonum, sui auditorii populum ad devote supplicandum pro eodem patre ac domino Domino Henrico Cardinali sæpedicto ita specialiter, sicut pro aliquo nostræ dictæ Universitatis benefactore, publice in perpetuum exhortabitur. Ceterum benignissimos et præclaros dominos antedictos ac alios cum eis præfati reverendissimi patris et domini Domini Henrici Cardinalis testamenti executores, propter eorum beneficentiam nobis, ut prædicitur, pie, liberaliter, et generose ostensam, inter præcipuos nostræ Universitatis benefactores admittimus, eisdem concedentes quod omnium suffragiorum piorum et bonorum operum quorumcunque, quæ pro benefactoribus prædictæ Universitatis in posterum fient, semper participes habebuntur. Unde, ut hæc omnia et singula præmissa per nos concessa a nobis et successoribus nostris inviolabiliter in perpetuum observentur, in forma præmissa auctoritate congregationis Regentium et Non-regentium nostræ Universitatis *ordinavimus et conclusimus*, quod prædictæ nostræ concessionis tenor de verbo in verbum in registris et archivis nostris scribetur et perpetuo remanebit, et ut statutum et pro statuto dictæ Universitatis nostræ infringibiliter in æternum observabitur.

And every graduate shall, before his sermon, ask the prayers of his auditory for the said Cardinal;

and moreover, the executors above-named shall be admitted to all the honours of benefactors;

and this ordinance shall be copied into the registers of the University, and shall become a statute thereof to be observed for ever.

In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium has literas nostras indentatas et tripartitas fieri fecimus patentes, quarum duæ partes ad dispositionem executorum prædictorum, tertia[1] vero pars in archivis dictæ Universitatis perpetuo remanebunt, necnon sigillum commune Universitatis nostræ prædictæ præsentibus apposuimus.

Datum in nostræ congregationis domo quinto die Martii.

B. 96.

Ordinatio Cistæ de Danvers.

A.D. 1457.

Universis sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, Thomas Chaundelere, sacræ theologiæ professor, Cancellariusque Universitatis Oxoniæ, necnon et cœtus unanimis Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium in eadem, salutem in omnium Salvatore.

Dame Joan Danvers, widow of William Danvers, esquire, feeling that one of the greatest acts of charity is the providing for the relief of the necessities of poor Scholars, has given to the University the sum of one hundred pounds.

Inter cetera pietatis opera primum esse dignoscitur studentium necessitati consulere, etiam compassionis et misericordiæ oculos ad eorum relevandas indigentias convertere, ipsis de opportuno subsidio providendo. Hac igitur consideratione mota et divinitus inspirata prænobilis domina Johanna Danvers, relicta Wilhelmi Danvers, armigeri, propter benevolentiam singularem ac specialem virtutis[2] affectiones, quas ad Magistros et Scholares Universitatis nostræ gerit, donavit nobis, et Universitati tradidit centum libras,[3] quas ab eadem sua de liberalitate nos habuisse et recepisse cognoscimus et fatemur, in cista nova Universitatis integre reponendas, quam cistam ex prædictæ venerabilis dominæ cognomine speciali cistam "de Danvers" volumus pro

This money shall be kept in a chest, to be called "*the Danvers' chest*" for ever.

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[1] *et tertia vero*, MSS.
[2] *ad virtutis affectiones*, MS.
[3] *libris*, B.

perpetuo nominari. Ac dictas centum libras in utilitatem Magistrorum[1] et Scholarium in Universitate nostra studentium per viam mutui convertendas, secundum modum subscriptum atque formam; *Nos* igitur, Cancellarius cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum, pro secura custodia prædictæ cistæ pecuniæ atque summæ præfatæ repositæ in eadem, *ordinamus et volumus*, quod de discretioribus fideque dignissimis Magistris duo artium regentes vel non-regentes, cujuscumque patriæ Anglicanæ fuerint, dummodo tamen sint duo non-promoti, in ejusdem deputentur[2] custodes, per dominum Cancellarium et alterum Procuratorem, singulis annis, infra mensem post diem in qua celebrabitur missa "*de requiem*" præfatæ venerabilis dominæ; qui plenam habeant potestatem Magistris et Scholaribus nostræ Universitatis et communitatibus de vera sorte ejusdem cistæ seu excrescentiis, pro sufficientibus cautionibus, in forma subtaxata mutuare; ita *videlicet* quod, post deputationem eorum ad custodiam dictæ cistæ, quam cito fieri poterit, in aliqua congregatione Universitatis nostræ, [3]ad talem custodiam admittantur, sacramentum præstent corporale, quod singulas ordinationes huic cistæ pertinentes absque dolo et fraude bene et fideliter observabunt, ac ipsam pro tempore suæ custodiæ indemnem servabunt, saltem quantum ad ipsos pertinet et in eis est ingenium aut industria, sic quod nullus eorum ultra annum et mensem in custodia prædictæ cistæ quomodolibet se continuet; sed illi ipsam aliis custodibus, in prima congregatione Magistrorum[4] infra annum et mensem post eorumdem deputationem facta, omnino deliberent, in qua autem suam deliberationem de sua administratione coram auditoribus, ad hoc per Procuratores dictæ Universitatis deputandis,[5] de vera sorte

and shall be lent to the Masters and Scholars under the conditions hereinafter specified.

Two non-beneficed Masters of Arts shall be annually elected to be guardians of this chest;

on their election, which shall always take place on the day after the "requiem" of the said dame Danvers is sung, the guardians shall swear that they will faithfully observe all the conditions of this ordinance, that they will protect the fund from diminution during their tenure of office, that they will, at the expiration of a year and a month, at the farthest, surrender their charge to their successors, and render an account before the auditors thereof of the capital and interest of the chest and of the pledges deposited for money borrowed therefrom, &c.; and, if either of them appoint a deputy, the deputy shall be a

[1] *nostrorum*, MS.
[2] *deputantur*, B.
[3] The words *in qua* are here apparently omitted in the MS.
[4] *nostrorum*, MS.
[5] *deputando*, MS.

Master or Bachelor sworn to the University, and he shall be responsible in the same way as his principal.

ejusdem cistæ ejusque excrescentiis, si quæ fuerint, et singulis cautionibus ejusdem, necnon de aliis quibuscunque dictæ cistæ pertinentibus fidelem et plenam teneantur reddere rationem; quo modo etiam, si quis substitutus fuerit alicujus custodis dictæ cistæ absentis, tempore ratiociniorum ejusdem, nomine custodis cujus vices gerit, una cum reliquis custodibus vel in ipsorum absentia substitutis, tanquam procurator in hac parte principalis custodis, ad reddenda ratiocinia compellatur, *proviso quod*, nullus custodum dictæ cistæ administrationem ejusdem vice sua alicui committat, nisi Magistro vel Bachilario Universitati jurato, sic etiam quod, lapsis anno et mense custodiæ dictæ cistæ, custodibus prioribus de sorte vel ejus excrescentiis non liceat aliquid[1] mutuare, nec dictas impignorationes cujusquam pignoris immutare, nec quamquam cautionem renovari quoquo permittere modo, liceat tamen eis excrescentias eis, quibus debentur, solvere, debitamque cistæ pecuniam exigere, recipere, atque pignora liberare; *hoc addito*, quod Universitas ad suum communem usum mutuo de dicta cista ultra decem libras, post finem quinque annorum immediate sequentium post datum præsentium, pro una vice non recipiat; et quodlibet collegium quinque libras; et quilibet doctor seu Magister regens vel non-regens, aut in aliqua facultate licentiatus studens in Universitate, de eadem mutuari poterit ad usum suum proprium et non alterius quinque marcas, et non plus pro una vice; et quilibet Bachalarius cujuscunque facultatis duntaxat quadraginta solidos; quilibet vero Scholaris cujuscunque facultatis, viginti solidos; et quilibet conventus fratrum, hujus almæ Universitatis solum, quinque marcas mutuari poterit, nec ultra quovis quæsito colore per se vel per alium pro illa vice mutuari possint de prædicta cista; nec quivis de prædictorum mutuantium iterum de eadem per se vel per alium quidquam mutuo recipere debet, donec de priori mutuo

The University may, after five years from this date, borrow for its corporate use not more than ten pounds;

any college five pounds;

any doctor or Master, or licentiate, for his own use only, five marks;

any Bachelor forty shillings;

any Scholar twenty shillings; and any religious fraternity in Oxford five marks;

and in no case may a second loan be contracted until the former has been repaid;

[1] *antequam*, MS.

plene fuerit satisfactum, et extunc post tantumdem de eadem cista mutuo recipere potest, absque fraude et malo ingenio quum opus habet; *hoc diligentius observato*, quod nulli communitati vel personæ, nisi alicui prædictarum, præstetur de sorte prædictæ cistæ aut ejus excrescentiis quoquo modo, nec etiam alicui ipsarum nisi sub reali et sufficienti pignore secundum veram æstimationem custodum, absque partialitate[1] aut invidia, fide Universitatis astrictorum: quod quidem[2] pignus, nisi infra mensem post suam superannuationem, si plenus terminus fuerit, vel infra primum mensem proximi termini si vacatio fuerit, debite luatur, statim, proclamatione publica præcedente, venditioni exponatur; nisi quatenus mutuans infra dictum terminum anni et mensis, aut per se aut per procuratorem suum, suam renovet cautionem, tertiam diminuendo partem annuatim summæ pro qua primo impignorabatur, sic quod in fine tertii anni totaliter a cista fuerit adempta. *Proviso tamen*, quod hujusmodi cautio vel cautiones superannuatæ, et non secundum formam dictam renovatæ, venditioni exponantur, sic quod liceat custodibus cistæ, proclamatione habita, alicui fideli in loco publico eas tradere venditioni per mensem, et, nisi infra mensem vendantur a dicto venditore, volumus quod dicti custodes unanimi consensu illas cautiones vendant[3] ad cistæ indemnitatem servandam, meliori pretio quo commode poterunt, absque fraude et dolo.

and any one borrowing must deposit a sufficient pledge;

which, if the loan be not repaid within a year and a month, may be sold after public proclamation made, but the borrower may, if he please, repay the loan by three instalments in a period of three years, always renewing his pledge on each occasion.

Item, quod cum pignus venditum fuerit, retenta cistæ summa, proprii mutui residuum pretii, si quid fuerit, impignoranti solvatur.

When a pledge is sold, the remainder of the price, after satisfying the debt, shall be given to the owner of the pledge.

Item, quod quicumque exponentes pignora, sive pro pecunia dictæ cistæ, sive pro aliis pignoribus venditioni expositis et ad inspectionem seu examinationem

All who deposit pledges shall make oath that they have the right of so disposing of the property.

[1] *capialitate*, MS.

[2] *quod quamdiu nisi pignus nisi*, MS.

[3] *vendere*, MS.

receptis, jurent se potestatem habere taliter obligandi hujusmodi pignora quæ exponunt.

Every month in full term the guardians shall be bound to visit the chest.

Item, quod quolibet mense pleni termini teneantur custodes dictam cistam visitare, et, si[1] qua cautio vel cautiones superannuatæ fuerint, proclamationes more solito publice facere teneantur.

When a pledge is going to be sold, no one shall be allowed to borrow it for inspection, unless he make oath that he does not borrow it in order to prevent the sale thereof;

Item, quod nullum pignus de cista prædicta venditioni expositum, sive voluntate pignorantis infra annum, sive per custodes cistæ post annum, cuiquam ad examinationem vel inspectionem tradatur, nisi corporale præstiterit juramentum, quod pignus hujusmodi non accipit fraudulenter[2] ad impediendum vel differendum venditionem illius: et ad juramenta hujusmodi exigenda quilibet custos, etiam et ille in cujus manus hujusmodi cautio venalis traditur, firmissime[3] astringantur.

but, if he make this oath, and deposit another pledge of superior value in its stead, he shall then be allowed to take it for inspection and keep it eight days; but, if he do not restore it within that time, his pledge shall be kept instead of the pledge by him borrowed for inspection, and shall be liable to sale in the same way.

Item, quod si quis[4] pignus venditioni expositum ad inspectionem vel examinationem habere voluerit, aliud pignus excedens pretium pignoris venalis secundum ejus æstimationem cui traditur ad vendendum, unanimique consensu custodum, pro dicta cautione dimittat, et pignus venale in examinationem per octo dies licenter habeat; quod si infra dictos octo dies pretium constitutum super pignore venali eidem vendenti seu cistæ custodibus non solverit, nec ipsum pignus iterum restituerit, extunc pignus ejus sic venditioni[5] expositum remaneat cistæ in statu prioris pignoris obligatum, ita *videlicet*, quod per custodes pretio constituto venditioni exponatur, sicut de pignoribus superannuatis fieri consuevit; quo vendito, reservetur summa mutui principalis principali impignoranti, et, si quid[6] residuum fuerit, assignetur ei qui

[1] *si* omitted in MS.
[2] *fraudulentur*, MS.
[3] *firmissima*, MS.
[4] *si quis* omitted in MS.
[5] *venditi*, MS.
[6] *quis*, MS.

primo pignus exposuit, solum tamen quando pretium super ejus pignore constitutum excedit summam mutui principalis: et, si adhuc aliquid superfuerit, illud ei, qui pignus posterius venditori tradidit, assignetur, et sic fiat singulis impignorantibus.

In the chest shall be kept a list of the names of those to whom money is due from the sale of such pledges, and of the amounts of their claims;

and this list shall be examined by the auditors every year, so that any surplus after the sale of a pledge may be paid to the person to whom it is due;

after satisfying these claims the list shall be cancelled, but not so as to render it illegible, so that the next auditors may be able to consult it, and not be called upon to discharge a debt a second time.

Item, quod in præfata cista sit registrum, in quo, annis singulis instante computo per custodes computum reddituros, scribantur singillatim nomina eorum quibus debebuntur excrescentiæ de pignoribus venditis anno illo, videlicet post ultimum computum præcedentem, una cum summis excrescentiarum debitarum singulis eorumdem; quæ scriptura per auditores computi examinetur, ut concordet cum summa novarum excrescentiarum inserenda indenturæ super illum computum faciendæ; ne quis, cujus[1] pignus ultra summam mutui per ipsum de cista accepti, venditum forsan fuerit, per custodum cistæ injuriam seu negligentiam, debitis sibi excrescentiis defraudetur. Cum autem excrescentiæ sic in registro descriptæ illi cui debebuntur ejusve procuratori, sub nomine proprio locoque mansionis suæ cognito, per eosdem custodes in registro cistæ præfatæ . . . fuerint persolutæ, scriptura ipsas concernens cancelletur in præfato registro, ita tamen ut videri possit quid fuerit ibi scriptum, cancellatæ vero hujusmodi scripturæ per auditores computi proximi sequentis examinentur, ut concordent cum summa excrescentiarum, quas custodes[2] allegabunt de temporibus suam administrationem præcedentibus sic se solvisse, ne forte in posterum eædem excrescentiæ indebite persolvantur.

The auditors shall take a strict account, and shall furnish to the Proctors an indenture detailing the state of the fund, &c.

Item, quod auditores computi custodum priorum dictæ cistæ exquisite ipsum audiant, ac indenturam summam sortis cistæ continentem, una cum excrescentiis et cautionibus ejusdem cistæ quibuscunque, post hujusmodi computum receptum, statim Procurato-

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[1] *si quis*, MS.

[2] *custodes eorum*, MS.

ribus Universitatis deliberent in eorum cistam reponendam, cujus indenturæ altera pars remaneat in prædicta cista, per quas custodes novi in suo computo futuro valeant onerari.

All ordinances heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the University for the regulation of chests, shall, so far as they do not contravene the provisions of the present ordinance, hold good with respect to "*the Danvers' chest*";

Item, quod omnia statuta et consuetudines laudabiles, conservationes cistarum concernentia, per Cancellarios et Universitatem[1] [facta][2] vel in posterum facienda, dummodo præsenti ordinationi nullatenus repugnent, circa custodiam prædictæ cistæ per præsentes *ordinamus et volumus* observari.

and the University hereby solemnly caution all persons against any misuse or embezzlement of this fund, under pain of the greater excommunication;

Nos igitur, Cancellarius prædictus cætusque unanimis Magistrorum Universitatis præmissæ prædictam pecuniam nullatenus alienandam,[3] sed in præfatos pios usus et non alios quovis modo convertendam definitive[4] et sententialiter sancimus,[5] omnes et singulos primo secundo et tertio peremptorie monendo, sub pœna excommunicationis majoris, quam ferimus pro tunc, prout ex nunc in his scriptis, in omnes contravenientes, ne dictæ pecuniæ quidquam malitiose vel fraudulenter auferre, diminuere, vel in alios usus vertere quam præmissos, aliquis aliquo modo præsumat aliquivi præsumant.

and, as a recompence for her charity, they admit the founder of the chest to a participation in all the honours paid by them to their benefactors;

Insuper, attenta consideratione diligentius advertentes devotionis stabilitatem ac caritativam liberalitatem a præfata venerabili domina nobis devote monstratas, et[6] cum gratiarum actionibus merito amplectentes, sibi spiritualium munerum retributionem rependere cupientes,[7] prænobilem dictam dominam inter benefactores nostræ Universitatis admittimus, concedentes, quantum in nobis est, eidem quod sit particeps omnium honorum, qui pro benefactoribus nostræ Universitatis fient in perpetuum; et quod nomen ejus nominibus bene-

[1] *uni nr̄am*, MS.
[2] Omitted in MS.
[3] *alienandum*, MS.
[4] *diffinitive*, MS.
[5] *senciamus*, MS.
[6] *et* omitted in MS.
[7] *cupiendo*, MS.

factorum nostrorum in æternum ascribatur; quodque annis singulis, sacerdote circuiente scholas singulas Magistrorum ad orandum pro Universitatis benefactoribus, nomen præfatæ dominæ, tam in vita quam[1] post obitum ipsius, inter ceteros benefactores specialiter recitetur. Singulis insuper annis duodecimo die Novembris fiat missa "*de requiem*," cum exequiis mortuorum præcedentibus, a Regentibus Universitatis, cum diacono et subdiacono, pro animabus Wilhelmi Danvers armigeri et prædictæ Johannæ consortis suæ, ac etiam dominæ Matildæ olim Comitissæ Oxoniæ, animabusque omnium amicorum suorum, Magistris ad hoc more[2] solito convocandis, quorum quilibet et singuli dictis exequiis intersint ab antiphona "*Audivi vocem*" super "*Magnificat*" usque ad antiphonam "*Ego sum*" super "*Benedictus;*" et etiam dicti Regentes hujusmodi missæ a principio evangelii usque ad tertium "*Agnus Dei,*" in fide præstita Universitati, interesse teneantur; ita insuper quod quilibet mutuum secundum formam prædictam recipiens de dicta cista statim bona fide promittat, quod pro bono statu dictæ prænobilis dominæ dum vivit, aut pro anima ejus post mortem, et animabus omnium amicorum, benefactorum, omniumque fidelium defunctorum quinquies orationem dominicam totiesque salutationem Beatæ Virginis, cum Apostolorum symbolo[3] devote dicat, si non presbiter sit, si vero presbiter fuerit celebret infra octo dies, si disponatur, missam "*de requiem*" et pro animabus omnium superius recitatorum.

and, when the priest annually visits every school, to ask the prayers of the Scholars in their behalf, her name, both in her life and after her death, shall be mentioned;

and, on the twelfth of November every year, mass "*for the repose*," with previous funeral service, shall be performed for the souls of William Danvers, esquire, and Joan his wife, and also for Matilda, sometime Countess of Oxford, and for the souls of all their friends;

and all Masters shall be summoned to attend, and bound by their oath to be present;

and each person who borrows from her chest shall be obliged to say for her welfare, living or dead, five times "*Pater Noster*" and "*Ave Maria,*" and *the Apostle's Creed*, and, if he be a priest, to celebrate a mass for the repose of the souls of the aforesaid persons.

Ceterum *volumus et ordinamus*, quod omnia et singula prædicta pro statutis de cetero inviolabiliter observentur in perpetuum, et in libris Cancellarii et Procuratorum cum statutis aliis inserantur perpetuo duratura, quæ ad perpetuam rei memoriam volumus

This ordinance shall be copied into the books of the Chancellor and Proctors, and shall become a statute of the University.

[1] *quantum*, MS.
[2] *mole*, MS.
[3] *cimbolo*, MS.

et concedimus coram nobis sententialiter recitari, cum statuta nostra adjurata legi contigerint,[1] ut est moris.

In quorum præmissorum fidem et testimonium sigillum commune Universitatis nostræ præsentibus apponi fecimus.

Datum in nostræ congregationis domo, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, secundo die mensis Octobris.

A. 2. B. 1.

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TOWN TO DETERMINE WHAT PERSONS SHALL BE HELD TO BE OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A.D. 1459. *This indenture*, made the xxiii^rd^ day of the moneth of ffeverer, the yere of the regne of King Henry the VIth xxxvii^th^, betwene Maistur Thomas Chaundeler, Doctour of Divinite and Chaunceller of the Universite of Oxenford, and the Scolers of the same Universite on the oon parte, and Robert atte Wode, Mair of the toun of Oxenford, and the burgeises and commones of the same toune on the other partie, *witnesseth*,—

Whereas diverse dissensions, contraversies, and debates have be late had and moved between the said Chaunceller and Scolers and there predecessours on the oon partie, and the said Mair, burgeises, and commonalte and there predecessours on the other partie, especially of and in iii. poyntes following;—*Fyrst*, for the demenyng and the deliverance of all manere of Scolers of the said Universite, ther servants and all other persons havyng the privilege of the same Universite, beyng arrested and imprisoned in the said toun under the kepyng of the Mair and Baillifs thereof or eny of theym, for eny felonye or tresone, in the common prison of the same town, claymed by a privilege graunted to the said

[1] *contigerit vel est*, MS.

Universite by King Henry the IVth;—*The secunde,* for the privileges that the said Chauncellor, Scolers, their servants, and other havyng the privelege of the said Universite, clayme to have in eny plee or action moved or taken by theym or ageyn eny of theym in the kinges court holden in the Gyldhalle of the said toun bifore the Mair and Bailliffs or eny of them;—*The third,* for the correction and punysshment of any assaute, or fray, or wepyn drawen ageyn the kynges peas within the said Universite by eny person of the said toun or eny other not beyng of the said Universite nor havyng the privilege therof,—

That, by the commaundement, assent, and agrement of most Cristen prince, our said soveran Lord, *the said parties be accorded,* of and upon the premisses, in the manere and fourme that followeth,—*First,* as to the poynte and article bifore first rehersed, *it is accorded and agreed,* that the said Mair, Bailliffs, burgeises, and commonalte of the said town shall suffre fro henceforward, as ferr as they can or may, the Chaunceller, the Scolers, and alle other under the privilege of the same Universite, pesibly to enjoye and use the priveleges of which above is made mension, so that the said Mair, Bailiffs, and burgeises, or such deliveraunce by theym be made, have a sufficient and a lawfull discharge for the same prisoner, if the same prisoner be claymed by the said Chaunceller or his styward for the tyme beyng within iv. wykes next after his takyng and imprisonyng in the common prison of the toun, so that the said Chaunceller, his styward, and ether of theym do their true parte and effectuell diligence withoute fraude, that the said prisoner be delivered acquit or atteynt of such treason and felonye for the wich he was arrested, and so imprisoned within xii. wykes next after the delyveraunce of (the) said prisoner to the said Chaunceller or his styward so made;—*Provyded alwey,* that the godes and catelx of eny such prisoner

so arrested, be arested and put in sur and sauf garde by the Chaunceller and the Mair for the tyme beyng unto the tyme that the said prisoner so arrested be acquit or atteynt of the said felonye or treason, or of eny other bifore the same styward at that tyme attained, to that entent that, at such tyme that eny such prisoner be atteynt, [that] then the said godes and catelx be delivered unto the said Mair or Bailliffs for the tyme being, as thing perteynyng to the fee-ferme of the said toun:—*And also*, as to the secunde poynte and article of travers betwene the said parties, *it is accorded* by the said parties, that fro hensforward [that] these and non odur enjoye the privileges of the Universite, *that is to say*:—The Chaunceller, alle doctours, Maistres, and other graduats, alle studients, alle Scolers, and alle clerkes dwellyng within the precint of the Universite, of what condicion, ordre, or degree soever they be, every dailly continuell servant to eny of theym bifore rehersed belonging, the styward of the Universite and fred-men of the same Universite wyth their menyall men, also alle Bedells with dailly servants and their housholdes, alle stacioners, alle bokebynders, lympners, wryters, pergemeners, barbours, the belle-rynger of the Universite, with alle their housholdes, alle catours, manciples, spencers, cokes, lavenders, povere children of Scolers or clerkes within the precinct of the said Universite, also alle other servants taking clothing or hyre by the yere, half yere, or quarter of the yere, takyng atte leste for the yere vi. shillings and viii. pence, for the half iii. shillings and iv. pence, and the quarter xx. pence, of any doctour, Maister, graduat, Scoler, or clerc withoute fraude or malengyne: *Also*, alle common caryers, bryngers of Scolers to the Universite, or their money, letters, or eny especiall message to eny Scoler or clerk, or fetcher of any Scoler or clerk fro the Universite for the tyme of such fetchyng, or bryngyng, or abidyng in the Universite for that en-

tent; *Provyded alwey*, that if eny clerk or Scoler, havyng a wyf and houshold within the precint of the Universite, or eny Scolers servant, selle eny opyn merchandise by wey of merchandising, [that.] as touching such merchandising, they be talliable with the burgeises of the said toun. *Also, it is acorded*, that if eny Scolers servant by livere or hyre under fourme above said, not dwellyng in the houshold with the same Scoler, be arrested by the Mair, Baillifs, or eny officers of thers, if eny inhibicion be sent fro the Chaunceller or his Comyssarie to the Mair or Baillifs for the said person so arrested, [that] the officer of the Universite that executeth the said inhibicion, with an officer of the said Mair or Baillifs, brynge withoute delaye the said persone so arrested to the said Chaunceller or his Commissarie, and there by straite examinacion, after the discrecion of the said Chaunceller or his Commissarie, by an othe to be proved whether he ought to enjoye the said privilege of the Universite or not, and if it be proved that he be not of the said privilege, that then he be remitted by the said officers to the Mair or Baillifs so for him inhibite;—*And*, as to the iii[rd] poynt and article of contraversie betwene the said parties, *it is agreed and accorded*, that if the peas be broken betwene eny ii. persones, of whiche two the oon is of the privilege of the Universite, [that] the correction and punysshment therof only perteyne to the Chaunceller, according to the statute of the Universite; and if the peas happe to be broken betwene eny two laymen of the toun of Oxenforde, or of the suburbes of the same, or elles betwene eny foreyns, or eny foreyn and a layman of the toun, that then, if the Mair, Aldermen, Baillifs, or eny of ther officers first arrest such brekers of the peas, [that] the correction and punysshment of the said tres-passe perteyne holly to the said Mair and Baillifs; and, if such brekers of the peas be first arrested by the Chaunceller, Procutours, or eny of their officers, that then

the correction and punysshment of such trespasse perteyne only to the Chauncellor, according to the statute of the Universite : *Provyded alwey*, that if nother partie be of the privilege of the said Universite, ne no such persone as is bifore rehersed that shuld have the privilege of the said Universite, [that] then the sute for the partie greved or wronged be sued and determyned before the Mair or Baillifs of the said toun ;—

In witnesse of all the whiche thinges, as well the seall of office of the said Chaunceller, as the seal of the Universite aforsaid, to that oo parte of this present endenture, remaynyng toward the said Mair and comonalte, ben set, and to that other parte of the same endenture as well the seall of office of the Mairalte, as the seall of the comonalte of the said toune of Oxenford, remayning towards the said Chaunceller and Universite, ben put.

Yeven the day and yere above said.[1]

A. 57.

BULL OF SIXTUS IV.

A.D. 1476.

Sextus Episcopus servus servorum Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

Officii pastoralis cura jubente et sacrorum canonum auctoritate, sicut in judiciis sæcularium personarum illarum jura [et] privilegia per ecclesiasticos perturbari nolimus, ita eis præjudicantibus juribus ecclesiasticis, quæ violari sine indignatione Domini judicii nemini licet, debita coercione resistere cogimur, uti sæculares ipsi, sua sorte contenti, pro Dei honore [et] Apostolicæ sedis reverentia in alterius negotium præjudicialiter attemptare non præsumant, quod postmodum in æterna damnatione eos acrius luere conveniat ; cum itaque, sicut

We have been informed by the

[1] This indenture is found in A. and B., but the text here given is that of the original indenture, which is still existing among the archives of the University.

nuper venerabilium fratrum nostrorum Primatum Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, ac dilectorum filiorum Abbatum, Priorum et aliorum Prælatorum, et universi cleri inclyti regni Angliæ et dominii Walliæ non solum grandi cordis nostri amaritudine lamenta[bili insinuatione][1] acrem percepimus, usque adeo hostis bonorum operum et malorum seminator omnium in regno et [dominiis][1] præfatis prævaluit [astutia,[1] quod nonnulli iniquitatis filii sacerdotes et clericos, tam religiosos quam sæculares regni et dominii prædictorum, indies falsis suggestionibus de excessibus et criminibus coram judicibus sæcularibus, eorumque officialibus et ministris, infamant et accusant, et juxta vulgare patriæ præfatæ multipliciter jurejurando indictant, ex quibus, sic enormiter perpetratis, sacerdotes et cleri præfati carceribus publicis mancipantur, et pro eorum liberatione sæculares hujusmodi] patrimonium Christi extorquent eorumque beneficia decimas portiones, fructus, redditus et proventus resignare atque aliis locare cogunt et compellunt, ac in beneficiis domibus et curis eisdem commissis sine hujusmodi exactionibus et extortionibus stare pacifice non permittunt, in totius fidei Christianæ et religionis opprobrium et gravem animarum suarum perniciem ac sedis Apostolicæ vilipendium non modicum, *Nos* igitur, tantis malis et inconvenientibus, dextera Domini nobis assistente propitia, ne de cetero perpetrentur, præsertim in dicto regno, quod sacræ religionis tutamen et domicilium esse consuevit, quantum cum Deo possimus obviare satagentes, Primatum Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Abbatum, Prælatorum et aliorum clericorum hujusmodi in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati hac irrefragabili et perpetuo valitura constitutione sancimus, ut quicumque per calumniam odii, malitiæ, invidiæ, doli vel lucri causa aliquem sacerdotem, religiosum, sive Scholarem vel alium quemcumque, quibuscunque gradibus, ordinibus, vel dignitatibus constitutum, coram sæcularibus judici-

universal complaint of all the Archbishops and Bishops, &c., that, in England and Wales, the clergy are constantly brought before lay courts on false charges, and, being imprisoned, are only released on payment of very heavy fines, exacted by seizure of tithes and other church property;

therefore, whosoever shall, from this time forward, bring any priests, of whatsoever rank or condition, before a secular court, or oblige them to surrender their tithes, &c., is hereby excommunicated, and shall not be absolved, except "in extremis" and after due satisfaction made, unless by us or by the diocesan.

[1] The words and passage inclosed in brackets are destroyed in the MS.

bus eorumve officialibus deputatis sive missis accusare, indictare et ad carceres seu publica opprobria vel spectacula trahi facere, bonave, pensiones, decimas, vel feoda potentia, metu vel fraude, aut aliquo alio modo eos, sicut præfertur, vendere, locare aut resignare arctaverint seu coegerint aut fieri procuraverint, ut præmittitur, ex tunc excommunicationis et anathematis vinculo de ipso illigati et irretiti existant, reos se divino judicio de perpetrata iniquitate fore scientes, a quibus sententiis et pœnis, nisi per Romanum Pontificem aut loci diœcesanum, nisi in articulo mortis constituti, præmissa tamen congrua satisfactione, absolvi non possint seu valeant, non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus Apostolicis, necnon bonæ memoriæ Ottonis et Octoboni olim in dicto regno Apostolicæ sedis legatorum, ac in provincialibus et synodalibus conciliis, generalibus vel specialibus, editis, ceterisque contrariis quibuscunque.

Volumus etiam, quod quæcumque concessiones seu indulta de absolvendo eos, seu eligendo confessore in casibus reservatis, qui eos absolvat, per nos vel sedem Apostolicam concessa et in posterum concedenda, talibus nullatenus suffragentur, quodque omnes Archiepiscopi et Episcopi dicti regni ac etiam dominii Walliæ annuatim præsentes literas vel earum transcriptum in primo die Dominico Quadragesimæ perpetuis futuris temporibus, sub suspensionis pœna, in eorum cathedralibus, et aliis ecclesiis ubi major pars populi aderit, publico per se vel alium seu alios legere et exponere ac publicare, seu exponi, legi, et publicari facere teneantur, ut ignorantiam præmissæ constitutionis nullatenus prætendere, et ab hujusmodi injuriis malis, si gehennæ incendium evitare voluerint, fidelius valeant abstinere.

And every Archbishop and Bishop shall, on the first Sunday in Lent every year, read and explain, or cause to be read and explained, in their cathedral churches, or other more suitable public place, a copy of this ordinance;

Et insuper, quia difficile foret præsentes literas singulis exhiberi, *volumus et* eadem auctoritate *decernimus*, quod ipsarum transcripto, manu publica et sigillo alicujus Episcopi vel superioris ecclesiæ vel curiæ munito, tanquam præfatis, si originales exhiberentur, literis

and the same respect shall be shown to a copy of this ordinance sealed with the seal of the Bishop of the diocese, as to the original document.

plena fides adhibeatur, et perinde stetur ac si dictæ originales literæ forent exhibitæ vel ostensæ. Nulli igitur omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostræ constitutionis, voluntatis et decreti infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire; si quis hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, ac beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum Ejus, se noverit incursurum.

Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum, anno incarnationis divinæ millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo sexto, decimo quinto die Junii, Pontificatus nostri anno quinto.

[1]*Istud est verum transcriptum literarum Apostolicarum de verbo in verbum, quod ego, Doctor J. Lane, Commissarius generalis venerabilis domini Cancellarii domini C. Wideville manu mea propria conscripsi, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo, octavo die mensis Novembris; et remanent literæ istæ Apostolicæ in Abbatia de Abendone, et istud hic inserui ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Doctor Johannes Lane.*

Commemoration of John and Thomas Kempe. B. 59. C. 126.

Quarto Idus Aprilis anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo octavo, Cancellario Magistro Thoma Chaundeler, et Magistris Galfrido Symeon et David Irelond Procuratoribus, in magna congregatione Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium edita sunt statuta infrascripta.

In primis *statutum est,* quod singulis annis futuris temporibus, ad dispositionem Cancellarii et Procura- A.D. 1478. Every year, on some day be-

[1] This *Bull* of Sixtus IV. will be found printed in *Wilkins' Concilia.* The transcript, however, of Doctor Lane varies in some respects from the copy there given from the Cotton Library.

tween the festivals of S. Luke and All Saints, solemn funeral services, and mass on the morrow, shall be celebrated for the repose of the souls of John Kempe Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, and of Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, after his death.

At these solemnities the Chancellor, Doctors, and Masters shall be bound to attend; and every Doctor of theology shall use the prayer herein written, after his "*ordinary*," in the new divinity schools;

and every graduate having to preach within the precinct of the University, or at S. Paul's cross, or at the Hospital of S. Mary without Bishopsgate in London, shall commend the said Archbishop and Bishop to the prayers of the congregation; but this ordinance shall not take effect until the sum of one thousand marks shall have been paid to the University for the erection of the divinity schools.

torum, inter festum S. Lucæ Evangelistæ et festum Omnium Sanctorum, cum major solet esse confluentia Magistrorum, celebrentur exequiæ solemnes et missa in crastino, pro animabus venerabilium in Christo patrum ac dominorum domini Johannis Kempe, nuper Cardinalis et Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, et domini Thomæ Kempe, Londoniensis Episcopi, cum ab hac luce migraverit: quibus exequiis et missæ dominus Cancellarius, omnes doctores omnium facultatum et omnes Magistri regentes et non-regentes, qui pro tunc infra Universitatis præcinctum extiterint, interesse teneantur: et quilibet doctor sacræ theologiæ, post lectionem suam ordinariam, in novis scholis theologiæ dicat has preces "*anima domini Johannis Kempe, Cardinalis,* "*et anima domini Thomæ Kempe, Londoniensis Episcopi, et animæ omnium benefactorum nostrorum* "*per misericordiam Dei in pace requiescant;*" et quod quilibet graduatus, quandocunque prædicaturus in his tribus locis aut aliquo istorum,[1] *videlicet*, infra Universitatis præcinctum, ad crucem S. Pauli, vel ad Hospitale S. Mariæ extra Bisshoppisgate Londonii, dictos[2] reverendos patres, dominum Johannem Kempe, nuper Cardinalem et Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum, et dominum Thomam Kempe, Londoniensem Episcopum, nominatim et expresse suis orationibus commendare teneatur;[3] *proviso*, quod hæc ordinatio primo vim capiat et effectum, cum summa mille marcarum, ad ædificium scholarum sacræ theologiæ applicandarum, fuerit plenarie Universitati Oxoniæ persoluta: et, si contingat aliquam portionem dictæ summæ mille marcarum post completum ædificium hujusmodi remanere, quod portio remanens ponatur in aliqua cista ad usum Scholarium mutuari volentium, de qua, cum summa constiterit, fiet statutum.

[1] *istarum*, B.

[2] *dictum reverendum patrem Thomam Kempe, London: episcopum nominatim, etc.*, C.

[3] *teneantur*, B.

Of the entertainments to be given by Mendicant Friars and others at their inception.

C. 180.

A.D. 1478.

[1] *Item, ordinatum est,* quod quilibet frater cujuscumque ordinis mendicantium de cetero in aliqua facultate incepturus, in die inceptionis suæ convivet Regentes secundum modum hactenus consuetum, vel solvat Universitati in loco convivii decem marcas, ita quod quilibet eorum taliter incepturus teneatur necessario regere per viginti quatuor menses a die inceptionis suæ continue numerandos, vacationibus in eisdem computatis, vel regat et solvat Universitati secundum consuetudines antiquas; et, licet contingat aliquem alium ejusdem ordinis infra terminum dictorum mensium incipere, teneatur tamen ad formam regentiæ servandæ prædictam, ita quod tantum unus eorum ad domum congregationis, secundum consuetudinem hactenus usitatam, veniat; *proviso,* quod nullus eorum expendat in anno ultra triginta dies virtute alicujus gratiæ suæ specialis seu generalis.

Every mendicant friar shall, on the day of his inception, treat the regent Masters according to ancient custom, or forfeit ten marks to the University; and every such incepting friar must be a Regent for twenty-four months from his inception;

Insuper ordinatum est, quod quilibet religiosus possessionatus, non Abbas vel Prior capitalis domus alicujus conventualis, in aliqua facultate incepturus, in die inceptionis convivet Regentes, vel in loco convivii solvat Universitati viginti marcas; quod si Abbas, Prior capitalis, rector, minister, seu quocumque alio nomine censeatur, habens principale regimen sive administrationem alicujus domus religiosæ, cujus census annui redditus seu proventuum valor ad ducentas libras se extendit, in aliqua facultate fuerit incepturus, convivet,

and every religious possessing private property, and not being an Abbot or Prior, must treat the Regents, or pay twenty marks to the University; and every Abbot, Prior, or other governor of a conventual house the yearly value of whose property is two hundred pounds, must

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[1] This and the three following statutes are from C., where alone they are found, with the exception of a portion of the first which occurs in a mutilated condition in [illegible] beginning [illegible] as in the preceding statute [illegible] furnished with the date.

likewise feast the Regents or forfeit twenty pounds:

in die inceptionis Regentes, vel solvat Universitati in loco convivii viginti libras.

and every secular, who can spend forty pounds a year at the University, must, in default of such feast, forfeit twenty marks; and if he can afford to spend one hundred pounds, he must forfeit twenty pounds.

Item, statutum est, quod quilibet sæcularis, potens expendere ad Universitatem quadraginta libras de claro, et citra centum libras, incepturus in aliqua facultate, in die inceptionis suæ convivet Regentes, vel solvat Universitati viginti marcas, ad majorem vero summam minime teneatur, nisi ratione gratiæ: et, si centum libras ad Universitatem poterit expendere de claro, tunc convivet Regentes vel solvat loco convivii viginti libras.

Of the foundation of Grammar Schools at Oxford.

If any one shall found a grammar school at Oxford, the Masters teaching therein shall be subject to no payment to the University.

Item, ordinatum est, ut, si aliquis venerabilis vir fundare velit scholas grammaticales, in quibus docebitur grammatica gratis omnibus venire volentibus, tunc docturi grammaticam in illis scholis non teneantur solvere [1] aliquam summam Universitati, et quod summa antiquitus solvi consueta recuperari possit ab aliis docentibus grammaticam qui tales erunt.

C. 126.
B. 64.

The Kempe Commemoration Statute modified.

A.D. 1478.

Notwithstanding a statute recently enacted to the contrary, *it is hereby ordered* that, if Bishop Kempe shall have paid two hundred marks to the University, and bound himself by indenture, within this present year, to pay the remainder of the

Item, duodecimo die Octobris *ordinatum est,* quod non obstante statuto nuper edito,—scilicet quod ordinatio concernens celebrationem exequiarum et missæ in crastino pro animabus venerabilium in Christo patrum ac dominorum, Domini Johannis Kempe, nuper Cardinalis et Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, et domini Thomæ Kempe, Londoniensis Episcopi, cum ab hac luce migraverit, tunc primo capiat effectum, cum summa mille marcarum, ad ædificium scholarum sacræ theolo-

[1] *solvi*, MS.

giæ applicandarum, fuerit plenarie Universitati Oxoniæ persoluta,—fiat nunc ordinatio, quod dummodo prædictus reverendus pater, in partem solutionis prædictæ summæ mille marcarum, ducentas marcas solvit, et ad solutionem summæ residuæ se ipsum per indenturas sigillo suo signatas obligavit hoc præsenti anno,—scilicet in anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo octavo,—celebrentur exequiæ et missa pro reverendis patribus prædictis, et sic de anno in annum juxta formam[1] statuti prius editi in hac parte: *proviso*, quod hæc præsens ordinatio nullius [roboris][2] sit aut efficaciæ, nisi de prædictis mille marcis satisfiat Universitati, juxta tenorem indenturarum inter prædictum reverendum patrem dominum Thomam Kempe, Londoniensem Episcopum, et Universitatem factarum.[3]

thousand marks, then the funeral services and masses shall be performed as specified in the aforesaid statute.

OF THOSE PRIVILEGED TO CARRY WEAPONS.

B. 78.
C. 64.
A.D. 1482.

[4]Cancellario domino Leonello Wodevile, et Procuratoribus Magistro Thoma Kerver et Magistro Radulpho Stanhap, *decretum erat et declaratum* ex virtute statutorum, quod nullus uteretur armis invasivis aut defensivis, nisi Cancellarius et Procuratores, et eorum servi, ac etiam officiarii domini regis, infra præcinctum Universitatis, nisi aut exeat aut redeat a remotis, hoc est, ad aliquem locum vel ab aliquo loco extra præcinctum Universitatis.

No one, except the Chancellor, the Proctors and their servants, and the officers of the king, may carry weapons, offensive or defensive, within the precinct of the University, unless on a journey to or from Oxford.

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[1] *foram*, B.
[2] *roboris* is not in the MS.
[3] *facturarum*, B.
[4] This statute is copied into C. by a later hand, apparently of the 17th century; the date is given in a marginal note in B.

C. 110.

PRIVILEGIUM MAGISTRORUM REGENTIUM ET NON-REGENTIUM.[1]

A.D. 1484.

No judge of any kind, below the Chancellor or his Commissary, may decide or deal with the suit of any Master without such Master's consent.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo quarto, existente Cancellario venerabili in Christo patre ac domino Domino Johanne Russel, Lincolniæ Episcopo, et Procuratoribus Magistro Ricardo Trapp et Magistro Wilhelmo Croft, *decretum et deliberatum est* per venerabilem congregationem Magistrorum regentium, quod de cetero nullus judex nec aliquis alius, quocumque nomine censetur, inferior ad summum Cancellarium vel ejus Commissarium, judicet, sententiet, sive pertractet causam seu materiam quamcumque[2] alicujus Magistri, vel cum eadem se intromittat, nec ipsum Magistrum quovis modo inquietet, ipso non præbente liberum consensum.

A. 41.
B. 100.
C. 110.
A.D. 1489.

COMMEMORATION OF MASTER RICHARD LICHFELD.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo nono, die Februarii vicesimo quinto, existente Cancellario venerabili in Christo patre et domino Domino Johanne Russell, Lincolniæ Episcopo, et Procuratoribus Magistris Wilhelmo Hewster et Roberto Borton,[3] in congregatione magna Regentium et Nonregentium, celebrata in ecclesia gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, editum est subsequens statutum, unanimi consensu omnium facultatum tunc ibidem existentium, et ad perpetuam rei memoriam in formam statuti est redactum.

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[1] This statute in B. begins abruptly without any date, *decretum est per congregationem Regentium quod nullus judex nec, etc.*

[2] *qualemcumque*, B.

[3] *Burtun*, B.; *Burtone*, C.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes Dei gratia Lincolniæ Episcopus, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniæ, ac ejusdem Universitatis Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium congregatio, æternam in Domino salutem.

Cum venerabilis vir, Magister Ricardus Lichfeld,[1] legum doctor, Archidiaconus Middlesexiæ et Bathoniæ, nobis ac Universitati nostræ prædictæ [ducentas libras][2] ad reædificationem ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ infra Universitatem nostram, ubi variis gradibus insignimur, ac centum [viginti et octo][3] volumina communi librariæ Universitatis nostræ de sua liberalitate contulerit, cupientes tanto viro pro temporalibus beneficiis spiritualia dona rependere, concedimus eidem Magistro Ricardo ea quæ sequuntur perpetuis temporibus duratura.

Master Richard Lichfeld, doctor of laws, &c., having given to the University the sum of [two hundred pounds] for the restoration of their church of the Blessed Virgin, and also one hundred [and twenty-eight] volumes to their library, they, as some recompence for his generosity,

In primis concedimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, quod post obitum dicti[4] Magistri Ricardi, annis singulis in anniversario dominorum Johannis et Thomæ Kempe, idem Magister Ricardus habeat pro salute animæ suæ duas collectas solemnes in exequiis, ab executore officii solemniter lectas, scilicet "*Deus (cui) proprium*" minor in vesperiis, et, post laudes, "*Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, cui nunquam sine spe misericordiæ,*" et cetera, et in missa sequenti pro eodem, "*Deus cui proprium*" minor, cum secretis et communione convenientibus.

***grant* that, on the anniversary of John and Thomas Kempe, special collects shall be said for him likewise;**

Concedimus præterea eidem Magistro Ricardo, quod singuli graduati prædicaturi, in suis sermonibus solemnibus infra Universitatis præcinctum, ad crucem S. Pauli, seu Hospitale Beatæ Mariæ extra Bishoppis-

and, that every graduate preaching in Oxford, or at S. Paul's cross, or the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin without

[1] *Lichefilde*, B. and C.

[2], [3] These words are inserted, probably from C., by a later hand, a space having been left where they occur in the original MS. in A.; in B. they are wholly absent.

[4] *dicti* omitted in A.

Bishopsgate in London, shall commend the said Master Lichfeld to the prayers of the congregation.

gate Londinii, dictum Magistrum Ricardum nominatim et expresse, tam in vita quam post mortem, in suis orationibus commendare teneantur, et, ad istam ordinationem fideliter observandam, concedimus quod quilibet de cetero infra Universitatem nostram gradum aliquem accepturus, coram altero Procuratorum in sua admissione juramentum præstet corporale.

B. 100.
C. 127.

Of the Migration of Scholars from one Hall to another.

A.D. 1489.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo nono, quinto die Martii, existente Cancellario venerabili in Christo patre ac domino Domino Johanne Russell, Lincolniensi Episcopi, et Procuratoribus Magistris Wilhelmo Hewster et Roberto Burtone, in congregatione magna Regentium et Non-regentium, celebrata in ecclesia Gloriosæ Virginis, editum est subsequens statutum, unanimi consensu omnium facultatum tunc ibidem existentium, et ad perpetuam rei memoriam in formam statuti est redactum.[1]

The statutes relating to halls that have hitherto been made, or hereafter shall be made by the University shall be read by every Principal to his Scholars assembled, and by him explained to them, thrice a year, and at other times as occasion shall require;

Ordinationes et statuta per dominos Cancellarios hujus almæ Universitatis, ex discreto et maturo advisamento ac consensu venerabilis cœtus Magistrorum ac Principalium aularum, transactis temporibus edita, et in posterum edenda, ac ea præsertim de quibus infra fit mentio, et quæ, tam tempore domini Gilberti Kymer, quam tempore reverendi patris Johannis Russell, Lincolniensis Episcopi, præfatæ Universitatis Can-

[1] The following statute occurs in B., after the statute about the library beginning—*Item, in eadem congregatione magna, quinto die Martii anno prædicto, sequentia statuta edita sunt*: a good instance to show that, the commencement of a statute with *item*, is no sort of indication that it is of the same date as the statute which happens to precede it in the MS.

cellariorum, de advisamento et consensu prælibatorum edita sunt, per singulas aulas de cetero publicentur, et per ipsarum Principales ter in anno distinctis anni terminis, et alias, quotiescumque necessarium videbitur, in præsentia totius communitatis, seu majoris partis cujuslibet aulæ, legantur publice et exponantur: ad quorum observantiam tam Principales quam Scholares singularum aularum, quatenus eos communiter aut divisim concernunt, tenentur et tenebuntur, sub pœnis in articulis dictorum statutorum separatim expressatis.

and all Principals and their Scholars are, and shall be, bound to observe the same.

Et, quia jam, ab aliquot annis effluxis, inobedientia Scholarium erga suos Principales potissimam causam dedisse videtur quare ipsa statuta aularia non observantur, cum illi, non expectata pœna expulsionis, ad alias aulas, ubi favorabiliter receptantur, se quadam spontanea protervitate divertere consueverunt, in dispendium Principalium aularum hujusmodi a quibus recedunt, super quo non est hucusque per antiqua statuta ullo modo provisum; *Idcirco*, præfatis antiquioribus statutis aularibus addendo, *decretum et ordinatum est*, imprimis, per dictum reverendum patrem Lincolniæ Episcopum, hujus Universitatis Cancellarium, de advisamento et consensu prædictis, quod de cetero neque licebit alicui Scholari Universitatis se sua sponte de una aula in aliam transferre, neque alicui Principali talem recedentem ab una aula in suam admittere, Principali aulæ a qua discedere cupit non consentiente, nisi causa recessus et transitus sui hujusmodi per Cancellarium Universitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, vocato et audito Principali aulæ a qua discedere cupit, fuerit prius[1] approbata. Principalis autem, qui recedentem hujusmodi ante causam, ut præmittitur, approbatam in sua aula receptare præsumpserit, eandem pœnam incurrat quæ receptantibus seu admittentibus expulsum seu expulsos ab alia aula

And, whereas the Scholars have for a long time been disobedient to their Principals, because at their pleasure they have been able to remove from one hall to another, and so to elude sentence of expulsion; ***therefore it is hereby ordered,*** **that no Scholar shall at his pleasure migrate to another hall, and no Principal shall receive a Scholar from another hall without the consent of his Principal, and without the reason of his migration having been known and approved by the Chancellor; and any Principal offending against this regulation shall be subject to the same penalty as if he had received an expelled Scholar.**

B. 101.
C. 127.

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[1] *primitus*, MS.

per antiquum ejusdem Universitatis statutum infligitur, et hoc toties quoties is casus acciderit firmiter observetur.

Aliud statutum.[1]

No Principal may absent himself from his hall without the approval of the Chancellor, for more than thirty days in all out of any term;

and during his absence he shall appoint a proper and sufficient graduate as his "locum tenens," or, in default of such graduate, one of the elder of his Scholars to be approved by the Chancellor.

Item, auctoritate ejusdem domini Cancellarii et cœtus Magistrorum, *statutum et ordinatum est*, quod nullus Principalis alicujus aulæ in qua tenentur communæ, absentet se ab aula sua ultra unum mensem in aliquo termino anni legibili, conjunctis aut interpellatis diebus, sub pœna perditionis juris principalitatis, nisi ex causa per Cancellarium sive ejus Commissarium prius[2] approbata, et quod tempore absentiæ suæ graduatum idoneum et sufficientem substituat, si talis in ejus aula fuerit, qui sufficienter vices dicti Principalis absentis supplere valeat, alioquin unum provectiorem Scholarem ejusdem aulæ, qui, præsentatus domino Cancellario aut ejus Commissario, præstet juramentum de statutis Universitatis observandis.

B. 101.
C. 110.

Aliud statutum in eadem congregatione Magistrorum.[3]

A.D. 1489.

Such is the audacity of Scholars in these days, that they fear not to wear the hoods in the fashion of Masters: *wherefore it is enacted* that, no Scholar, except those privileged to do so, shall use any hood in the University, except it have the tails sewn on.

Cum multorum Scholarium insolentia in tantam nostris diebus prorumpat audaciam, ut non vereantur in modum Magistrorum capitiis uti, volentes arrogantiam istam rescindere, *statuimus*, ut nullus de cetero Scholaris non-graduatus, nobili sanguine insignitis, et promotis in Ecclesia Christi aliquo beneficio speciali, vel patrimonio temporali decoratis tantummodo exceptis, capitio quovis utatur publice in Universitate nostra, vel infra præcinctum ejusdem, nisi liripipium consutum ha-

[1] This title is not in C.

[2] *primitus*, MS.

[3] No title in C., where the MS. continues—*Item, in eadem congregatione magna, quinto die Martii, subsequens statutum editum est.*

[illegible] Universitatis [illegible] Universitatem [illegible] [illegible] Universitatis [illegible]

Declaratio [illegible]

Quoniam diversarum facultatum Bacallarii temporibus [illegible] suarum [illegible] animarum non [illegible] anti-quum statutum Universitatis [illegible] ut quod omnes et singuli in suis admissionibus [illegible] presentia sunt jurati, quod sic incipit, "*Ita juratis* [illegible] *habitum de propriis* [illegible]," [illegible] Universitatis [illegible] Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium *declaramus*, [illegible] Bacallarium cu-juscumque facultatis [illegible] tem, nisi [illegible] fuerit, [illegible] quicumque[3] [illegible][4] con-trafacientes [illegible] determinus, [illegible]

Whereas the Bachelors of the several faculties, to their own [illegible] and the ruin of the University, disregard their [illegible], and, instead of wearing hoods lined with fur, only wear a narrow strip of fur round the edge of them, it is hereby enacted, that hoods shall not be held to be sufficient, unless they are lined throughout with fur.

and all Bachelors shall be allowed

[1] *habere* is omitted in B. and the remainder of the statute is much mutilated in C.

[2] [illegible] C.

[3] quicumque. C.

[4] [illegible] C.

fourteen days from this date to reform their hoods.

pro nunc Bacallarii duas habeant hebdomadas ad sua capitia debite reformanda.

A. 50.
B. 101.

OF THE TIME AND MANNER OF THE ELECTION OF THE BEDELS.

A.D. 1492.

Anno millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo secundo, octodecimo die mensis Maii, existente Cancellario venerabili in Christo patre ac domino Domino Johanne Russell, Lincolniæ Episcopo, Procuratoribus Magistris Johanne Davys et Wilhelmo Lampton, in congregatione magna Regentium et Non-regentium, celebrata in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, editum est subsequens statutum, magnaque facultate ibidem tunc præsente conferente assensum.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes Dei gratia Lincolniensis Episcopus, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniensis, ejusdem Procuratores, ac venerabilis Magistrorum regentium et nonregentium percelebris congregatio, æternam in Domino salutem.

To settle disputes about the time of the elections of the Bedels, *it is declared*, that they shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Chancellor, and that the three proclamations, which are ordered to precede such election, shall be made within eight *reading* days after the vacancy, which is to be filled up, occurs.

Quia olim inter Magistros regentes lis videbatur orta ex hoc, quod electionis servientium tempus ex statutis Universitatis evidenter non apparet, propter ea *statuimus et decernimus*, quod ubi cavetur in statuto de electione[1] servientium quod, "*simili modo procedendum est ad electionem servientium quo ad Cancellarii electionem proceditur*," sic intelligatur, quod, post trinam proclamationem factam, statim et immediate procedatur ad electionem servientium, ponendo paritatem tum modi tum temporis eligendi; quam trinam proclamationem *ordinamus et statuimus* complendam atque finiendam[2] infra octo dies legibiles in pleno ter-

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[1] *electionem*, MS.

[2] *frendam*, perhaps for *ferendum*, MS.

mino vel plenis terminis post vacationem illius officii sive servitii numerandos.

Of the Duties of the Grammar Masters.

Et quia Magistri scholarum apud fratres Augustinenses, in disputationibus ibidem habitis, sine mercede graves sustinent labores, Magistri autem grammaticæ sine laboribus ad onus Universitatis salaria percipiunt, ideo *statuimus et ordinamus*, quod ipsa summa data Magistris grammaticæ convertatur ad usum Magistrorum scholarum apud fratres Augustinenses, tum quod dicti Magistri non solum Magistri scholarum apud fratres Augustinenses sint et censeantur sed etiam grammaticæ, et quod alter eorum vel ejus deputatus intersit singulis disputationibus in ipsis scholis apud dictos fratres Augustinenses solitis, sub pœna duorum denariorum toties quoties de stipendio eorum deficientium defalcandorum, et Universitati in computo Procuratorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, solvendorum.

The Masters of the schools at "the Augustines" work hard and receive no salary, whereas the grammar Masters receive payment for no work, wherefore it is ordered that the salary of the latter shall be given to the former, and they shall be the grammar Masters as well as Masters at "the Augustines."

A petition for the removal of Master Robert Smythe from the office of Commissary.

C. 127.

A.D. 1495.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto, quinto decimo die Februarii, existente Cancellario reverendo in Christo patre ac domino, Domino Johanne Morton, presbytero Cardinali, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, totius Angliæ Cancellario, et Procuratoribus Magistris Wilhelmo Hasard et Wilhelmo Masbill, in magna congregatione Regentium et Nonregentium, in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ legitime celebrata, consensu quatuor facultatum tunc in Universitate præsentium nunc regentium, in maxima multitudine facultatis juris canonici, facultatis juris civilis, et facultatis artium, primo Magistrorum regentium, ea quæ sequuntur declarata sunt.

Imprimis, inter scelera atque delicta, per Magistrum Robertum Smythe, sacræ theologiæ professorem ac prædicti Cancellarii pro tempore Commissarium, commissa, prout in quodam articulo primum in nigra congregatione lecto, deinde in hac, solemni proposito latius patuit, *declaratum est ac statutum*, auctoritate prædicta, ob reverentias et honores tanto domino, cujus vices tunc gesserat, tribuendos, supplicationem sub forma quæ sequitur pro dicto Roberto ab officio amovendo mittendam.

"Petimus omnes Magistri regentes et non-regentes, " beatissime pater, incredibilem vestram et eximiam bo- " nitatem humillime, quatenus vestræ paternitati ac " optimo et insigni animo erga Oxoniense gymnasium " clarissimum vestrum . . . . dominationi " ac sanctitati[1] . . ."

B. 8. STATUTA CONCERNENTIA SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ LECTURAM FUNDATAM PER DOMINAM MARGARETAM COMITISSAM RICHEMONDIÆ.

A.D. 1504.

Universis sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis præsentes literas inspecturis seu audituris, reverendus in Christo pater ac dominus, Dominus Ricardus Maiew, Herefordensis electus Episcopus, Universitatis Oxoniæ Cancellarius, cœtusque unanimis Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium in eadem, salutem in omnium Salvatore.

The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, has been the greatest benefactor to the University in this generation;

Ea nobis semper cura fuit et sollicitudo, ut nihil omnino humanitatis aut officii, quantum in nobis est, erga eos, qui in[2] nostram rempublicam ulla caritate sunt affecti, unquam prætermissum esse deberet; quocirca,

[1] This article is a restoration, by a hand of the 17th century, of an obliterated page. The remainder was apparently despaired of by the transcriber of that time, and the case is now, of course, more desperate.—Ed.

[2] *in* not in MS.

cum tanta tamque singularis sit in nos illustrissimæ dominæ Dominæ Margaretæ Comitissæ Richmondiæ, ac matris serenissimi principis ac regis invictissimi Henrici septimi, benevolentia,[1] ut nulla fere major excogitari possit, neque mortalium quispiam nostra ætate ampliori Universitatem nostram beneficio donaverit, nostris erga præfatam colendissimam dominam officiis minime satisfecisse videbimur, nisi pro tantis beneficiis aliquam[2] spiritualium saltem munerum vicissitudinem rependamus. Ex mero ergo motu et liberalitate nostris prædictam illustrissimam dominam omnium suffragiorum hujus nostræ Universitatis Oxoniæ, sicut alios præcipuos benefactores, participem fecimus, juxta vigorem cujusdam statuti nuper in ea parte editi, cujus tenor est ut sequitur,

wherefore she shall receive all the honours paid by the University to benefactors, as provided in the underwritten statute:

Vicesimo quarto die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quarto, me, domino Ricardo Maiew, Cancellario, et Magistris Laurentio Stubbes et Johanne Beverstone Procuratoribus, ex unanimi consensu Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium, præmissa matura deliberatione, statutum est, quod illustrissima Princeps Domina Margareta, Comitissa Richemondiæ, mater serenissimi principis ac regis invictissimi Henrici septimi, sit particeps omnium suffragiorum et orationum hujus nostræ Universitatis Oxoniæ, tam dum agit in humanis quam post mortem, in perpetuum. Secundo vero in loco statutum est, quod quilibet graduatus aliquam sermonem Universitatis solemnem prædicaturus infra præcinctum ejusdem, vel prædicaturus ad crucem S. Pauli, seu ad Hospitium Beatæ Mariæ extra Bysshopysgate Londonii, bonum statum dictæ Margaretæ, dum agit in humanis, et animam ejusdem post mortem, suis orationibus specialiter et expresse commendare teneatur.

Every graduate preaching within the precinct of the University, or at S. Paul's cross, or at the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin without Bishopsgate in London, shall commend her while living, and her soul after her death, to the prayers of his audience.

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[1] *benolentia*, B., but corrected. | [2] *aliqualem*.

The statutes concerning the lecture founded by her shall be registered with the other statutes of the University.

Postremo vero *statutum est*, quod ordinationes, concernentes lecturam sacræ theologiæ per prædictam saluberrimam Dominam Margaretam Comitissam Richemondiæ nuper fundatam, stabilitentur, et registrentur, una cum aliis ordinationibus, in libris statutorum Universitatis.

In quorum præmissorum omnium fidem et testimonium præsentes literas[1] communi Universitatis nostræ sigillo consignari fecimus.

Data in nostra congregationis domo, anno et die supradictis, anno regni Regis Henrici septimi vicesimo.

[1] *litturas*, B.

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5677.—1.

CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS, &c.

[IMPERIAL 8vo., cloth. *Price* 15*s.* each Volume or Part.]

As far back as the year 1800, a Committee of the House of Commons recommended that Indexes and Calendars should be made to the Public Records, and thirty-six years afterwards another Committee of the House of Commons reiterated that recommendation in more forcible words; but it was not until the incorporation of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office that the present Master of the Rolls found himself in a position to take the necessary steps for carrying out the wishes of the House of Commons.

On 7 December 1855, he stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, and Documents in his charge constitute the most "complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilized world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional "point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public, from the "want of proper Calendars and Indexes."

Acting upon the recommendation contained in the Reports of the House of Commons above referred to, he suggested to the Lords of the Treasury that to effect the object he had in view it would be necessary for him to employ a few persons fully qualified to perform the work which he contemplated.

Their Lordships assented to the necessity of having Calendars prepared and printed, and they further empowered the Master of the Rolls to take such steps as might be necessary for this purpose.

The following Works have been already published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls:—

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM; for the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. *Edited by* CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 2 Vols. 1865.

This is a work of great value for elucidating the early history of our nobility and landed gentry.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD VI., MARY, and ELIZABETH, preserved [illegible]sty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ROBERT LEMON, I[illegible]56–1865.

Vol. I.—1547–1580. | Vol. II.[illegible]

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1867.

Vol. III.—1591-1594.

The first, second, and third volumes are published, extending from 1547 to 1594.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1857-1859.

Vol. I.—1603-1610.
Vol. II.—1611-1618.
Vol. III.—1619-1623.
Vol. IV.—1623-1625, with Addenda.

Mrs. Everett Green has completed a Calendar of the Domestic State Papers of the reign of James I. in four volumes. The mass of historical matter thus rendered accessible to investigation is large and important. It throws new light on the Gunpowder-plot; the rise and fall of Somerset; the particulars connected with the Overbury murder; the disgrace of Sir Edward Coke; and other matters connected with the reign.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A. 1858-1867.

Vol. I.—1625-1626.
Vol. II.—1627-1628.
Vol. III.—1628-1629.
Vol. IV.—1629-1631.
Vol. V.—1631-1633.
Vol. VI.—1633-1634.
Vol. VII.—1634-1635.
Vol. VIII.—1635.
Vol. IX.—1635-1636.
Vol. X.—1636-1637.

This Calendar is in continuation of that of the Domestic State Papers of the reign of James I., and comprises the first thirteen years of the reign of Charles I., but is in active progress towards completion, and will extend to the Restoration of Charles II. It presents notices of a large number of original documents of great value to all inquirers into the history of the period to which it relates. Many of these documents have been hitherto unknown to men of letters.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1860-1866.

Vol. I.—1660-1661.
Vol. II.—1661-1662.
Vol. III.—1663-1664.
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Vol. V.—1665-1666.
Vol. VI.—1666-1667.
Vol. VII.—1667.

Seven volumes, embracing the period between 1660 and 1667, have been published.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to SCOTLAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARKHAM JOHN THORPE, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.

Vol. I., the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509-1589.

Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589-1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543-1592; and the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her Detention in England, 1568-1587.

Two volumes of State Papers relating to Scotland, embracing the period between 1509 and 1603, were edited by Mr. Markham Thorpe in 1858. In the second volume are notices of the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots, now in the Public Record Office.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. 1860–1867.

Vol. I.—1509–1573. | Vol. II.—1574–1585.

Two volumes, of Irish State Papers, between 1509 and 1585, have been published under the editorship of Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton; and another volume is in progress.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. 1860–1862.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574–1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513–1616.

The first volume of a Calendar of Colonial Papers relating to America and the West Indies, from 1574 to 1660, was published in 1860. The second volume, relating to the East Indies, China, and Japan, from 1513 to 1616, appeared in 1862. The above portion includes an analysis of all Papers from the three great archives of the Public Record Office, the India Office, and the British Museum. The third volume is in the press. The regular series of the East India Papers in the Public Record Office are calendared to the year 1623; those relating to the same subject in the Domestic Correspondence to 1625; and in the Foreign Correspondence to 1620; the Court Minutes of the East India Company to 1621, and the Original Correspondence in the India Office to 1620. Many undated Papers have been dated and arranged.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1862–1867.

Vol. I.—1509–1514.
Vol. II. (in Two Parts)—1515–1518.
Vol. III. (in Two Parts)—1519–1523.

These volumes contain summaries of all State Papers and correspondence relating to the reign of Henry VIII., in the Public Record Office, of those formerly in the State Paper Office, in the British Museum, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and other public Libraries; and of all letters that have appeared in print in the works of Burnet, Strype, and others. In short, whatever authentic original material exists in England relative to the religious, political, parliamentary, or social history of the country during the reign of Henry VIII., whether despatches of ambassadors, or proceedings of the army, navy, treasury, or ordnance, or records of Parliament, appointments of officers, grants from the Crown, &c., will be found calendared in these volumes.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF MARY, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

The two preceding volumes exhibit the negotiations of the English ambassadors with the courts of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, of Henry II. of France, and of Philip II. of Spain. The affairs of several of the minor continental states here find various incidental illustrations of much interest.

A valuable series of Papers descriptive of the circumstances which attended the loss of Calais merits a special notice; while the progress of the wars in the north of France, into which England was dragged by her union with Spain, is narrated at some length. The domestic affairs of England are of course passed over in these volumes, which treat only of its relations with foreign powers.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, &c. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863–1867.

Vol. I.—1558–1559.
Vol. II.—1559–1560.
Vol. III.—1560–1561.
Vol. IV.—1561–1562.
Vol. V.—1562.

These five volumes contain a descriptive catalogue of the foreign correspondence of Queen Elizabeth, from her accession in 1558, to 1562, of which the originals, drafts, or contemporary copies, are deposited in the Public Record Office. These documents are of the greatest value as exhibiting the position of England at one of the most interesting periods of history, in regard to its relations with France, Scotland, Spain, and Germany. They are of especial importance as illustrating not only the external but also the domestic affairs of France during the period which immediately preceded the outbreak of the first great war of religion under the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Guise.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867–1868.

Vol. I.—1515–1574.
Vol. II.—1575–1588.

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland deposited in the Lambeth Library are not only unique in themselves, but are of great importance. Two volumes of the Calendar of these valuable Papers have already been published, extending from 1515 to 1588, which cannot fail to be welcome to all students of Irish history. Another volume is in the press.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. 1862-1867.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485–1509.
Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509–1525.

Mr. Bergenroth is engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. It has been deemed essential to the completion of his work that Mr. Bergenroth should visit Madrid, and examine the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII., and the second volume the Papers of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864–1867.

Vol. I.—1202–1509.
Vol. II.—1509–1519.

Of the Papers in the Venetian archives, Mr. Rawdon Brown has already pub·shed two volumes of his Calendar, extending from 1202 to 1519, and has made considerable progress in the third volume. Mr. Brown's researches have brought to light a number of important documents relating to the various periods of English history, and his contributions to our historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2*s*. 6*d*.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2*s*. 6*d*.

In the Press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. III.—East Indies, China, and Japan. 1617, &c.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. Vol. I.—1556–1684.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. Vol. VI.—1563.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XI.—1637.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. IV.—1524, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. III.—1520, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. IV.—1595, &c.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. Vol. III.—1589, &c.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA; with Index. Vol. I.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. Vol. III.—Henry VIII.—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know-"ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 the plan above referred to for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

John Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (for it is written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house, and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, which are of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom at large. The work is now printed for the first time.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines. It is addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and was probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author.

The second, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

The third is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. Though it does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, yet it is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time.

4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

This volume contains the original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical materials could be found in this country, in the British Museum, or elsewhere, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these works have been before printed.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

This work derives its principal value from the fact that it is the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. At the time when it was written, the disputes of the schoolmen had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries.

Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The "Fasciculi Zizaniorum" gives a good idea of the controversies which were carried on at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed.

The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version of Boece's work, and the student of language will here find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

. JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446 which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

. HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS, by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The author's name does not occur; but the internal evidence in the Chronicle shows that he was a monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and treasurer of that foundation. He was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

. EULOGIUM (HISTORIARUM SIVE TEMPORIS): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England

down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not at present known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books. It contains a history of the world generally, but more especially of England down to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of these volumes are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Besides these, other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works a reprinted for the first time in the present volume.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. This work gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the record room of the City of London, though some portion of it, in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, now forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the BritishMuseum. This work gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for its notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are very various in character; some of them are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another.

The period comprised is in itself very interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to what may be considered the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable interest to the philologist.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—which, up to this time, had never been printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon. The volume also contains a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA. 449–1298. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. J. WILLIAMS AB ITHEL. 1860.

This work, which is also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, and begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events of the time. The period (1399 to 1413) required much elucidation; and the volume will materially contribute to that desirable end.

19. THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and it is against their general doctrines that the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has very great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward —persecution.

20. ANNALES CAMBRIÆ. *Edited by* the Rev. J. WILLIAMS AB ITHEL. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernade, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. These annals were probably written at St. David's, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. TOPOGRAPHIA HIBERNICA ET EXPUGNATIO HIBERNICA. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1868.

The first three volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use.

Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not

well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon.

The Expugnatio was written about the year 1188, and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of facts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impérial, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In the present edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and arranged in chronological order. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop. These Letters have not hitherto been collected, and the greater portion of them are now printed for the first time.

26. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. *By* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1865.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages: the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. From the Originals in the Public Record Office. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly preserved in the Tower of London, and now deposited in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of these letters, more especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is now printed for the first time.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259–1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELOWE ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1867.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, precentor of St. Albans and prior of the Cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. Walsingham's work is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library, in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, from 1259 to 1306, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by King Edward I., 1291–1292,

from MS. Cotton. Claudius, D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History, from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, in the same volume, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1295 to 1300, from MS. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Also Annals of King Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blaneforde, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Also a full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: and an account of the past benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the fifth volume begins a history of the abbots of St. Albans, from 793 to the close of the fourteenth century, compiled by Thomas Walsingham, præcentor of St. Albans, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum. This is continued in the sixth volume.

CHRONICON ABBATIÆ EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIÆ ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is now for the first time printed.

RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ. Vol. I., 447–871. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863.

Of the compiler of this work, which is in four parts, very little is known. In the prologue he calls himself Richard, a monk of Westminster, and at the end of the first part, Richard of Cirencester, a monk of St. Peter's, Westminster. One volume only, containing the first three books, has at present been published, the remainder is in the press, and will shortly appear. There is a continuation of the work down to the year 1348, which in due time will also be printed.

YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST. Years 20–21, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1866.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester.

The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century.

In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; but he neither "can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities."

Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century.

The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are in it many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of the Anglo-Saxon orthography.

ANNALES MONASTICI. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in the different religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are seven in number, and the extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are now printed for the first time.

MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs.

The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities he was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST. Vol. I.:—ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI. Vol. II.:—EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes us of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The Letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

RECUEIL DES CRONIQUES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAIGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN. From Albina to 688. *Edited by* WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. From Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding.) *Edited and translated by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of this work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy now in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

This work has also been translated into English.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vol. I. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1865.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion of the work is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land.

To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1867.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration.

Two volumes of the work are published. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I. and II. 1067–1245. *Edited by* Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris), which gives fuller details, and which has been called the 'Historia Major.' The chronicle now published, nevertheless, gives some information which is not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from, writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are the invasions of foreigners and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vol. I. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first of which is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars.

The language in which the chronicle is written is singularly corrupt, and is a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or, The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April, 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses.

The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169–1192; known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This is a chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, and is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions which is of the first importance to the genuine student.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

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* For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 688 manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

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Public Record Office,
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